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PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2008

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PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2008

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| HIV/AIDS | Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired immune deficiency syndrome |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| MIDA | Migration for Development in Africa |
| MRF | Mission with Regional Functions |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| OCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| 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 |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of the) |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| USRP | United States Refugee Program |
| 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.

Foreword

1. The completion in June 2007 of work on the new IOM **Strategy Document** was an important step in updating, formalizing and reinforcing the role, direction and priorities the Member States see for the Organization. This Programme and Budget includes projects and programmes covering all twelve activities listed in the Strategy.

2. The coming year will continue to see significant attention to the nexus between **Migration and Development**. The first Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), held in Brussels in June 2007, brought greater understanding of the issue and of the practical ways in which States and the many other actors involved in migration and development can contribute to making progress in this important domain. There is much that can be done in the coming year to follow up the rich and varied discussions that took place at the Forum, and to prepare for the next Forum, which is to be held in Manila in 2008.

3. As the Chair of the **Global Migration Group** (GMG) for the first six months of 2007, IOM sought to engage the Group and other relevant agencies in the preparations for the GFMD while pursuing inter-agency collaboration on a broader front, organizing surveys and joint publications, and trying to ensure that the Group was responsive to Member States' interest in information on its work and methods. Increasing partnerships with agencies were paralleled by those with other non-State actors - NGOs and the private sector - and this trend looks set to continue in 2008.

4. The Programme and Budget for 2008 makes no changes to the **structure at Headquarters**. In view of the growth of the Manila Administrative Centre and the significant increase in programming in the region covered by MRF Manila, I have decided to separate the management of the MRF from that of the Administrative Centre. I believe this will both better serve the Asia region and give the administrative functions being performed in Manila the management attention they deserve. The Panama Administrative Centre has been established and was formally inaugurated in early September 2007.

5. In response to the demand for technical cooperation and capacity-building support, we continue our efforts to put specific expertise **in the Field**. Two technical cooperation experts are now in place in Africa (one in Pretoria and one in Dakar), another is based in Europe (in Vienna), and a fourth is working in Asia and the Pacific, based temporarily in Canberra but foreseen to move to Bangkok as of mid-2008. We recognize the very substantial needs in Africa and have set aside funding to reinforce our support to that region, but the details had not been fully worked out when this document went to print.

6. Following the conclusion of the IOM Strategy Document, under the section on Programme and Budget, additional funds will be made available to the **1035 Facility** in 2008 with additional eligibility criteria applying to the new portion referred to as "Line 2".

7. To maintain and enhance IOM's capacity to be responsive and cost effective, and to be adequately accountable to all its stakeholders, work on updating the systems for management and oversight will continue in 2008 with the implementation of the first phase of **PRISM Financials**, following the successful implementation of the PRISM human resources system.

8. Changing systems has an impact on staff. So does working on such a broad and fast-evolving topic, responses to which often require quick reactions and working under difficult circumstances. Managing and supporting staff adequately around the world, and ensuring their security, remains a challenge which I am determined to meet. Moreover, following the successful completion of work to enable staff to join the UNJSPF as of 1 January 2007, we are now working to improve the health coverage of all staff worldwide and to review the Staff Regulations and Rules, for which the joint Administration-Staff Association Working Group on the UNJSPF has provided an excellent model.

9. Although this document sets out what we can foresee at this stage about what we will be doing, with what and how in 2008, the year will undoubtedly bring unforeseen challenges as well. We are confident that the structures and plans set out in this Programme and Budget will equip us to deal with emerging challenges and hope to be able to count on your continued support, guidance and encouragement.

Brunson McKinley

Introduction

Migration challenges

10. 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 an overall 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.

11. 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 reunion and education; a balance between reducing irregular migration - and its most corrosive forms of smuggling and trafficking - and protecting individuals against human rights abuses; a balance between meeting the labour market needs of a globalizing world economy while at the same time addressing the development needs of countries of origin; a balance between facilitating the integration of newcomers with diverse ethnic and religious traditions and coping with the implications for social security systems and stability.

12. 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, we must understand the perspectives and needs of countries at each point along the migration spectrum.

13. 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.

14. 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 turned into the predicted pandemic, the need for effective crisis management in health has not gone away.

15. As migration is increasingly seen as circular and not necessarily permanent, so the legislative, administrative and infrastructure arrangements have also to be adapted. The services in support of migration for work, or "contract labour", are increasingly in demand. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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 and

important to the maintenance of national security and the facilitation of legitimate travel. It has other important applications in the migration sphere, such as facilitating voting for migrants abroad, more efficient and cost-effective transfers of remittances, data collection for migration management purposes (linking data sources, closing data gaps and facilitating data analysis), public health and individual treatment applications, outreach to migrants abroad to create and maintain links and networks, and matching potential migrants seeking opportunities with employers seeking workers.

18. 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.

19. 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

20. 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 dignity 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.

21. 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 practice, thereby strengthening government capacity to make and implement policy decisions. IOM also strives to educate the public at large on migration issues both through direct public outreach activities and by advising governments.

22. IOM offers advisory services on migration issues to governments, agencies and organizations to assist them in the development and implementation of migration policy, legislation and management, to prevent illegal migration, facilitate regular beneficial migration and provide assistance on various aspects of migrant processing and integration. It provides advice on technological applications for migration management and implements specific programmes.

23. In an effort to obtain a more complete picture and draw on all relevant resources and partnerships, IOM is also reaching out to the private sector. The Director General's Business Advisory Board, formed in 2005, meets at least once a year, and its members exchange information, work on outreach and pursue initiatives together on an ongoing basis.

24. 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 assistance ranging from pre-departure to post-return.

25. 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.

26. 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 to 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.

27. 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 healthcare, mental health and other issues relating to people on the move.

28. Recognizing the link between national development and migratory flows, 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.

29. 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 the establishment of migrant information or resource centres. Information can be geared to inviting the participation of migrants in elections or referenda, informing them of new legislation affecting their status abroad, conditions in their home country or compensation schemes from which they could benefit, or warning potential victims of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking.

30. 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.

31. 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 and consequent on its operational services.

32. 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.

33. While some interpret "managing migration" as concerned with control and contrary to a rights-based approach, IOM considers that migration, when managed effectively, can indeed better ensure the protection of migrants. Managing migration includes addressing smuggling and trafficking. It means properly trained law-enforcement officials and, in turn, greater awareness of and adherence to human rights standards. Managing migration well increases public confidence and makes it less likely that migrants will be exploited or subjected to discrimination and abuse, and more likely that they have recourse to proper remedies when problems arise and to healthcare and other essential services which assure well-being and security for all.

34. 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 ten agencies: ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank.

35. 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

36. As part of the Administration's ongoing efforts to streamline structures and optimize the utilization of resources, the structures supporting the Organization's work are constantly reviewed in order to adapt 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 available to address them. It is against this background that the Administration constantly seeks pragmatic options for establishing organizational structures able to address developments in the migration sphere with limited resources.

At Headquarters

37. Although no changes are proposed under Headquarters, the Administration regularly evaluates the structures and functions of all departments and takes action to harness synergies for the effective delivery of services. In addition, measures to contain costs are ongoing and all new posts are first reviewed to determine whether they can be filled in a low-cost location. Recognizing that the delocalization process has been crucial to managing IOM's growth, the Administration sees the continued potential for the administrative centres to provide cost-effective administrative and management solutions.

38. Up until now, the new financial package – PRISM Financials - has been developed from Geneva, given that policy decisions had to be taken in coordination with stakeholder departments. In order to take advantage of the structures already established in Manila, most of the support and the roll-out teams for the new system will be located in Manila.

In the Field

39. In view of the growth of the Manila Administrative Centre alongside the significant increase in programming in the region covered by MRF Manila, it has become necessary to separate the functions of the MRF from the Administrative Centre. A new regional representative has now been placed in MRF Manila, which coordinates migration management activities in China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Timor-Leste, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia and the Philippines, provides support for the Special Liaison Mission in Japan and contributes to programme support in other countries in the region. The Panama Administrative Centre is gradually developing into an administrative hub for Field Offices, particularly those in the western hemisphere.

40. In response to the requests made by the African Group of Member States to strengthen IOM structures in the region, an allocation of USD 250,000 from Discretionary Income has been earmarked to enhance migration management capacity on the continent. The Administration will continue to discuss the structures that will be established with the African Group in order to optimize the use of these resources. The new structures will supplement those already established to give greater impetus to the development of technical cooperation projects in Africa.

41. In order to broaden support for the region's governments and to help strengthen their capacity to deal with migration issues, a technical cooperation specialist covering Asia and the Pacific will be stationed in Canberra in an interim arrangement for the first six months of 2008 pending his transfer to Bangkok.

42. The Administration recognizes the need to reinforce the Organization's presence and activities in Central America. It therefore proposes to transfer one project development officer position from MRF Washington to MRF San José. Also in support of regional initiatives, it proposes to allocate modest resources within MRF San Jose to: (a) Puebla Process programmes for the most vulnerable migrants (often maimed or injured in accidents) in accordance with the Process's plan of action, and (b) the

Central American grouping of Directors of Migration (OCAM), as part of efforts to further regional integration.

43. The Administration regularly reviews the functions of the MRFs and the Special Liaison Missions in order to evaluate their relevance and effectiveness and to ensure the efficient use of resources within existing constraints. The current structure continues to be effective in facilitating the flow of information between, and support to, Missions, and in fostering productive dialogue with governments, donors and other key partners and organizations.

Budget format

44. The content of the Programme and Budget document has been reorganized, to better reflect IOM's institutional framework, strategic focus, core structure and how it is funded, and programme/project objectives. In this connection, a number of new sections have been introduced or existing ones re-arranged.

- A new section has been introduced on the Constitution and Governance, to provide a framework for the Organization's activities.
- The strategic focus, which was previously outlined in the introduction, is now set out in a separate section highlighting the Organization's focus for the budget year.
- Further to discussions on funding for the core structure, a new section has been included that outlines trends in the core resources (Administrative Part of the Budget and Discretionary Income) supporting the Organization's expanding and diverse areas of activities.
- A new section has been introduced that broadly outlines the objectives of the programme areas.
- The objective of each project implemented by the Organization is now highlighted under the specific activity.

45. Part I covers the Administrative Part of the Budget, which is denominated in Swiss francs and funded by the assessed contributions of Member States. The Object of Expenditure table on pages 53 and 54 highlight the fixed and variable elements of statutory core costs.

46. Taking into account that Discretionary Income is used to supplement core structures that cannot be fully covered under the Administrative Part of the Budget, the table on page 47 presents combined resources from both the Administrative Part of the Budget and project-related overhead income covering core staff and office costs.

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

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

49. The categories of activities in the Migration Health Department have been renamed to reflect the services provided more accurately and align functions with the activities implemented. Consequently, the services provided are broadly categorized into the following three functional areas: Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance, Health Promotion and Assistance to Migrants, and Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations.

50. General finance and budget principles for financial management, such as projectization, project-related overhead income, direct and indirect costs and terminal emoluments, are now provided in paragraphs 233 to 241.

Budget levels

51. IOM continues to expand its activities in response to migration challenges. This requires an appropriate structure, but the limitation of zero nominal growth under the Administrative Part of the Budget imposes serious constraints.

52. The Member States approved a modest increase in the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2007, in the expectation that the 2008 budget proposal would be prepared on the basis of zero nominal growth. The proposal for 2008 is therefore to maintain the Administrative Part of the Budget at CHF 38,045,000 by absorbing cost and statutory increases of almost CHF 1 million.

53. The Administration would like to highlight once again that the proactive measures taken over the last few years to contain costs are evidence of its commitment to use limited resources efficiently while maintaining a core structure that can support the Organization's work. The fact that the Organization is called on to provide a broad range of services in diverse locations across the globe obviously presents significant management challenges, making appropriate structures a matter of paramount concern. Dealing with the growing array of migration issues while striving to be financially credible and responsible is proving to be a difficult task. IOM makes constant efforts to streamline structures, but the available resources are inadequate for it to deal effectively with the scope and magnitude of the issues involved.

54. The proposed Operational Part of the Budget is based on anticipated funding and estimated at USD 529.1 million. This represents an increase of USD 90.6 million since the same time last year, when the original 2007 budget totalled some USD 438.5, and includes estimated anticipated Discretionary Income of approximately USD 31.0 million. This part of the budget reflects only activities for which there is reasonable assurance of funding, as the Organization does not engage in activities for which it has received no financial commitment or firm pledges of funding.

55. A description of activities and corresponding financing details are included in the relevant sections of the Operational Part of the Budget.

56. 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 Resolution No. 1035 (LXXX)) under what is generally referred to as the 1035 Facility, and to fees for IOM participation in the United Nations security system (UNDSS) and the cost of IOM's staff security structures. Pursuant to the new IOM Strategy Document, funding under the 1035 Facility will increase in 2008 and additional criteria have been established to govern the increased portion. The projects financed by the 1035 Facility are not shown as separate activities, but are outlined in a separate report.

Conclusion

57. As the level of global mobility increases and the population pyramid changes in developed countries, governments worldwide have been brought to acknowledge that migration, with its global impact and its relevance to political and socio-economic issues, is one of the foremost concerns of our time. 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

| | | 2007 Estimates (MC/2203) | 2008 Estimates |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | CHF | CHF |
| Administration | | 38 045 000 | 38 045 000 |

Part II - Operations

| Services / Support | | 2007 Estimates (MC/2203) | 2008 Estimates |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | USD | USD |
| I. | Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | 203 910 700 | 249 250 500 |
| II. | Migration Health | 31 189 500 | 40 421 000 |
| III. | Migration and Development | 32 956 800 | 28 256 200 |
| IV. | Regulating Migration | 130 659 300 | 151 655 100 |
| V. | Facilitating Migration | 28 941 300 | 35 961 500 |
| VI. | Migration Policy, Research and Communications | 265 600 | 470 700 |
| VII. | Reparation Programmes | 3 051 900 | 11 484 200 |
| VIII. | General Programme Support | 7 532 200 | 11 569 500 |
| TOTAL | | 438 507 300 | 529 068 700 |

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNANCE

58. 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 120 Member States.

59. 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 33 Member States elected for two-year periods, 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, replaced the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance and will normally meet twice a year to examine and review policies, programmes and activities and to discuss budgetary and financial matters.

60. The Administration, which comprises a Director General, a 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

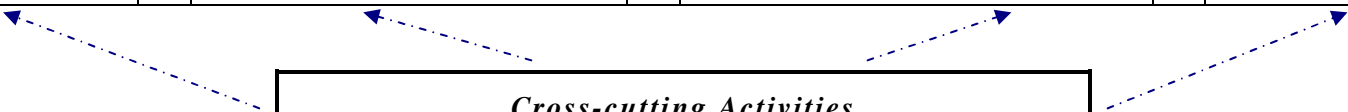
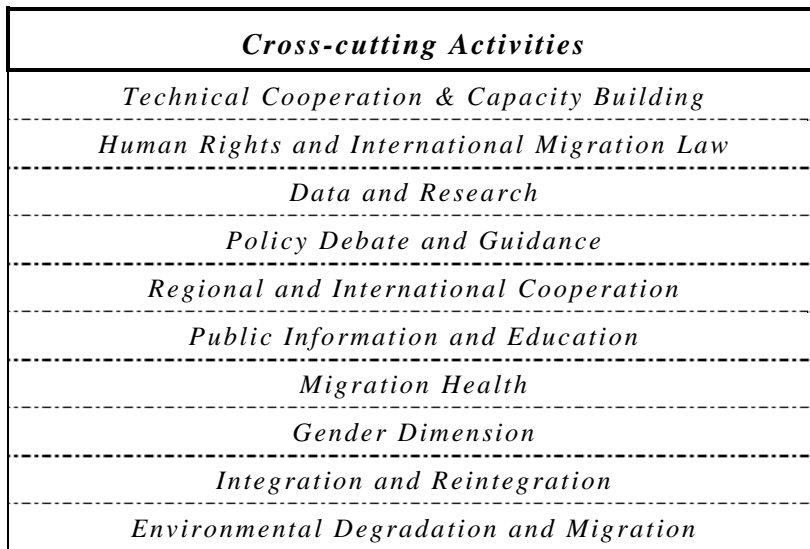
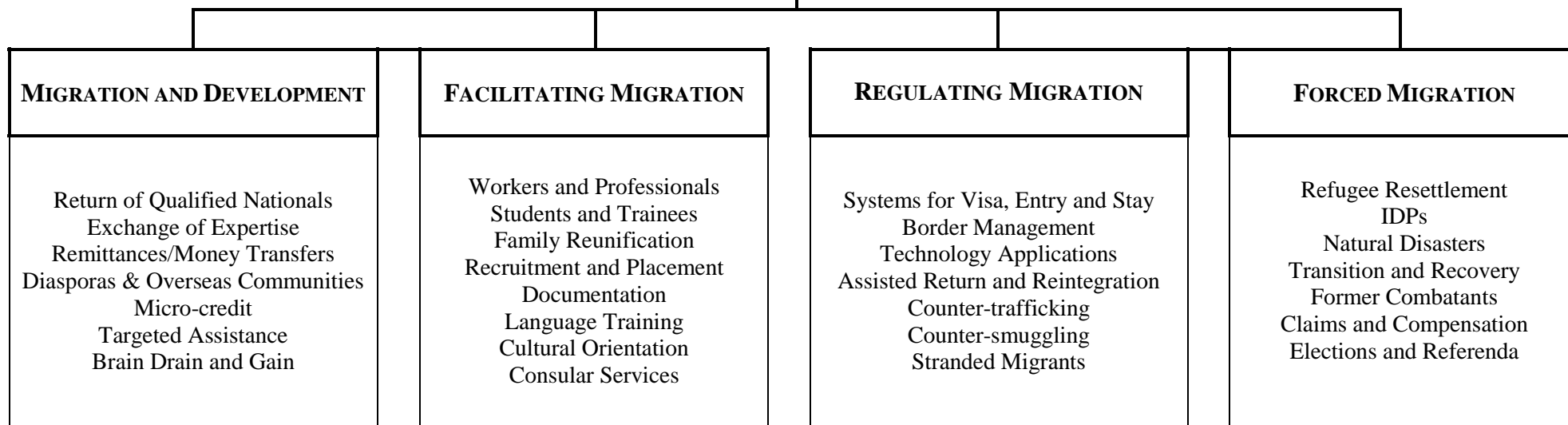
61. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. It acts to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and work towards effective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

62. 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.



MANAGING MIGRATION



IOM'S STRATEGIC FOCUS

63. The membership adopted the IOM Strategy Document at the Ninety-third (Special) Session of the Council in June 2007. This will be the Organization's strategic focus in the coming years, It is reproduced below.

64. Since June, the Administration has been working to ensure that the Strategy Document is incorporated into the culture of all that IOM does. It has been circulated to all staff at Headquarters and sent to all missions around the world. It 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.

65. The primary goal of IOM is to facilitate the orderly and humane management of international migration. Building on its expertise and experience, and respecting the mandates of and coordinating with other international organizations, IOM shall continue its role as a leading global organization focusing on migration management. The Organization 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.*

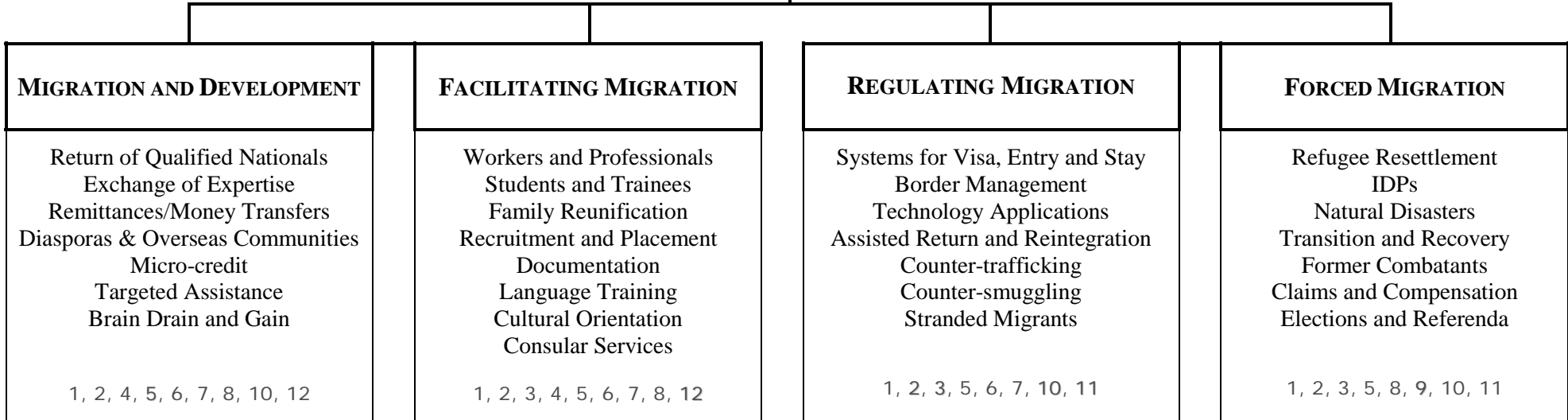
9. *To participate in coordinated humanitarian responses in the context of inter-agency arrangements in this field and to provide migration services in other emergency or post-crisis situations as appropriate and as relates to the needs of individuals, thereby contributing to their protection¹.*
10. *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.*

66. Through this Programme and Budget document, the administration has attempted to show the linkages of IOM's projects/activities with the strategy in the coming year. The Administration will continue to work towards improving this presentation process with lessons learned and feedback from stakeholders.

67. In order to illustrate how the 12 activities of the Strategy and thus IOM's projects and programmes fit into the overall Managing Migration chart – the so-called four box chart – a second version is included on page 14 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 |

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAMME AREAS

I. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

68. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration 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.

69. Three sub-headings are used to classify projects and programmes under Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration.

70. Resettlement assistance: In order to provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services, assistance for international migration focuses on the establishment and implementation of procedures that facilitate the orderly worldwide migration of people. Whilst the movement of people accounts for a significant portion of IOM's operational programmes, 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.

71. IOM helps resettle people accepted under regular immigration programmes by processing the relevant documentation, 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 sub-heading owing to the financial structure of specific resettlement projects.

72. 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.

73. 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 complemented by reintegration assistance.

74. 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 Recording (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.

75. 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 contributing to building the capacity of governments. 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.

76. 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 Civic Military Cooperation (CIMIC), 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.

77. The Organization provides assistance to governments and migrants with a view to promoting political rights and expanding the access of migrant communities (diaspora, refugees and IDPs) 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.

78. 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.

II. Migration Health

79. 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 and evidence-based policies and practices that correspond 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 culture 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.

80. 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.

81. IOM now pursues migration health activities in approximately 60 countries worldwide, and annual expenditure on migration health activities has almost tripled in the past five years.

82. The Migration Health Department responds to the needs of any type of migrant population, at any point in the migration process, including in post-emergency situations, by planning preventive health and preparedness activities, providing diagnostic services, medical treatment, medical evacuations and mental health and psycho-social assistance, promoting health, health education, environmental hygiene

and control and local capacity building, and rehabilitating health infrastructures. These services, which are implemented by IOM staff or partners, are supervised and subjected to quality audits by IOM health professionals strategically located in all areas of the world.

83. 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 consequently have a growing tendency to integrate health components.

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

- 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 treatment 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.
- 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, trafficked populations, IDPs, demobilized soldiers and migrant workers. They provide the opportunity for IOM to work in collaboration with national health authorities. The services delivered are designed to respond to the specific health needs of these populations and their host communities, which often lack access to health services, and cover a wide range of domains such as reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, mental health, immunization, avian and human influenza pandemic preparedness, health promotion and education for both migrants and the professionals involved in the management of migration health issues; they also serve to strengthen national health systems and thereby to enhance access to services for mobile populations. 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.
- Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-Affected Populations: The main focus of this activity is to help governments and populations during and in the aftermath of emergencies by managing health issues related to the mass movement of people, and arranging medical evacuations for individuals who cannot be cared for locally due to overstretched or destroyed health facilities. In addition, post-emergency programmes assist in the reconstruction of damaged health infrastructures, mainly by giving 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

85. 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 in the recent 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. 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 elaborate sustainable solutions for problematic migration situations. IOM approaches the linkages between migration and development from the perspective that international migration, if properly managed, can contribute to the growth and prosperity of countries of origin and of destination, as well as benefitting the migrants themselves. Programme activities in this area include strengthening the capacity of governments and other stakeholders to mainstream migration in national development planning and effectively involving migrant populations in development processes in their countries of origin, thus fostering economic and community development in areas of high emigration pressure, enhancing the development impact of remittances and facilitating the return and reintegration of qualified nationals.

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

- **Migration and Economic/Community Development:** There are three types of activities under this sub-heading. 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 geographic areas that are prone to economic emigration, or in need of development to absorb and sustain the return of migrants.
- The third type of activity relates to remittances – the funds migrants send home. Over the past decade, worldwide remittance flows have more than doubled, with migrants sending an estimated USD 300 billion 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.
- **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, 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.

IV. Regulating Migration

87. 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 population movements.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. The following sub-headings are used to classify the projects and programmes under Regulating Migration:

- 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, migrants stranded in transit, 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 both to the returnees and their communities in the countries of origin to ensure sustainable returns.

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.

- 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.

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.

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.

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, including police officers, providing technical support for the development of counter-trafficking policies and procedures, and upgrading infrastructure.

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 psycho-social support, skills development and vocational training, reintegration assistance, and options for a voluntary and dignified return to the country of origin or, in extreme cases, resettlement in a third country.

- 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.

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 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 actions

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

91. 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. Although their numbers are decreasing, refugees continue to be resettled. 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 have limited diplomatic and consular representation also requires innovative visa-related work relating to document verification, migrant information, interviews, applicant testing, logistical support and health assessments.

92. In addition to providing policy and technical advice to governments on migrant labour and other migratory movements, and to promoting regional dialogue, IOM offers governments, migrants and employers promotion and recruitment, language training, pre-departure and cultural orientation, pre-consular assistance, reception upon arrival and integration services. These services 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.

93. The following sub-headings are used to classify the projects and programmes under Facilitating Migration:

- Labour Migration: Labour migration features at the top of the policy agenda of many States, be they countries of origin or destination. Considering 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 society and that involve protection of vulnerable labour migrants and their families, foster development, including through improved management of remittances, and increase legal avenues of labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration.
- Migrant Processing and Integration: This area consists of four activities, namely, pre-consular services, migrant training, travel assistance for individuals and governments and migrant integration. The activities 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 efficient and reliable for both migrants and the governments concerned. Activities include information on visa application, non-adjudication interviews, post-approval assistance, document verification, information on the country of origin and logistical assistance. Similar assistance is also provided to experts participating in regional or

international technical cooperation activities, to scholarship holders and students studying abroad and, in some cases, to their dependants. An important feature of Migrant Processing and Integration is the preparation of 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 facilitates integration by disseminating information on migrant rights and obligations, providing advisory and counselling services and running support programmes to enhance migrants' skills.

VI. Migration Policy, Research and Communications

94. 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 inter-governmental 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. Migration Policy, Research and Communications 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. 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.

95. The following sub-headings are used to classify Migration Policy, Research and Communications projects and programmes.

- **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 governmental capacity to develop and implement effective national, regional and global migration management policies and strategies by improving the evidentiary base for migration policy-making and producing fresh analyses of contemporary migration dynamics. The Department also promotes policy dialogue between migration stakeholders at the bilateral, regional and global levels and fosters inter-State and multiple-stakeholder dialogue on migration and related policy domains such as development, trade, the environment, health, security and human rights.

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 IDM also organizes expert workshops to explore emerging migration policy issues.

- Migration Research and Publications: IOM conducts research on current migration issues to enhance and improve programme delivery and policy guidance for the Member States. 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 the 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.

96. Activities for 2008 will focus on the following key themes: (a) migration and the environment; (b) migration and development; (c) promoting research on the impact of migration policies and programmes; (d) new methods of studying irregular migration; and (e) promoting comparative research on forms of inter-State cooperation on migration.

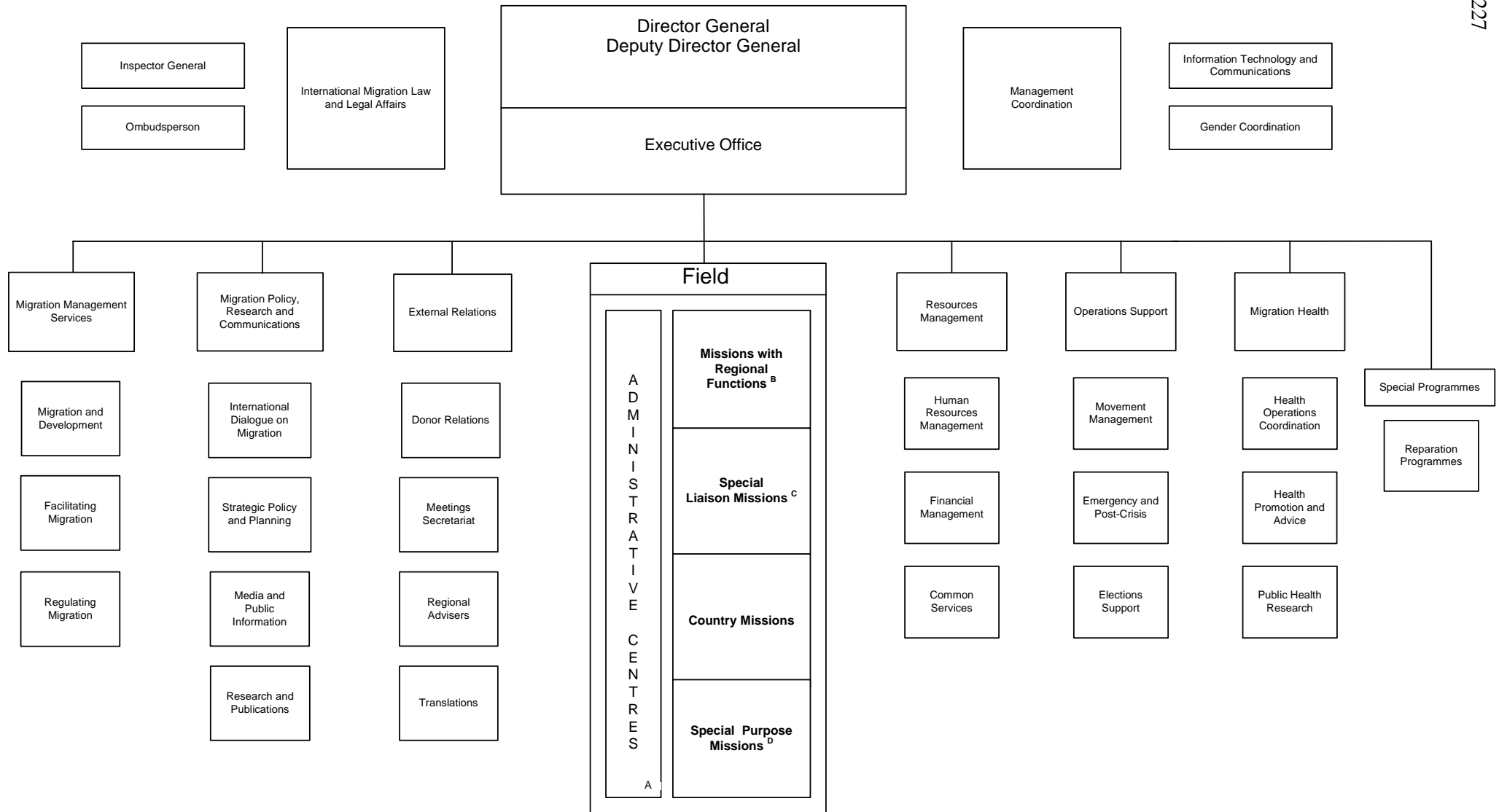
97. The Publications Unit will continue to produce a number of IOM's main publications, including the Migration Research Series and the International Migration journal, which is published five times a year. Priority will be given to publishing more reports in French and Spanish and increasing the readership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

VII. Reparation Programmes

98. The challenges of migration in the 21st century increasingly require IOM to move beyond its traditional services. Post-emergency and post-crisis situations, for example, are unpredictable and likely to occur in any part of the world, in particular as a consequence of ecological degradation and disasters. Similarly, as more and more governments are called upon to return and/or compensate persons dispersed worldwide who have suffered displacement, dispossession, persecution or other forms of personal harm under former regimes, they turn to IOM's global network for assistance. As new migration-related scenarios evolve reflecting contemporary political realities, governments expect IOM to offer more tailored variations of its core services. IOM provides legal advice and capacity-building services in the areas of property restitution and large-scale victim compensation to national and transitional governments and to international players engaged in post-conflict peace-building and rehabilitation efforts following natural disasters.

IOM's Organizational Structure for 2008

IOM ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE 2008



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); Europe (Brussels, Budapest, Helsinki, Rome); Americas (Lima, Buenos Aires, San José, Washington, D.C.).

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR 2008

99. The active engagement of all governments and the continuing work of the Global Forum on Migration and Development are clearly key components of the global migration debate. Governments and societies obviously 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.

100. In spite of the financial limitations, 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 regardless of the limits placed on its response capacity by scarce resources.

101. In the pursuit of its goal to achieve efficiencies by establishing lean structures, the Administration will continue to focus on maintaining only policy-setting and strategy-formulation functions at Headquarters and to transfer administrative support functions to lower-cost locations.

102. The Organization's growth and expansion into many new areas of the migration platform continue to overstretch its structure. The Panama Administrative Centre is proving to be an asset in harnessing resources for effective delivery of services, particularly in the western hemisphere. 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

103. 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

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

105. The Manila Administrative Centre previously also had the responsibilities of an MRF, but these will henceforth be handled separately, bringing the total number of Field Offices designated as MRFs to 17. 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.

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

107. 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.

108. 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 missions 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 South-East 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 BENELUX region.
- **Budapest, Hungary** - Supports programme development and implementation and coordinates IOM activities in Central and South-eastern Europe. Maintains liaison with 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 Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe and its successor 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.
- **Cairo, Egypt** - Coordinates IOM activities in the Middle East, maintains liaison and partnership with the 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 Conference 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 and Central 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, maintains relations with the governments, development partners and civil society in the region and liaises with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
- **Helsinki, Finland** - Coordinates IOM activities in the Nordic and Baltic States and the European Neighbourhood countries, including the southern Caucasus, and supports IOM missions 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 donor policies and funding priorities, and liaises with donor entities.
- **Islamabad, Pakistan** - Supports IOM Missions 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, sub-regional and regional levels.
- **Lima, Peru** - Coordinates IOM activities in the Andean countries, liaises with multilateral bodies in the region, and provides support to South American Conference on Migration processes in the Andean region.
- **Manila, the Philippines** - Coordinates migration management activities in China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Timor-Leste, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia and the Philippines, 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, the East African Community, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development on a number of migration issues, including migration management, health and counter-trafficking; as a member of the UN Country Team for Kenya and Somalia, collaborates closely with UN and government counterparts and implementing partners; coordinates and carries out migration health assessments and monitors refugee movements throughout East Africa; serves as a technical resource centre for aspects of 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 regional migration consultation process in the sub-region, 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 South African Development Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

- **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 and other regional processes, such as the Central American Integration System, the Central American Commission of Migration Directors, 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 the IOM Missions in the Caribbean; liaises with multilateral agencies based in Washington, including the World Bank, the Organization of American States, the Pan American Health Organization and various NGOs and other partners; assists Headquarters with liaison and representation regarding the Government of Canada.

Special Liaison Missions

109. 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.

110. 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

111. 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

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

Headquarters

Director General's Office

113. 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. The Office also serves as the Secretariat for the Director General's Business Advisory Board.

114. 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.

115. 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

116. 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

117. 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.

118. The Department has created an on-line 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.

119. 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.

120. 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.

121. 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.

122. **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.

Office of the Inspector General

123. 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. Since the introduction of the Policy for a Respectful Working Environment in 2002 and its update in 2007, the Office is also involved in investigations within the formal complaints procedure.

124. 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.

125. 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

126. **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.

127. 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

128. 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 provide project development and implementation support within the Organization. Migration and Development includes activities to support and promote the 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 assist governments, migrants and employers during all stages of formal temporary and permanent migration programmes. In the area of Regulating Migration, IOM helps governments building their migration management capacity through various measures, including the improvement of operational systems, technology, legal and policy frameworks, and intergovernmental dialogue.

129. The Migration Management Services Department 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 among the various activities, develops policies, operational standards, tools and models, and provides operational back-up and training to Field Offices, as necessary.

130. 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 and with external stakeholders. It also provides support and guidance to Field Offices in the implementation of their programmatic activities.

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

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

- **Migrant Processing and Integration:** The Division 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 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.
- **Labour Migration:** The Division is the focal point for programme development and technical support on migration for labour, including fixed-term foreign contract labour and related issues. It provides policy and technical advice to governments and other partners on programmes concerning effective protection and support services for labour migrants, and works to enhance the development impact of labour migration, including remittances. 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 acts as the Secretariat for the Colombo Process, a regional consultative process on labour migration in/from Asia.

133. The **Return Management and Counter-trafficking Division** is in charge of the following activities:

- **Assisted Voluntary Return:** The Division monitors and promotes voluntary return and reintegration opportunities globally, and determines strategies in coordination with Field Offices and governments. It helps to strengthen existing voluntary return frameworks by

taking outreach initiatives, providing return information and counselling, conducting research activities, and promoting increased cooperation both among origin, transit and destination countries and with a number of partners. It promotes the establishment of procedures to globalize and streamline IOM's voluntary return assistance in support of activities and objectives within three of the broad areas of migration management, and ensures returns are sustainable by adopting pre-departure and post-arrival reintegration measures that take account of the needs and concerns of both the returnees and the communities to which they return. It provides expert advice to governments and other agencies working with migrants on effective return and reintegration policies and practices. It also works on Return of Qualified Nationals programmes and opportunities.

- **Counter-trafficking:** The Division works to make potential victims aware of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking, and to alert government officials to the victims' plight. It helps build the capacity of government institutions, officials and NGOs to prevent trafficking and deal with its consequences, and provides protection and assistance to the victims both directly and in the form of support for government and national NGO efforts to establish and run rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, including health and legal services. The Division organizes voluntary return and reintegration support for victims in their countries of origin, and maintains a centralized database on IOM-assisted cases worldwide that is used as a tool for further research, analysis and planning.

134. 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

135. 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 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;
- the development and management of IOM's website and intranet.

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

137. **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 a principal purpose and function of the Organization 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 non-binding 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 venues 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.

138. **Strategic Policy and Planning** develops internal 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 IOM migration policy materials and position papers on key migration policy issues. In partnership with the External Relations Department, it develops and maintains relationships with external partners, including other international organizations, on specific migration policy issues and initiatives. 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.

139. **Communications** is responsible for designing a uniform, coherent and efficient institutional communications 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.

140. **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 assists in the development and implementation of public information strategies to promote IOM's image and objectives, thus generating enhanced public understanding of migration issues in general.

141. **Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management**, based in Manila, is responsible for meeting the Organization's electronic information and communication needs with respect to IOM's 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.

142. **Research and Publications:** IOM's research function is derived from its Constitution, which specifically refers to the Organization's role in "conducting studies in order to develop practical solutions". 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. Research also contributes to IOM's efforts to provide policy guidance to governments and to inform and shape policy agendas.

143. 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.

144. 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, designing, 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

145. 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.

146. 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*.

147. 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.

148. 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.

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

Resources Management

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. **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.

153. 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 a Learning Centre that provides tools and materials for the development of specific professional skills.

154. 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.

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

156. 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 mission and 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.

157. 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.

158. 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 Provident Fund and, as of 1 January 2007, its successor, the Savings Scheme. 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.

159. **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.

Operations Support

160. 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.

161. 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 Missions 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.

162. 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 (CIMIC) 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.

163. 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 provides assistance to Field Offices in developing, maintaining and improving operational capacity. It is tasked with the development and maintenance of 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 Missions in the Field.

164. 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

165. 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 potentially cut across all areas of IOM's work. It is therefore the role of the Department 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 fora in raising awareness of the benefits of inclusive health policies and of the opportunities and challenges inherent in migration.

166. The Department deals with control of infectious, emerging and re-emerging diseases, health activities in response to population movements caused by natural or man-made disasters, ecosystem change, chronic diseases, mental health and psycho-social health concerns, including culturally appropriate health services, the human rights of migrants and mobile populations, migration health management and many other issues that affect the health of migrants and the communities they live in or transit through. In carrying out its functions, the Migration Health Department works closely with other IOM departments, the Field Offices, the UN and other international organizations, governments and other partners, as appropriate.

167. The Department's functions are categorized below:

168. The **Health Operations Coordination** function provides guidance and technical support to IOM Missions to identify appropriate responses to demands concerning migration health, and provides technical back-up for the development of 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.

169. The **Health Promotion and Advice** function advises partners, governments and IOM staff on the management of migration health issues and related strategies and policy development. In response to the growing international interest in migration health, the Department provides a forum for dialogue between policymakers, experts and partners, in order to bridge the gap between migration and health policymakers and promote the health of migrants by integrating migrant health concerns into public health policies globally.

170. 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 recommends appropriate activities and prevention strategies to promote the health of migrants and their host communities.

Reparation Programmes

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

172. In addition, IOM provides legal and technical advice and capacity-building services in the areas of property restitution and large-scale victim compensation to national and transitional

governments and international actors engaged in post-conflict peace-building and rehabilitation efforts following natural disasters. These services include the review of restitution and compensation policies and strategies, assistance in the planning, design and implementation of reparation programmes in such areas as public outreach, the design of processing and valuation methodologies and the development of computer support and payment systems.

Administrative Centres

173. 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.

174. 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.

175. 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.

176. 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.

177. 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.

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

179. 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.

180. 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.

181. 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 United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), and ensures that the Organization's security arrangements meet UNDSS requirements.

182. The new **Panama Administrative Centre** will provide information technology and other administrative support to Field Offices in the western hemisphere.

183. The Network and Systems Unit will provide technical support to all Missions in the western hemisphere. It will offer appropriate back-up for IOM's information technology and other systems, enabling them to keep up with global administrative support structures.

184. The Panama Accounting Services provide support to Missions located in the western hemisphere. They also provide global support to Missions using UNDP Service and Project Clearing Accounts, coordinating with UNDP at the central level. They will soon process and validate the accounting transactions of FONAPAZ projects in Guatemala.

185. The Field Personnel Unit will provide support and services related to the management of field personnel worldwide for all IOM local staff. It will be responsible for the management of the centralized PRISM database for local employees, for monitoring compliance with human resources rules and for preparing reports as required.

186. The Office of the Inspector General has delocalized one position of Internal Auditor, who will be based in Panama but perform internal control functions globally.

FUNDING OF IOM'S CORE STRUCTURE

Background

187. The funding of IOM's core structure has been a matter of great concern to the Administration over the years, 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.

188. 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 principle of zero nominal growth. As a result of the budget being 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 2007, as the budget estimates are based on the Summary Update on the Programme and Budget documents.

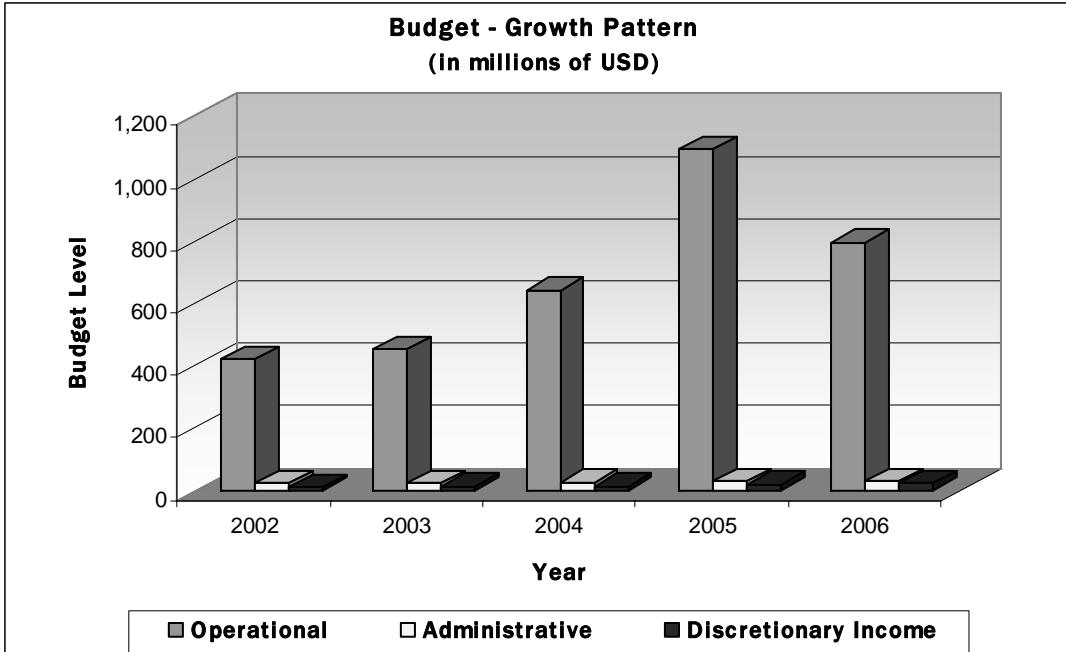


Chart 1

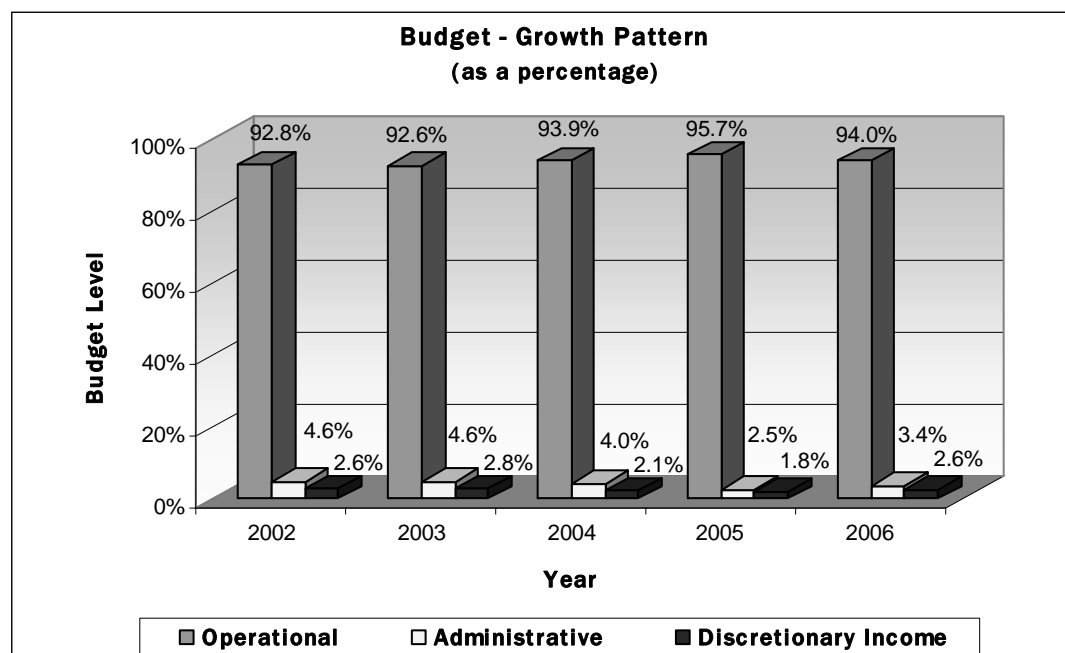


Chart 2

189. As these charts show, the Administrative Part of the Budget as a proportion of the total budget has been decreasing over the years (except in 2006) and it has only been possible to maintain the core structure with supplementary funding from Discretionary Income. The Administration has worked closely with Member States to find mutually acceptable solutions, but the measures taken to date have not resolved the issue. As the migration phenomenon continues to expand both in scope and depth, so do the responses required of IOM increase. This has led to significant growth in all areas of the Organization, 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 to bridge the gap, but no long-term solution has been found. The table below lists the modest 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 | CHF 34,060,000 | ZNG |
| 2001 | CHF 35,763,000 | 5.00% |
| 2002 | CHF 35,763,000 | ZNG |
| 2003 | CHF 36,673,000 | 2.54% |
| 2004 | CHF 37,119,000 | 1.22% |
| 2005 to 2006 | CHF 37,119,000 | ZNG |
| 2007 | CHF 38,045,000 | 2.49% |
| 2008 | CHF 38,045,000 | ZNG |

Measures to address limited funding for the core structure

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

190. IOM has a global mandate, and its membership has therefore also increased. 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 (LXXXIV) 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**

191. Pursuant to the Administration's ongoing dialogue with Member States on a solution to the underfunding of the core structure, Council Resolution No. 1092 (LXXXVI) requested the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance to set up a working group on the Organization's budget planning process.

192. 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 1.0 million a year. There was a modest increase in the Administrative Part of the Budget in 2007, but the 2008 proposal is again based on zero nominal growth.

Discretionary Income

193. Although Discretionary Income² is used as a supplementary source of funding for the core structure, it is not an adequate, reliable or predictable source of income as it fluctuates from year to year depending on the level of activities carried out. While Chart 3 below shows that Discretionary Income has steadily increased, the increase is in fact very small compared to the volume of activities the Organization implements. It is in the face of this challenging situation that the Organization has embarked on cost-containment measures such as delocalization and decentralization over the course of the last decade.

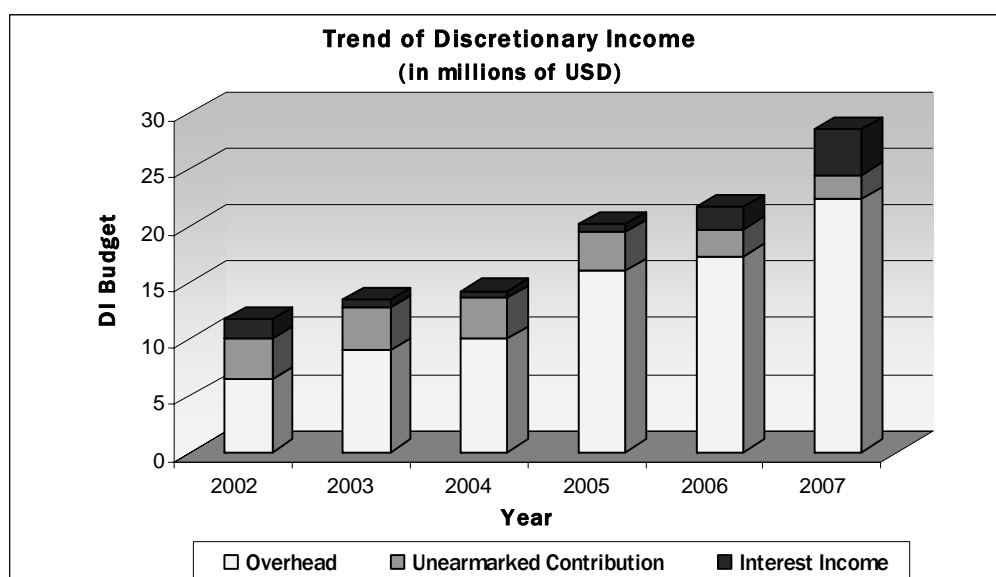


Chart 3

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

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

194. 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 started to include a table combining the two sources of core funding in the Programme and Budget document in 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 (LXXII) of 20 November 1996 and updated by Council Resolution No. 1110 (LXXXVIII) 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.

195. 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.

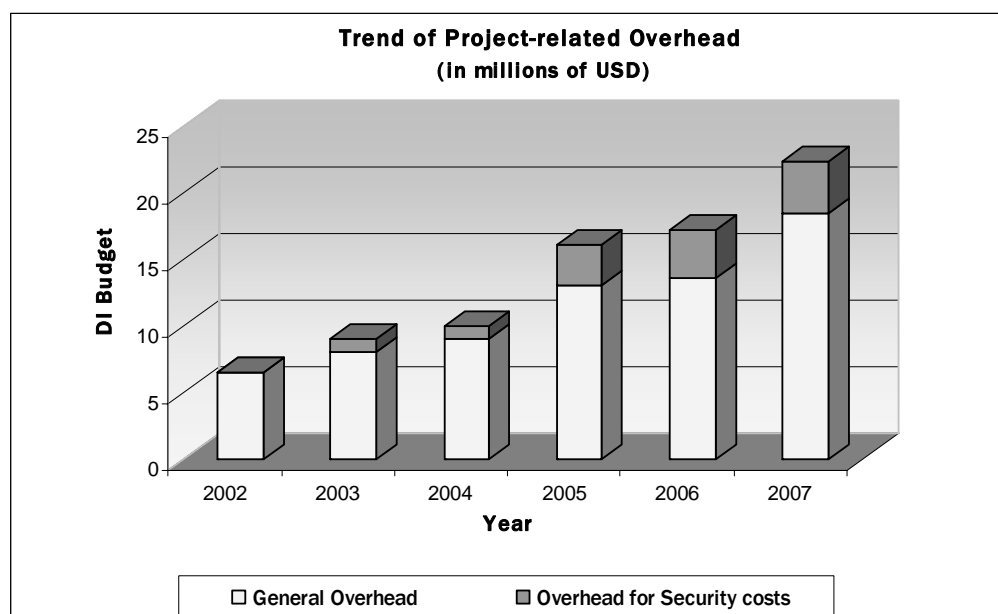


Chart 4

SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR THE CORE STRUCTURE

196. The table on the following page presents an overview of the core structure funded by the Administrative Part of the Budget and by the project-related overhead income component of Discretionary Income for 2008. The same information for 2007 on page 48 is provided 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.

197. Given that the principle of zero nominal growth was applied to the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2008, some positions have been moved from this 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.

198. The core structure under both sources of funding is subject to cost and statutory increases of about 3 to 5 per cent every year and these increases have to be absorbed. The impact on the Administrative Part of the Budget is about CHF 1.0 million a year and approximately USD 0.8 million per year on overhead income.

199. The funds allocated to the core structure in 2008 amount to approximately USD 53.8 million, an increase of USD 0.7 million, or 1.32 per cent, over 2007 (USD 53.1 million).

2008 CORE STRUCTURE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING
Core Staff and Non-staff Items covered from the Administrative Part of the Budget
and Project-related Overhead Income (part of Discretionary Income (DI))

| PART 1: CORE STAFF | Administrative Budget | | DI | | Total | | Total | | Grand Total (USD) | % 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 | 433 000 | 1 148 600 | |
| Inspector General | 4 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 1 108 000 | 50 000 | 958 200 | |
| 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 | 1 191 000 | 5 341 000 | |
| Operations Support | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 563 000 | 460 000 | 1 741 100 | |
| 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 | 18 | 7 | 75 | 51 | 20 421 000 | 5 041 000 | 21 779 600 | 40% |
| Field | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manila, Philippines - 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 | 194 700 | 517 700 | |
| Dakar, Senegal ² | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 327 000 | 613 800 | 881 800 | |
| Dhaka, Bangladesh | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 5 | 235 000 | 107 200 | 299 800 | |
| 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 | 180 800 | 441 500 | |
| 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 | 229 000 | 738 000 | |
| 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 | 146 000 | 378 800 | |
| 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 | 402 300 | 593 300 | |
| Global Activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 4 | | 4 | | | 400 000 | 400 000 | |
| Total Field | 34 | 30 | 40 | 155 | 74 | 185 | 9 486 000 | 12 025 500 | 19 800 900 | 37% |
| Total Headquarters and Field | 91 | 74 | 58 | 162 | 149 | 236 | 29 907 000 | 17 066 500 | 41 580 500 | 77% |
| 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 | 17 066 500 | 42 449 300 | 79% |
| 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 | | | | | | | | 4 300 000 | 4 300 000 | |
| PRISM | | | | | | | | 1 133 500 | 1 133 500 | |
| Other | | | | | | | | 100 000 | 100 000 | |
| TOTAL CORE NON-STAFF COSTS - PART 2 | | | | | | | 7 078 000 | 5 533 500 | 11 335 200 | 21% |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | 38 045 000 | 22 600 000 | 53 784 500 | 100% |

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

Note 2: Includes Technical Cooperation Specialist.

2007 CORE STRUCTURE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING

Core Staff and Non-staff Items covered from the Administrative Part of the Budget and Project-related Overhead Income (part of Discretionary Income (DI))

| PART 1: CORE STAFF | Administrative Budget | | DI | | Total | | Total | | Grand Total (USD) | % of Total Budget |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Officials | Employees | Officials | Employees | Officials | Employees | Admin (CHF) | DI (USD) | | |
| Headquarters | | | | | | | | | | |
| Director General and Deputy Director General | 2 | | | | 2 | | 727 000 | | 586 300 | |
| Executive Office | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 711 000 | 389 000 | 962 400 | |
| Gender Coordination | 1 | | | | 1 | | 190 000 | | 153 200 | |
| Management Coordination | 1 | | | | 1 | | 295 000 | | 237 900 | |
| Information Technology and Communications | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 378 000 | 462 900 | 1 574 200 | |
| International Migration Law and Legal Affairs | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 6 | 1 | 803 000 | 407 500 | 1 055 100 | |
| Inspector General | 5 | 1 | | | 5 | 1 | 1 275 000 | 50 000 | 1 078 200 | |
| Migration Management Services | 11 | 2 | 1 | | 12 | 2 | 2 486 000 | 269 000 | 2 273 800 | |
| Migration Policy, Research and Communications | 6 | 4 | 4 | | 10 | 4 | 1 778 000 | 1 145 000 | 2 578 900 | |
| External Relations | 12 | 8 | | | 12 | 8 | 3 605 000 | 158 000 | 3 065 300 | |
| Resources Management | 11 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 5 302 400 | 1 192 600 | 5 468 700 | |
| Operations Support | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 624 000 | 379 700 | 1 689 400 | |
| Elections Support | | | | | | | | 60 000 | 60 000 | |
| Migration Health | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 644 000 | 240 500 | 759 900 | |
| Ombudsperson | | | | | | | 99 000 | | 79 800 | |
| Staff Association Committee | | | | | | | 77 000 | | 62 100 | |
| Total - Headquarters | 61 | 44 | 15 | 7 | 76 | 51 | 20 994 400 | 4 754 200 | 21 685 200 | 41% |
| Field | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manila, Philippines - Administrative Centre | 6 | 16 | 9 | 77 | 15 | 93 | 1 342 000 | 2 887 700 | 3 970 000 | |
| Panama - Administrative Centre | | | 2 | 12 | 2 | 12 | | 654 500 | 654 500 | |
| Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangkok, Thailand | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 500 000 | 469 500 | 872 700 | |
| Brussels, Belgium | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 566 000 | 464 000 | 920 500 | |
| Budapest, Hungary | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 253 000 | 391 500 | 595 500 | |
| Buenos Aires, Argentina | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 467 000 | 233 900 | 610 500 | |
| Cairo, Egypt | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 448 000 | 233 800 | 595 100 | |
| Canberra, Australia | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 253 000 | 33 400 | 237 400 | |
| Dakar, Senegal | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 294 000 | 620 000 | 857 100 | |
| Dhaka, Bangladesh | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 5 | 231 000 | 104 500 | 290 800 | |
| Helsinki, Finland | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 322 000 | 307 000 | 566 700 | |
| Islamabad, Pakistan | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 296 000 | 289 700 | 528 400 | |
| Lima, Peru | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 270 000 | 80 000 | 297 700 | |
| Nairobi, Kenya | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 282 000 | 265 200 | 492 600 | |
| Pretoria, South Africa | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 334 000 | 627 400 | 896 800 | |
| Rome, Italy | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 589 000 | 229 000 | 704 000 | |
| San José, Costa Rica | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 6 | 394 000 | 240 000 | 557 700 | |
| Washington, D.C., United States | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 449 000 | 799 100 | 1 161 200 | |
| Special Liaison Missions (SLMs) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 147 000 | 147 000 | |
| Berlin, Germany | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 265 000 | 171 600 | 385 300 | |
| London, United Kingdom | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 334 000 | 7 000 | 276 400 | |
| New York, United States | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 259 000 | 218 100 | 427 000 | |
| Paris, France | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 210 000 | 91 100 | 260 500 | |
| Tokyo, Japan | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 274 000 | 234 000 | 455 000 | |
| Vienna, Austria | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 231 000 | 141 500 | 327 800 | |
| Global Activities | | | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | | 1 264 000 | 1 264 000 | |
| Total Field | 34 | 32 | 38 | 146 | 72 | 178 | 8 863 000 | 11 204 500 | 18 352 200 | 35% |
| Total Headquarters and Field | 95 | 76 | 53 | 153 | 148 | 229 | 29 857 400 | 15 958 700 | 40 037 400 | 75% |
| Other Staff Benefits: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Travel on Appointment or Transfer | | | | | | | 245 000 | | 197 600 | |
| Installation Grant | | | | | | | 195 000 | | 157 300 | |
| Terminal Emoluments | | | | | | | 620 000 | | 500 000 | |
| TOTAL CORE STAFF COSTS - PART 1 | | | | | | | 30 917 400 | 15 958 700 | 40 892 300 | 77% |
| PART 2: CORE NON-STAFF | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Staff Costs: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Communications | | | | | | | 965 000 | | 778 200 | |
| General Office | | | | | | | 3 532 600 | | 2 848 900 | |
| Contractual Services | | | | | | | 1 164 000 | | 938 700 | |
| Governing Body Sessions | | | | | | | 435 000 | | 350 800 | |
| Duty Travel | | | | | | | 1 031 000 | | 831 500 | |
| Staff Security | | | | | | | | 3 900 000 | 3 900 000 | |
| PRISM - Financial Development Costs | | | | | | | | 2 374 700 | 2 374 700 | |
| Other | | | | | | | | 151 600 | 151 600 | |
| TOTAL CORE NON-STAFF COSTS - PART 2 | | | | | | | 7 127 600 | 6 426 300 | 12 174 400 | 23% |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | 38 045 000 | 22 385 000 | 53 066 700 | 100% |

Note: Administrative Budget converted at CHF 1.24 to USD 1.



**PART I
ADMINISTRATION**

PART I – ADMINISTRATION

(in Swiss francs)

200. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States, which currently total 120.

Budget level

201. In reviewing the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2007, where a modest increase had been approved by the Member States, there was an expectation that the 2008 budget proposal would be prepared on the basis of zero nominal growth. The budget proposal for 2008 is therefore maintained at the same level of CHF 38,045,000 which has been achieved by absorbing cost and statutory increases of almost CHF 1.0 million. This has been made possible by a combination of measures including straightlining many items of expenditure and by transferring four official and two employee positions located in Geneva and Manila from the Administrative to the Operational Part of the Budget, where they will be covered by Discretionary Income.

202. As evidenced by events of the past few years, the significant changes in various aspects of the migration phenomenon have resulted in growth in all areas of the Organization's work. This has generated unprecedented policy, administrative, 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 a major concern for many countries, it is extremely difficult to maintain properly functioning core structures on a combination of the Administrative Part of the Budget and Discretionary Income, which represent only about 5 per cent of the Organization's total expenditure in the last few years.

203. The Administration has adopted forward-looking approaches for dealing with the financial and administrative impact of the Organization's growth. Its efforts to improve services have been characterized by the development of up-to-date information technology systems with good internal control features complemented by the delocalization of functions to low-cost locations. The Administration would like to suggest that the Member States seriously consider ways of increasing the Administrative Part of the Budget to cover cost and statutory increases every year.

204. The details of the Administrative Part of the Budget are presented in the Object of Expenditure table on pages 53 and 54. 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".

Funding of the Core Structure

205. 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 (LXXII) of 20 November 1996 and updated by Council Resolution No. 1110 (LXXXVIII) of December 2004).

206. 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.

207. The Administrative Part of the Budget for 2008 proposes to decrease the number of Officials from 95 in 2007 to 91 and the number of Employees from 76 to 74.

208. 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 projected-related overhead income is shown on page 47.

Adjustments at Headquarters and in the Field

209. The overall changes in staffing levels for 2008 are: Headquarters: 57 Officials and 44 Employees (2007: 61 Officials and 44 Employees); Manila Administrative Centre: 4 Officials and 13 Employees (2007: 6 Officials and 16 Employees); Panama Administrative Centre: 1 Official (transferred from Headquarters); MRFs: 23 Officials and 17 Employees (2007: 22 Officials and 16 Employees); SLMs: 6 Officials (2007: 6 Officials).

210. The 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

- Proposal to transfer one official position in the Information Technology and Communications Department from the Administrative to the Operational Part of the Budget, to be covered by Discretionary Income in order to absorb cost and statutory increases.
- Proposal to transfer one official position in the Office of the Inspector General from Geneva to the Panama Administrative Centre.
- Proposal to transfer one official position in the Labour Migration Division from the Administrative to the Operational Part of the Budget, to be covered by Discretionary Income in order to absorb cost and statutory increases.
- Proposal to transfer one official position in the Donor Relations Department from the Administrative to the Operational Part of the Budget, to be covered by Discretionary Income in order to absorb cost and statutory increases.
- Proposal to reduce one employee position in the Operations Support Department following the delocalization of functions.
- Proposal to fund a full-time administrative assistant position for the Staff Association Committee, in view of the Committee's growing workload.

Field

- Proposal to transfer one official position in the Manila Administrative Centre from the Administrative to the Operational Part of the Budget, to be covered by Discretionary Income in order to absorb cost and statutory increases.
- Proposal to cover the newly assigned Regional Representation for Manila from a vacant budget line under the Administrative Centre. This proposal has no budgetary implications.
- Proposal to cover one new employee position providing administrative support to the Regional Representation for Manila from a vacant budget line under the Administrative Centre. This proposal has no budgetary implications.
- Proposal to reduce two employee positions in Manila following the transfer of certain functions in the Field Personnel Unit to the Panama Administrative Centre.

211. The net result of the above changes is a reduction of four Official and two Employee posts under the Administrative Part of the Budget.

Other Staff Benefits

212. 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 as that of Officials at the same grade and step worldwide. The increase in this line item is offset by the impact of exchange rate fluctuations.

213. The reduction in the cost of health and accident insurances follows on the Organization's participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, where the cost of accident insurance is slightly lower than what IOM was previously paying.

214. 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

215. Due to the application of zero nominal growth, general office costs have all been straight-lined for 2008 and the Administration will make every effort to operate within the tight budget ceiling. This will imply continued use of office equipment that is close to being obsolete and putting on hold investment in critical staff development and learning initiatives.

Assessment Scale

216. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment for 2008, which was adopted by the Executive Committee in June 2007 (Annex III, scenario 3 of document MC/EX/682).

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

218. The scale exceeded 100 per cent by 2.544 per cent and no further distribution of the surplus percentage was possible except among Member States at the maximum and minimum rates, which, in principle, are reviewed every third year. As they were due to review the maximum and minimum rates in the context of the 2008 assessment scale, the Member States decided to reduce the maximum rate to 23.774 per cent and the minimum rate to 0.026 percent. This has resulted in a reduction in the contributions for all countries assessed at these rates.

ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

Object of Expenditure
(expressed in Swiss francs)

| | 2007 - MC/EX/681 | | | 2008 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 | | 332 000 | 2 | | 367 000 | | | 367 000 |
| Executive Office | 1 | 4 | 477 000 | 1 | 4 | 124 000 | 378 000 | | 502 000 |
| Gender Coordination | 1 | | 89 000 | 1 | | 65 000 | | | 65 000 |
| Management Coordination | 1 | | 139 000 | 1 | | 144 000 | | | 144 000 |
| Information Technology and Communications | 3 | 3 | 744 000 | 2 | 3 | 262 000 | 409 000 | | 671 000 |
| International Migration Law and Legal Affairs | 3 | 1 | 418 000 | 3 | 1 | 397 000 | 114 000 | | 511 000 |
| Inspector General | 5 | 1 | 628 000 | 4 | 1 | 473 000 | 100 000 | | 573 000 |
| Migration Management Services | 1 | | 131 000 | 1 | | 135 000 | | | 135 000 |
| Assisted Voluntary Returns | 2 | | 161 000 | 2 | | 162 000 | | | 162 000 |
| Counter-trafficking | 2 | | 184 000 | 2 | | 196 000 | | | 196 000 |
| Facilitated Migration | 2 | | 154 000 | 2 | | 164 000 | | | 164 000 |
| Labour Migration | 2 | | 165 000 | 1 | | 87 000 | | | 87 000 |
| Technical Cooperation on Migration | 2 | | 184 000 | 2 | | 163 000 | | | 163 000 |
| Support staff shared between the above services | | 2 | 204 000 | | 2 | | 206 000 | | 206 000 |
| Migration Policy, Research and Communications | 2 | 1 | 317 000 | 2 | 1 | 238 000 | 84 000 | | 322 000 |
| Media and Public Information | 1 | | 114 000 | 1 | | 118 000 | | | 118 000 |
| Research and Publications | 3 | 3 | 538 000 | 3 | 3 | 266 000 | 288 000 | | 554 000 |
| External Relations | 1 | 1 | 246 000 | 1 | 1 | 155 000 | 101 000 | | 256 000 |
| Donor Relations | 4 | 1 | 398 000 | 3 | 1 | 243 000 | 86 000 | | 329 000 |
| Meetings Secretariat | 1 | 3 | 323 000 | 1 | 3 | 84 000 | 284 000 | | 368 000 |
| Regional Advisers | 4 | 1 | 490 000 | 4 | 1 | 403 000 | 107 000 | | 510 000 |
| Translations | 2 | 2 | 381 000 | 2 | 2 | 226 000 | 178 000 | | 404 000 |
| Resources Management | 1 | 1 | 234 000 | 1 | 1 | 127 000 | 116 000 | | 243 000 |
| Accounting | 2 | 2 | 565 000 | 2 | 2 | 189 000 | 298 000 | | 487 000 |
| Budget | 2 | 1 | 313 000 | 2 | 1 | 187 000 | 110 000 | | 297 000 |
| Common Services | 1 | 4 | 608 000 | 1 | 4 | 82 000 | 512 000 | | 594 000 |
| Human Resources Management | 2 | 4 | 753 000 | 2 | 4 | 263 000 | 470 000 | | 733 000 |
| Occupational Health | 1 | | 89 000 | 1 | | 94 000 | | | 94 000 |
| Staff Development and Learning | 1 | | 71 000 | 1 | | 74 000 | | | 74 000 |
| Treasury and Cash Management | 1 | 1 | 325 000 | 1 | 1 | 124 000 | 83 000 | | 207 000 |
| Staff Travel | | 1 | 209 000 | | 1 | | 212 000 | | 212 000 |
| Operations Support | 1 | 1 | 220 000 | 1 | 1 | 138 000 | 127 000 | | 265 000 |
| Emergency and Post-Conflict | 1 | 1 | 213 000 | 1 | 1 | 115 000 | 104 000 | | 219 000 |
| Movement Management | 1 | 4 | 538 000 | 1 | 3 | 109 000 | 345 000 | | 454 000 |
| Migration Health | 2 | 1 | 330 000 | 2 | 1 | 227 000 | 110 000 | | 337 000 |
| Ombudsperson | | | 47 000 | | | 46 000 | | | 46 000 |
| Staff Association Committee | | | 64 000 | | 1 | | 115 000 | | 115 000 |
| Total - Headquarters | 61 | 44 | 11 396 000 | 57 | 44 | 6 247 000 | 4 937 000 | | 11 184 000 |
| Field | | | | | | | | | |
| Manila Administrative Centre | 6 | 16 | 818 000 | 4 | 13 | 417 000 | 233 000 | | 650 000 |
| Panama Administrative Centre | | | | 1 | | 87 000 | | | 87 000 |
| Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs) | | | - | | | | | | - |
| Bangkok, Thailand | 2 | 1 | 257 000 | 2 | 1 | 200 000 | 70 000 | | 270 000 |
| Brussels, Belgium | 2 | 1 | 313 000 | 2 | 1 | 214 000 | 111 000 | | 325 000 |
| Budapest, Hungary | 1 | 1 | 177 000 | 1 | 1 | 105 000 | 91 000 | | 196 000 |
| Buenos Aires, Argentina | 2 | 1 | 233 000 | 2 | 1 | 209 000 | 32 000 | | 241 000 |
| Cairo, Egypt | 2 | 1 | 254 000 | 2 | 1 | 198 000 | 39 000 | | 237 000 |
| Canberra, Australia | 1 | | 115 000 | 1 | | 132 000 | | | 132 000 |
| Dakar, Senegal | 1 | 1 | 136 000 | 1 | 1 | 121 000 | 38 000 | | 159 000 |
| Dhaka, Bangladesh | 1 | 1 | 128 000 | 1 | 1 | 110 000 | 27 000 | | 137 000 |
| Helsinki, Finland | 1 | 1 | 205 000 | 1 | 1 | 121 000 | 109 000 | | 230 000 |
| Islamabad, Pakistan | 1 | 1 | 122 000 | 1 | 1 | 113 000 | 22 000 | | 135 000 |
| Lima, Peru | 1 | 1 | 168 000 | 1 | 1 | 127 000 | 50 000 | | 177 000 |
| Manila, Philippines | | | | 1 | 1 | 123 000 | 20 000 | | 143 000 |
| Nairobi, Kenya | 1 | 1 | 159 000 | 1 | 1 | 121 000 | 29 000 | | 150 000 |
| Pretoria, South Africa | 1 | 1 | 160 000 | 1 | 1 | 124 000 | 37 000 | | 161 000 |
| Rome, Italy | 2 | 1 | 329 000 | 2 | 1 | 240 000 | 114 000 | | 354 000 |
| San José, Costa Rica | 1 | 2 | 225 000 | 1 | 2 | 135 000 | 115 000 | | 250 000 |
| Washington, D.C., United States | 2 | 1 | 303 000 | 2 | 1 | 206 000 | 143 000 | | 349 000 |
| Subtotal - MRFs | 22 | 16 | 3 284 000 | 23 | 17 | 2 599 000 | 1 047 000 | | 3 646 000 |
| Special Liaison Missions (SLMs) | | | | | | | | | |
| Berlin, Germany | 1 | | 130 000 | 1 | | 135 000 | | | 135 000 |
| London, United Kingdom | 1 | | 144 000 | 1 | | 155 000 | | | 155 000 |
| New York, United States | 1 | | 122 000 | 1 | | 127 000 | | | 127 000 |
| Paris, France | 1 | | 98 000 | 1 | | 102 000 | | | 102 000 |
| Tokyo, Japan | 1 | | 131 000 | 1 | | 142 000 | | | 142 000 |
| Vienna, Austria | 1 | | 114 000 | 1 | | 120 000 | | | 120 000 |
| Subtotal - SLMs | 6 | | 739 000 | 6 | | 781 000 | | | 781 000 |
| Total - Field | 34 | 32 | 4 841 000 | 34 | 30 | 3 884 000 | 1 280 000 | | 5 164 000 |
| Total Headquarters and Field | 95 | 76 | 16 237 000 | 91 | 74 | 10 131 000 | 6 217 000 | | 16 348 000 |

continued on next page

ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

Object of Expenditure
(expressed in Swiss francs)

| | 2007 - MC/EX/681 | | | 2008 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 | | | 5 799 000 | | | 5 823 000 | | | 5 823 000 |
| Health and Accident Insurances | | | 1 490 000 | | | 1 002 000 | 207 000 | | 1 209 000 |
| Contribution to UNJSPF | | | 3 967 000 | | | 3 017 000 | 879 000 | | 3 896 000 |
| Terminal Emoluments | | | 620 000 | | | | | 620 000 | 620 000 |
| A-1. - Subtotal - Staff Fixed Costs (statutory) | 95 | 76 | 28 113 000 | 91 | 74 | 19 973 000 | 7 303 000 | 620 000 | 27 896 000 |
| A-2: STAFF - VARIABLE COSTS (statutory) : | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobility and Hardship Allowance | | | 347 000 | | | 320 000 | | | 320 000 |
| Family Allowance | | | 603 000 | | | 278 000 | 298 000 | | 576 000 |
| Language Allowance | | | 112 000 | | | | 108 000 | | 108 000 |
| Rental Subsidy | | | 149 000 | | | 163 000 | | | 163 000 |
| Education Grant | | | 1 030 000 | | | 1 272 000 | | | 1 272 000 |
| Home Leave | | | 173 000 | | | 192 000 | | | 192 000 |
| Travel on Appointment or Transfer | | | 245 000 | | | | | 245 000 | 245 000 |
| Installation Grant | | | 195 000 | | | | | 195 000 | 195 000 |
| A-2. Subtotal - Staff Variable Costs (statutory) | | | 2 854 000 | | | 2 225 000 | 406 000 | 440 000 | 3 071 000 |
| Total - Staff Salaries and Benefits | 95 | 76 | 30 967 000 | 91 | 74 | 22 198 000 | 7 709 000 | 1 060 000 | 30 967 000 |
| B-1: NON-STAFF - FIXED COSTS (statutory) : | | | | | | | | | |
| Amortization, Rental and Maintenance of Premises | | | 1 268 000 | | | | | 1 268 000 | 1 268 000 |
| B-2: NON-STAFF - VARIABLE COSTS : | | | | | | | | | |
| GENERAL OFFICE | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Furniture | | | 308 000 | | | | | 308 000 | 308 000 |
| Purchase and Maintenance of IT/EDP Equipment | | | 1 557 000 | | | | | 1 557 000 | 1 557 000 |
| Office Supplies, Printing and Other Services | | | 350 000 | | | | | 350 000 | 350 000 |
| Total - General Office | | | 3 483 000 | | | | | 3 483 000 | 3 483 000 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| Electronic Mail | | | 500 000 | | | | | 500 000 | 500 000 |
| Telephone | | | 245 000 | | | | | 245 000 | 245 000 |
| Facsimile | | | 50 000 | | | | | 50 000 | 50 000 |
| Postage | | | 170 000 | | | | | 170 000 | 170 000 |
| Total - Communications | | | 965 000 | | | | | 965 000 | 965 000 |
| CONTRACTUAL SERVICES | | | | | | | | | |
| External Audit | | | 80 000 | | | | | 80 000 | 80 000 |
| Staff Training | | | 625 000 | | | | | 625 000 | 625 000 |
| Consultants | | | 50 000 | | | | | 50 000 | 50 000 |
| Insurance, Bank Charges, Security, etc. | | | 409 000 | | | | | 409 000 | 409 000 |
| Total - Contractual Services | | | 1 164 000 | | | | | 1 164 000 | 1 164 000 |
| GOVERNING BODY SESSIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| IOM Meetings | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | | | 335 000 | | | | | 335 000 | 335 000 |
| Documentation | | | 35 000 | | | | | 35 000 | 35 000 |
| Rental of Space, Equipment, etc. | | | 65 000 | | | | | 65 000 | 65 000 |
| Total - Governing Body Sessions | | | 435 000 | | | | | 435 000 | 435 000 |
| TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 031 000 | | | | | 1 031 000 | 1 031 000 |
| B-2. Subtotal - Non-Staff - Variable Costs | | | 5 810 000 | | | | | 5 810 000 | 5 810 000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 95 | 76 | 38 045 000 | 91 | 74 | 22 198 000 | 7 709 000 | 8 138 000 | 38 045 000 |

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

Note 2: Cost and statutory increases relate mainly to staff costs and include annual step increases, increases in salary and various benefits and allowances, in line with the United Nations common system which IOM follows.

FINANCING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

219. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment for 2008, which was adopted by the Executive Committee in June 2007 (Annex III, scenario 3 of document MC/EX/682).

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(expressed in Swiss francs)

| | 2007 Assessment Scale % | 2007 Contributions | 2008 Assessment Scale % | 2008 Contributions |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| MEMBER STATES | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Albania | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Algeria | 0.083 | 30 304 | 0.092 | 35 001 |
| Angola | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Argentina | 1.045 | 381 534 | 0.349 | 132 777 |
| Armenia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Australia | 1.740 | 635 282 | 1.918 | 729 703 |
| Austria | 0.939 | 342 833 | 0.952 | 362 188 |
| Azerbaijan | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Bahamas | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Bangladesh | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Belarus | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Belgium | 1.168 | 426 442 | 1.183 | 450 072 |
| Belize | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Benin | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Bolivia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Brazil | 1.665 | 607 899 | 0.940 | 357 623 |
| Bulgaria | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Cambodia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Cameroon | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Canada | 3.075 | 1 122 697 | 3.195 | 1 215 538 |
| Cape Verde | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Chile | 0.244 | 89 086 | 0.173 | 65 818 |
| Colombia | 0.169 | 61 703 | 0.113 | 42 991 |
| Congo | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Costa Rica | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.035 | 13 316 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Croatia | 0.040 | 14 604 | 0.054 | 20 544 |
| Cyprus | 0.043 | 15 700 | 0.048 | 18 262 |
| Czech Republic | 0.200 | 73 021 | 0.302 | 114 896 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Denmark | 0.785 | 286 607 | 0.793 | 301 697 |
| Dominican Republic | 0.038 | 13 874 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Ecuador | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Egypt | 0.131 | 47 829 | 0.095 | 36 143 |
| El Salvador | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Estonia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Finland | 0.583 | 212 856 | 0.606 | 230 553 |
| France | 6.591 | 2 406 403 | 6.761 | 2 572 220 |
| Gabon | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Gambia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Georgia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Germany | 9.468 | 3 456 808 | 9.204 | 3 501 659 |
| Ghana | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Greece | 0.579 | 211 396 | 0.640 | 243 488 |
| Guatemala | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.035 | 13 316 |
| Guinea | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Haiti | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Honduras | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Hungary | 0.138 | 50 384 | 0.262 | 99 678 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 0.172 | 62 798 | 0.194 | 73 807 |
| Ireland | 0.383 | 139 835 | 0.478 | 181 855 |
| Israel | 0.510 | 186 203 | 0.450 | 171 203 |
| Italy | 5.339 | 1 949 294 | 5.450 | 2 073 452 |
| Jamaica | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Japan | 19.468 | 7 107 850 | 16.624 | 6 324 596 |
| Jordan | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |

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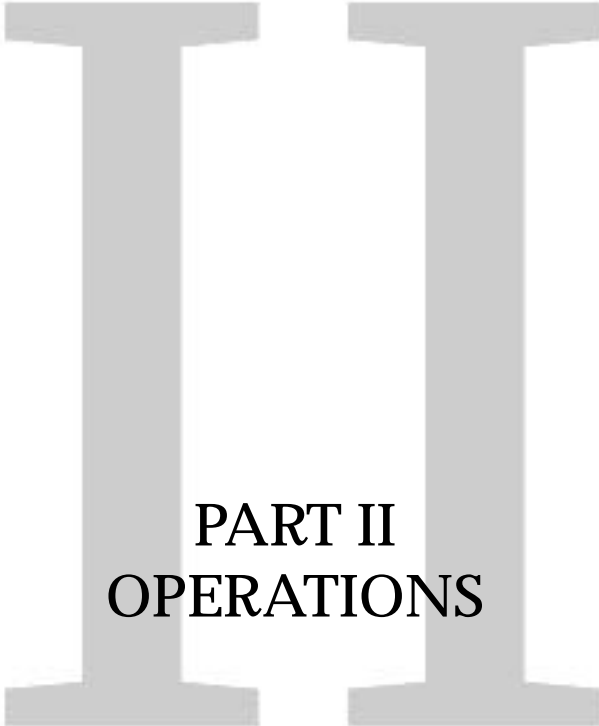
FINANCING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET (cont'd)

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(expressed in Swiss francs)

| | 2007 Assessment Scale % | 2007 Contributions | 2008 Assessment Scale % | 2008 Contributions |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| MEMBER STATES | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.032 | 12 174 |
| Kenya | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Latvia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Liberia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 0.144 | 52 575 | 0.067 | 25 490 |
| Lithuania | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.034 | 12 935 |
| Luxembourg | 0.084 | 30 669 | 0.092 | 35 001 |
| Madagascar | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Mali | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Malta | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Mauritania | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Mauritius | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Mexico | 2.058 | 751 385 | 2.422 | 921 450 |
| Moldova | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Montenegro | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Morocco | 0.051 | 18 620 | 0.046 | 17 501 |
| Nepal | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Netherlands | 1.847 | 674 348 | 2.010 | 764 705 |
| New Zealand | 0.242 | 88 355 | 0.275 | 104 624 |
| Nicaragua | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Niger | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Nigeria | 0.046 | 16 795 | 0.052 | 19 783 |
| Norway | 0.742 | 270 908 | 0.840 | 319 578 |
| Pakistan | 0.060 | 21 906 | 0.064 | 24 349 |
| Panama | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Paraguay | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Peru | 0.101 | 36 876 | 0.084 | 31 958 |
| Philippines | 0.104 | 37 971 | 0.084 | 31 958 |
| Poland | 0.504 | 184 013 | 0.538 | 204 682 |
| Portugal | 0.514 | 187 664 | 0.566 | 215 335 |
| Republic of Korea | 1.796 | 655 728 | 2.173 | 826 718 |
| Romania | 0.066 | 24 097 | 0.076 | 28 914 |
| Rwanda | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Senegal | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Serbia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Sierra Leone | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Slovakia | 0.056 | 20 446 | 0.068 | 25 871 |
| Slovenia | 0.090 | 32 859 | 0.104 | 39 567 |
| South Africa | 0.319 | 116 468 | 0.312 | 118 700 |
| Spain | 2.755 | 1 005 863 | 3.185 | 1 211 733 |
| Sri Lanka | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Sudan | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Sweden | 1.091 | 398 329 | 1.150 | 437 518 |
| Switzerland | 1.308 | 477 557 | 1.305 | 496 487 |
| Tajikistan | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Thailand | 0.228 | 83 244 | 0.200 | 76 090 |
| Togo | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Tunisia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.034 | 12 935 |
| Turkey | 0.407 | 148 598 | 0.409 | 155 604 |
| Uganda | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Ukraine | 0.043 | 15 700 | 0.049 | 18 642 |
| United Kingdom | 6.697 | 2 445 104 | 7.127 | 2 711 465 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| United States of America | 25.740 | 9 397 785 | 23.774 | 9 044 811 |
| Uruguay | 0.052 | 18 985 | 0.029 | 11 033 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.187 | 68 275 | 0.215 | 81 797 |
| Yemen | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Zambia | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.035 | 12 779 | 0.026 | 9 892 |
| Total | 104.273 | 38 070 558 | 100.000 | 38 045 000 |

Note: Total number of Member States is 120.



**PART II
OPERATIONS**

PART II – OPERATIONS

(in US dollars)

Introduction

220. Funding for the Organization's activities is mostly earmarked for specific projects or comes in the form of reimbursements for services provided. The Operational Part of the Budget is therefore based on anticipated funding from donors for new and ongoing activities. IOM has no flexibility in shifting earmarked funding from one project to the other. Almost all of the funding in this part of the budget is strictly earmarked for specific activities.

221. The resources for 2008 have been budgeted 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 available funding and the costs for the budget year are shown. The budget estimates for staff, office and operational costs relating to specific programmes are based on these projections.

222. For a variety of reasons, 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 2008, funds carried over have been reflected as budgeted resources for specific activities/projects.

223. In situations where only partial funding has been received to cover the cost of project implementation, the outstanding amount is included in the Migration Initiatives document for fundraising. The budget levels for those projects will be increased in subsequent revisions to the budget document as additional funding is received.

224. Because funds received for the Operational Part of the Budget are earmarked for specific programmes, they cannot be utilized for purposes other than those specified by the donor. This limits IOM's ability to invest in new initiatives unless it has firm pledges of funding. 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.

225. 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 2008 is USD 31.0 million and 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. The staff, services and activities funded by Discretionary Income are shown separately in this document.

226. 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 (LXXX)) under what is generally referred to as the 1035 Facility. Following the adoption of the IOM Strategy Document by Member States, funding for the Facility has been increased for 2008 and additional criteria established to govern the increased portion. The projects financed by the 1035 Facility are not shown as separate activities, but are outlined in a separate report.

227. The Operational Part of the Budget for 2008 amounts to an estimated USD 529.1 million.

228. 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.

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

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

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

232. 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 projection for current 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 | 249 250 500 |
| II. | Migration Health | 40 421 000 |
| III. | Migration and Development | 28 256 200 |
| IV. | Regulating Migration | 151 655 100 |
| V. | Facilitating Migration | 35 961 500 |
| VI. | Migration Policy, Research and Communications | 470 700 |
| VII. | Reparation Programmes | 11 484 200 |
| VIII. | General Programme Support | 11 569 500 |
| | TOTAL | 529 068 700 |

General Finance and Budget Principles for Financial Management in IOM

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

234. **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.

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

236. **Indirect costs** are costs that are incurred by IOM regardless of the scope and level of activity or as a function and in support of its activities but which cannot be traced to specific activities. These costs concern mostly administrative services, general oversight functions at Headquarters and in the Field and staff security activities that allow the Organization to implement its activities across the globe efficiently and in a coherent manner.

237. **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 United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). In preparing the Operational Part of the Budget for 2008, 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 of the activity. For that category of project, it has applied the previous overhead rate of 12 per cent on staff and office costs.

238. 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.

239. 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.

240. The total amount of project-related overhead income for 2008 is estimated at USD 22.6 million.

241. **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 2008**

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> | | 529 068 700 |
| <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 | 8 092 400 | |
| Refugee Loan Fund (principally the United States Government) | 146 848 900 | |
| Total reimbursements | 154 941 300 | |
| <u>Anticipated Earmarked Contributions</u> | | |
| from governments, intergovernmental agencies, migrants, sponsors, voluntary agencies and other | 365 727 400 | |
| <u>Total earmarked contributions</u> | | 520 668 700 |
| <u>Miscellaneous Income</u> | | |
| Unearmarked Contributions | 2 102 000 | |
| Interest Income | 6 298 000 | |
| <u>Total miscellaneous income</u> | | 8 400 000 |
| <u>TOTAL ANTICIPATED RESOURCES</u> | | 529 068 700 |

* A breakdown of Financing of the Operational Part of the Budget is provided on page 67.

Anticipated Voluntary Contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget

242. The list of anticipated voluntary contributions from governments and multilateral donors for the implementation of projects under the Operational Part of the Budget for 2008 is shown on page 67. 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 2007 for specific initiatives were utilized or committed in the course of that year. The remaining funds are therefore carried over into 2008 for continued project implementation and are shown as budgeted resources in this document.

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

244. The preference of certain donors to earmark resources for initiatives addressing migration issues of specific interest to them has led to a noticeable decrease in unearmarked funding over the last few years. Taking into account that the Organization has no financial resources of its own that could be used in a flexible manner to initiate new projects in response to migration issues of relevance to stakeholders, the Administration requests 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.

245. Migration has an undisputed 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. In 2008 the Administration intends to continue to explore, with Member States, the possibilities for general financial contributions which will help IOM meet the growing challenges migration poses to all countries worldwide.

ANTICIPATED VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET FOR 2008

| MEMBER STATES | Unearmarked | Earmarked | | Total |
|---|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | USD | Reimbursable* | Other | USD |
| Argentina | - | - | 2 959 300 | 2 959 300 |
| Australia | - | 7 215 700 | 35 629 700 | 42 845 400 |
| Austria | 258 000 | - | 1 222 100 | 1 480 100 |
| Belgium | 844 000 | - | 5 362 900 | 6 206 900 |
| Belize | - | - | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| Canada | - | - | 15 796 100 | 15 796 100 |
| Chile | - | 39 200 | 1 604 700 | 1 643 900 |
| Colombia | - | - | 24 700 | 24 700 |
| Costa Rica | - | - | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| Czech Republic | - | - | 839 200 | 839 200 |
| Denmark | - | - | 5 423 000 | 5 423 000 |
| Dominican Republic | - | - | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| Ecuador | - | - | 1 983 900 | 1 983 900 |
| El Salvador | - | - | 60 000 | 60 000 |
| Finland | - | - | 1 616 900 | 1 616 900 |
| Germany | - | - | 6 072 500 | 6 072 500 |
| Greece | - | - | 915 500 | 915 500 |
| Guatemala | - | - | 12 936 700 | 12 936 700 |
| Honduras | - | - | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| Hungary | - | 18 500 | 18 200 | 36 700 |
| Ireland | - | - | 2 076 200 | 2 076 200 |
| Italy | - | - | 4 771 300 | 4 771 300 |
| Japan | - | - | 8 315 300 | 8 315 300 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | 108 500 | 108 500 |
| Mexico | - | - | 1 804 200 | 1 804 200 |
| Netherlands | - | - | 23 789 500 | 23 789 500 |
| New Zealand | - | - | 737 300 | 737 300 |
| Nicaragua | - | - | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| Norway | - | - | 8 046 600 | 8 046 600 |
| Panama | - | - | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| Paraguay | - | - | 30 000 | 30 000 |
| Peru | - | - | 3 750 300 | 3 750 300 |
| Poland | - | - | 1 356 000 | 1 356 000 |
| Portugal | - | - | 455 500 | 455 500 |
| Romania | - | - | 263 600 | 263 600 |
| Slovakia | - | - | 376 100 | 376 100 |
| Spain | - | - | 4 572 200 | 4 572 200 |
| Sweden | - | 30 800 | 6 493 300 | 6 524 100 |
| Switzerland | - | - | 2 891 300 | 2 891 300 |
| United Kingdom | - | - | 41 838 300 | 41 838 300 |
| United States of America** | 1 000 000 | 124 848 900 | 37 546 100 | 163 395 000 |
| Uruguay | - | - | 272 800 | 272 800 |
| Total - Member States | 2 102 000 | 132 153 100 | 241 989 800 | 376 244 900 |
| OTHERS | | | | |
| Kuwait | - | - | 200 000 | 200 000 |
| UN Organizations | - | 788 200 | 4 622 400 | 5 410 600 |
| European Commission | - | - | 40 247 700 | 40 247 700 |
| The Global Fund | - | - | 1 121 500 | 1 121 500 |
| Refugee Loan Repayments | - | 22 000 000 | - | 22 000 000 |
| Migrants, Sponsors, Voluntary Agencies and Others | - | - | 61 479 700 | 61 479 700 |
| Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants | - | - | 150 000 | 150 000 |
| Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future" | - | - | 8 960 300 | 8 960 300 |
| Private donations | - | - | 1 198 200 | 1 198 200 |
| Private sector | - | - | 381 800 | 381 800 |
| Foundations and Charities | - | - | 5 286 000 | 5 286 000 |
| Sasakawa Endowment Fund Interest | - | - | 90 000 | 90 000 |
| Interest Income | 6 298 000 | - | - | 6 298 000 |
| Grand Total | 8 400 000 | 154 941 300 | 365 727 400 | 529 068 700 |
| | | | 520 668 700 | |

* 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 the 1035 Facility.

SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF DISCRETIONARY INCOME

Summary Table

| Sources | USD | USD |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Unearmarked contributions | | 2 102 000 |
| Interest income | | 6 298 000 |
| Project-related overhead income: | | |
| General overhead | | 18 300 000 |
| Overhead to cover UNDSS fees | | 4 300 000 |
| Total project-related overhead income | | 22 600 000 |
| Total | | 31 000 000 |

| Application* | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Staff and services at Headquarters | 5 041 000 | |
| Staff and services for Missions with Regional Functions, including project seed money** | 6 157 500 | |
| Staff and services for Manila Administrative Centre | 3 339 100 | |
| Staff and services for Panama Administrative Centre | 778 500 | |
| Staff and services for Missions with Special Liaison Functions | 1 350 400 | |
| Staff and services in Country Missions | 2 843 900 | |
| Global Activity / Support | 1 748 000 | |
| 1035 Facility | 2 700 000 | |
| PRISM | 2 500 000 | |
| Staff security | 4 300 000 | |
| Unbudgeted activities and structures | 241 600 | |
| Total | 31 000 000 | |

* Details on the application of Discretionary Income are outlined from paragraphs 246 to 297 and pages 2 to 4 of Annex III.

** The MRFs can use this allocation flexibly, in particular to supplement and support project development initiatives.

Staff and Services Covered by Discretionary Income

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|-----|--|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Headquarters | 5 041 000 | | 5 041 000 |
| 2. | Field | 14 549 400 | | 14 549 400 |
| 3. | Information Technology | | 2 780 000 | 2 780 000 |
| 4. | Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts | 400 000 | | 400 000 |
| 5. | Publications | | 175 000 | 175 000 |
| 6. | World Migration Report | 25 000 | | 25 000 |
| 7. | Gender Issues Activities | | 80 000 | 80 000 |
| 8. | Cooperation with Multilateral Institutions and Global Forums | 168 000 | | 168 000 |
| 9. | Private Sector Liaison | 50 000 | | 50 000 |
| 10. | Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants | | 50 000 | 50 000 |
| 11. | Staff Security | 361 000 | 3 939 000 | 4 300 000 |
| 12. | Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) | | 50 000 | 50 000 |
| 13. | Enhancing Migration Management Capacity in Africa | 250 000 | | 250 000 |
| 14. | Inter-American Course on International Migration | 6 800 | 33 200 | 40 000 |
| 15. | Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL) | 8 300 | 26 700 | 35 000 |
| 16. | Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America | | 15 000 | 15 000 |
| 17. | Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process | | 20 000 | 20 000 |
| 18. | Support to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM) | | 10 000 | 10 000 |
| 19. | Course on International Migration Law | | 20 000 | 20 000 |
| 20. | Unbudgeted Activities and Structures | | 241 600 | 241 600 |
| | Total | 20 859 500 | 7 440 500 | 28 300 000 |
| 21. | Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition | | 2 700 000 | 2 700 000 |
| | Grand Total | 20 859 500 | 10 140 500 | 31 000 000 |

Introduction

246. This chapter of the Programme and Budget document presents an overview of the application and use of Discretionary Income. All staff, services and activities funded by Discretionary Income are listed here.

1. Headquarters

247. Most of the core staff and services working in general project development, management and implementation and in support of global liaison functions are covered by the Administrative Part of the Budget. However, because the Administrative Part of the Budget has been held to zero nominal growth, certain core structure and related office costs are funded from project-related overhead income, which is part of Discretionary Income.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 5 041 000

2. Field

249. Pursuant to 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. There are, however, certain staff positions, functions and related office costs in the Missions with Regional Functions, Special Liaison Missions and certain Country Offices which are not chargeable to specific projects because they provide general support for project development, management and implementation and for global liaison functions. Discretionary Income is allocated to cover such functions in the Field.

250. Discretionary Income allocated to Missions with Regional Functions may be used to supplement and support project development initiatives and as seed money for new initiatives when necessary.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 14 549 400

3. Information Technology

252. It is important to continue updating existing technology, and Discretionary Income has therefore been allocated for investment in information technology projects. This allocation is in addition to and complements the funds allocated under the Administrative Part of the Budget. Several projects are planned or are already under way which will enable the Organization to provide effective and efficient support to administrative and operational structures. The priority projects requiring funds in 2008 are:

- A presentation on PRISM (Processes and Resources Integrated Systems Management) Financials was made to the Member States at the Informal Consultations on 21 June 2007 (document IC/2007/10) to brief them on the objectives and benefits in developing this new system, which has been undertaken at the recommendation of the External Auditors and in recognition of the administrative needs of the Organization. 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. PRISM is to go live in January 2008 and deployed to Field Offices in 2008 and 2009. The new system, which is based on SAP software, will also be easier to integrate with the human resources management system. The

total cost of the project's development and implementation is estimated at USD 15.0 million. Total available funding, including the allocation from 2008 Discretionary Income, is USD 12.6 million. The Administration will continue to explore options to raise the remaining USD 2.4 million needed to fully implement the project.

- PRISM Human Resources needs to be expanded to incorporate local staff payroll processes in at least 10 Field Offices while continuing to enhance existing human resource functionalities.
- MiMOSA (Migration Management and Operational Systems Application) requires further enhancement to support the automation and integration of movement operations, facilitated migration services, medical operations, counter-trafficking and return and reintegration activities.

253. The Organization strives to improve its business processes so as to address complex migration issues effectively, and technology is recognized to be crucial to that endeavour.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 780 000

4. Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts

254. IOM's operations generate vast amounts of data on the health of migrants. The Organization is relied upon by governments and partner agencies 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 has high priority.

255. 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 400 000

5. Publications

256. 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 300 titles. In 2008, the Publications Unit aims to increase the readership and sales of IOM publications by investing more in marketing and promotional activities. It will: (i) 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 (e.g. South Asian market) through partnerships with local and regional publishers; and (ii) 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**

257. 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***

258. In 2008, 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 2008.

- **Migration Research Series**

259. 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.

- **Publications**

260. 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 2008.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 175 000**

6. World Migration Report

261. This initiative is described in section VI.1.4, where funding from other sources are shown. This paragraph only reflects the allocation from Discretionary Income used to support the publication of the report.

262. The combined funding for the *World Migration Report* totals USD 146,000.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 25 000**

7. Gender Issues Activities

263. 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. The Working Group finds that 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 selected project initiatives as outlined below.

- **Project Support**

264. The Working Group on Gender Issues will support initiatives that include gender analysis in projects. Four selected missions (Indonesia, Senegal, Latvia and Costa Rica) will receive funding to conduct a thorough gender analysis related to specific projects in the missions. The methodologies used, the lessons learned in the process and the final project documents will be published and serve as a capacity-building tool/reference organization-wide.

- **Training activities**

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

- **Outreach activities**

266. 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 and participation in workshops, conferences and training.

Budgeted resources: **USD 80 000**

8. Cooperation with Multilateral Institutions and Global Forums

267. In view of the mutual efforts being made to bring IOM and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank closer in developing migration and development activities, and given the growing importance of the Global Forum on Migration process, IOM has been supporting these mechanisms with secondment of selected migration experts. The funding set aside will continue to provide IOM with the capacity to work closely and strategically with major partners in the migration field.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 168 000**

9. Private Sector Liaison

268. Though IOM has enjoyed excellent relations with governments, individual migrants, NGOs and other partners, one important stakeholder has not 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 geographic 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 50 000**

10. Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants

269. This initiative is described in section VIII.1, where funding from other sources is shown. This paragraph only reflects the allocation from Discretionary Income used to assist stranded migrants.

270. The combined funding for Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants totals USD 200,000.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 50 000**

11. Staff Security

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

272. Taking note that security was a growing problem for humanitarian workers, the Council adopted Resolutions No. 1111 (LXXXVIII) and No. 1129 (XC) 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. Assessment and inspection of security needs is ongoing in all IOM Field Offices, and training is provided to staff on security matters.

273. UNDSS has recently begun a headcount of the staff of all participating organizations. Given the increase in the number of IOM staff worldwide, IOM's share of the UNDSS fees may increase substantially if there is not much growth in other participating organizations to spread the costs. Any changes will be reported in the revision to this document 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 4 300 000

12. Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

274. 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.

275. The combined funding for MIDA totals USD 1,250,200.

Budgeted Resources: USD 50 000

13. Enhancing Migration Management Capacity in Africa

276. In order to enhance migration management capacity in Africa, IOM structures on the continent will be strengthened with the allocation of additional Discretionary Income earmarked for this purpose. The Administration will discuss with the African Group the structures that need to be established in order to optimize the use of these resources. This complements the resources already allocated to the continent in 2007 for two specialists to energize the development of technical cooperation projects in Africa.

Budgeted Resources: USD 250 000

14. Inter-American Course on International Migration

277. IOM and the Organization of American States organize an annual Inter-American Course on International Migration with the National Directorate of Migration of Argentina. The course covers important topics relating to migration policy, planning and administration. The participants are mainly government officials from Latin America who see the course as an opportunity to harmonize migration policies in the region.

278. An allocation from Discretionary Income is provided in recognition of the importance in advancing knowledge on migration issues in the region.

Budgeted Resources: USD 40 000

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

279. As a service to States and the general public, IOM will continue to provide information on international migration and related matters in Latin America, the Caribbean and other geographical areas. 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 makes it possible to understand and monitor the characteristics and magnitude of migration movements within the region. CIMAL has published and updated a bibliographic registry of publications on migration, reverse transfer of technology, human resources and related matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. 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.

280. An allocation from Discretionary Income is provided in support of the work of CIMAL.

Budgeted Resources: USD 35 000

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

281. This activity is described in section IV.3.10 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.

282. The combined funding for PLACMI totals USD 671,100.

Budgeted Resources: USD 15 000

17. Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process

283. This activity is described in section IV.3.11 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.

284. The combined funding for the Puebla Process totals USD 477,800.

Budgeted Resources: USD 20 000

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

285. The general objective of the project is to strengthen the role of OCAM as a mechanism for consultation, coordination and cooperation to deal with 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.

286. An allocation from Discretionary Income is provided in recognition of the importance of this mechanism in achieving regional integration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 10 000

19. Course on International Migration Law

287. 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 to those responsible for its implementation. The training 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

20. Unbudgeted Activities and Structures

288. The significant growth in the Organization's activities, with their inherent risks, requires 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.

289. Taking into account IOM's "projectized" financial structure, and in the absence of other sources of income, unbudgeted needs have in the past been covered at the end of the year by additional Discretionary Income, if available, after all avenues for covering shortfalls have been exhausted.

Budgeted Resources: USD 241 600

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

290. This funding mechanism was established by Council Resolution No. 1035 (LXXX) requesting the Director General to allocate Discretionary Income for the development of migration projects in favour of Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition.

291. IOM will continue to use 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 will be excluded upon joining the EU. Voluntary withdrawal from eligibility in deference to Member States in greater need remains open to any eligible country. In the context of regional projects, countries which are not a member of IOM continue to be included among the beneficiaries only where a majority of IOM Member States are benefiting from the project. Non-Member States cannot directly apply for support through the Facility.

292. The criteria and guidelines for utilization of the funds totalling USD 1.4 million (Line 1) are as follows:

- 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 activities are excluded from consideration for support under the 1035 Facility. Those areas of IOM activities 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. However, other conferences and similar events that may be useful in launching new regional processes, opening new geographic 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. IOM staff and office costs can, however, be included in the budget for project implementation following the usual IOM projectization approach;
 - E. Assisted Voluntary Return, unless projects include significant elements of government capacity building alongside the return component.

293. Funding levels up to a maximum USD 50,000 for national projects and USD 100,000 for regional projects can be considered. Exceptional increases at the national and regional project levels can be considered up to USD 100,000 and USD 200,000, respectively.

294. In response to a request by Member States for additional funding for the 1035 Facility, this funding mechanism was expanded by the Council at its Ninety-third (Special) Session in June 2007 through the adoption of Resolution No. 1150 (XCIII). The resolution requests the Director General to allocate 25 per cent of Discretionary Income (excluding security) in excess of the 2007 Programme and Budget Discretionary Income of USD 20.5 million to an expanded 1035 Facility starting in 2008.

295. The criteria and guidelines for the utilization of the additional funds (Line 2) in the amount of USD 1.3 million are generally the same as for the original 1035 Facility funds, apart from the following:

- Access to the funding will be linked to outstanding contributions and Member States subject to Article 4 will not be eligible for funding;
- The ceiling for funding of national projects will be USD 200,000;
- The ceiling for funding of regional projects will be USD 300,000;
- A follow-up project to a project previously funded under the 1035 Facility will be admissible.

296. Distinct tracking and accounting of the two funding lines will be established.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 700 000

Services / Support

I. MOVEMENT, EMERGENCY AND POST-CRISIS MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|-----|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| I.1 | Resettlement Assistance | 46 637 300 | 107 199 600 | 153 836 900 |
| I.2 | Repatriation Assistance | 58 300 | 615 700 | 674 000 |
| I.3 | Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance | 26 549 300 | 68 190 300 | 94 739 600 |
| | Total | 73 244 900 | 176 005 600 | 249 250 500 |

298. The total budget for Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management is approximately USD 249.3 million. The projects in each of the corresponding subcategories are described below.

I.1 Resettlement Assistance

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| I.1 | Resettlement Assistance | 46 637 300 | 107 199 600 | 153 836 900 |

299. The movement of people and activities to facilitate orderly migration around the world account for a significant portion of IOM's operational programmes. As part of its ongoing cooperation with governments and migrants, IOM will continue to offer resettlement assistance by providing a variety of movement services in 2008. These include international travel assistance from the country of departure, through transit points to the final destination. The movements are organized through the Organization's worldwide network of Field Offices in close collaboration with UNHCR and other international agencies, governmental organizations, NGOs and private sponsors. IOM also seeks to strengthen other transport-related services offered to migrants accepted for third-country resettlement.

300. IOM negotiates reduced ticket prices and preferential conditions with most major airlines for travel arrangements made on behalf of refugees and migrants in order to enhance delivery capabilities. These agreements are constantly reviewed and new ones pursued in the highly competitive airline industry. Based on these agreements, which are complemented by direct access to airline systems, travel arrangements are made using special IOM fares and the resulting savings are passed on to the migrants. The assistance provided is coordinated by a network of Field Offices operating in close collaboration with the authorities of countries of departure, transit and resettlement.

301. For better administration of the programme and to facilitate processing by the receiving Field Offices, travel arrangements are organized for groups of migrants who travel on chartered and scheduled commercial flights. The costs relating to persons 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 determine fitness for travel are captured under this subcategory.

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

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

Objective(s): To help resettle approximately 105,500 persons in various destinations in North America, northern and Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Latin America under IOM's resettlement programmes in 2008.

Budgeted Resources: USD 153 836 900

I.2 Repatriation Assistance

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| I.2.1 | General Repatriation Assistance | 58 300 | 615 700 | 674 000 |
| | Total | 58 300 | 615 700 | 674 000 |

I.2.1 General Repatriation Assistance

304. In coordination with UNHCR, IOM organizes the voluntary repatriation of refugees following protection procedures relevant to their particular status. This activity is fully financed by the sponsors who request the services of IOM.

305. 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.

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

307. In Africa, refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo located in Zambia and Mozambique, as well as Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya, are to be repatriated. IOM also anticipates sporadic repatriations of other African nationals within Africa under the UNHCR/IOM general agreement framework.

Objective(s): To provide approximately 650 persons with assistance for voluntary repatriation to their countries of origin in 2008.

Budgeted Resources: USD 674 000

I.3 Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| I.3.1 | Reintegration of Former Combatants and Rehabilitation of Socio-economic Infrastructures in Angola | 411 000 | 1 123 400 | 1 534 400 |
| I.3.2 | Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sudan | 1 154 000 | 1 783 100 | 2 937 100 |
| I.3.3 | Verification and Monitoring of IDP Movements in Darfur, Sudan | 596 700 | 521 700 | 1 118 400 |
| I.3.4 | Emergency Assistance for Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe | 691 900 | 2 316 600 | 3 008 500 |
| I.3.5 | Human Security and Stabilization Initiative in Iraq | 710 900 | 1 877 100 | 2 588 000 |
| I.3.6 | Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq | 1 208 900 | 2 733 300 | 3 942 200 |
| I.3.7 | Assistance for the Conflict-affected Population in Lebanon | 136 200 | 178 900 | 315 100 |
| I.3.8 | Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Colombia | 5 866 100 | 7 834 200 | 13 700 300 |
| I.3.9 | Support Programme for Former Combatants and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia | 2 819 200 | 1 530 000 | 4 349 200 |
| I.3.10 | Haiti Transition Initiative | 3 134 300 | 8 083 400 | 11 217 700 |
| I.3.11 | Technical Support for Afghanistan on Provincial Governance | 984 800 | 5 047 100 | 6 031 900 |
| I.3.12 | Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme (ACAP) - Afghanistan | 107 000 | 393 000 | 500 000 |
| I.3.13 | Management and Processing of Australia-bound Migrants in an Irregular Situation | 3 603 300 | 16 288 400 | 19 891 700 |
| I.3.14 | Reintegration Support Activities in Indonesia | 876 000 | 1 310 000 | 2 186 000 |
| I.3.15 | Assistance for Populations in Areas Vulnerable to Natural Disasters in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan | 70 600 | 92 600 | 163 200 |
| I.3.16 | Housing Reconstruction for Earthquake Victims in Pakistan | 65 100 | | 65 100 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| I.3.17 | Assistance for Typhoon Victims in the Philippines | 82 400 | 129 900 | 212 300 |
| I.3.18 | Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka | 436 100 | 3 941 400 | 4 377 500 |
| I.3.19 | Livelihood Support Project for Tsunami and Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka | 861 000 | 2 390 900 | 3 251 900 |
| I.3.20 | Assistance for IDPs in Timor-Leste | 325 400 | 462 700 | 788 100 |
| I.3.21 | Support for EU Election Observation Missions | 868 300 | 3 713 200 | 4 581 500 |
| I.3.22 | NATO Trust Fund to Support a Reduction in Defence Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina | 774 100 | 3 417 100 | 4 191 200 |
| I.3.23 | Reintegration Assistance for Redundant Ministry of Defence Personnel in Croatia | 69 400 | 18 000 | 87 400 |
| I.3.24 | Assistance for Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia | 290 300 | 1 768 600 | 2 058 900 |
| I.3.25 | Provision of Sustainable Solutions for Displaced Persons in Serbia | 406 300 | 1 235 700 | 1 642 000 |
| Total | | 26 549 300 | 68 190 300 | 94 739 600 |

I.3.1 Reintegration of Former Combatants and Rehabilitation of Socio-economic Infrastructures in Angola

308. Following the signing of the Peace Accord in Angola in 2002, the army was demobilized but the immediate support provided to former soldiers was not sufficient for them to be properly reintegrated into their communities of origin or choice. This resulted in several major problems as some former combatants find it hard to grow enough to eat or earn an adequate living mainly because they use very rudimentary farming tools and techniques. The resulting yields are too small to be of any economic benefit. In order to remedy the situation, IOM will seek to support reintegration efforts by helping the beneficiaries develop their skills through vocational training or continuing education, thus enabling them to access to the civilian employment market. The beneficiaries will also be provided with technical advice and better tools for their agriculture and livestock ventures. Efforts will also be made to improve social structures, including health care, primary education, day-care centers and orphanages.

Objective(s): To contribute to the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of former combatants and the revitalization of host communities with a view to reducing poverty.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 534 400

I.3.2 Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sudan

309. The longstanding civil war 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. 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.

Objective(s): To foster sustainable returns, community-based initiatives will be undertaken to ensure appropriate structures are provided in line with established criteria.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 937 100

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

310. Although the massive humanitarian effort in Darfur has played a critical role in meeting the urgent needs of IDPs, a different approach will be needed to facilitate Darfur's recovery and eventual development when peace is restored. Planning the recovery needs of returning populations is therefore a critical factor of success and needs to be handled in a timely and predictable manner as soon as a peace agreement is signed and the security situation improves. These returns will have to be prepared, for example by mapping potential areas for return and assessing conditions in them to ensure a coordinated and effective response by the international community. In collaboration with other partners, a database will be developed to monitor security and risks, in order to enhance support systems for all partners so that they can provide more appropriate responses and assistance to the IDPs.

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, surveying areas of return for appropriateness. The registration database will be used to provide protection and develop return and reintegration planning tools.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 118 400

I.3.4 Emergency Assistance for Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe

311. 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 this initiative, 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 008 500

I.3.5 Human Security and Stabilization Initiative in Iraq

312. Insurgency and sectarian violence is widespread in Iraq, a situation has been made worse by delays in equipping and training Iraqi security forces. Most recruits are also under threat from insurgents, making the rebuilding of the security forces a daunting task. In cooperation with the Iraqi

central and provincial governments, local religious leaders and other influential and trusted community leaders, IOM will contribute to the urgent stabilization of disenfranchised Iraqi communities through incentive-driven and community-based socio-economic reintegration initiatives with a view to eventually reducing the spread of arms among the civilian population. The potential beneficiaries are Iraqi armed forces veterans and active members of irregular militias, who would be encouraged to lay down their arms and engage in peaceful economic initiatives to support their families. Technical assistance will be provided to strengthen the capacities of the respective government institutions to pursue this project once it has been handed over to them by IOM.

Objective(s): To contribute to the urgent stabilization of disenfranchised Iraqi communities by promoting the containment of veterans of security services and members of irregular militias.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 588 000

I.3.6 Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq

313. In coordination with the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Coordination in Iraq (UNOHC), this project will monitor and assess IDP needs, distribute emergency supplies and launch community assistance activities. IDP needs will continue to be assessed and monitored in order to provide lasting solutions through the implementation of community assistance projects that include training and income-generation ventures for the IDPs in their host communities. Assistance will also be provided to restore essential services such as drinking water, sanitation, health and education facilities. 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 overseas. IOM will work in close coordination with the Emergency Working Group set up by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and its partners on the ground.

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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 942 200

I.3.7 Assistance for the Conflict-affected Population in Lebanon

314. The recent conflict between Hizbullah and Israel adversely affected many people in Lebanon as a number of homes and public infrastructures were destroyed. The objective of this undertaking is to support the recovery process of IDPs in the country by rehabilitating health, water and sanitation services and by providing them with shelter. Psycho-social support will be provided to the IDPs, particularly returnee children and families, in order to deal with the health and social impact of the conflict. Professionals and volunteers will be trained to provide services at a pilot recreational and social centre opened for children and families. In collaboration with other partners, IOM will work to develop the capacity of governmental and non-governmental charities to cope with the situation.

Objective(s): To contribute towards improving the living conditions of vulnerable communities through income-generating opportunities for the affected populations.

Budgeted Resources: USD 315 100

I.3.8 Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Colombia

315. As part of ongoing efforts to address Colombia's longstanding IDP crisis, IOM will help to harness the technical strengths of the participating organizations. It will therefore provide IDPs and other identified vulnerable groups 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. Assistance will be provided to IDPs and host communities in selected border areas of Colombia by improving their living conditions through an integrated and 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 13 700 300

I.3.9 Support Programme for Former Combatants and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia

316. This initiative seeks to contribute to ongoing national efforts to help former child soldiers and victims of armed conflict in Colombia to reintegrate into civilian life, by expanding existing structures and strengthening a network of decentralized units established to respond effectively to the needs of the victims and children. The aim is to improve the economic conditions of the vulnerable population by engaging it in income-generating activities such as agricultural and industrial development projects. An integrated model of psycho-social support will also be provided to facilitate their transition into civilian life.

317. Support is provided from the time the children are discharged and throughout their endeavours to rebuild normal lives. The current procedures aiming to clarify their legal status will be strengthened and reference centres have been established to respond effectively to the needs of former combatant children and victims of armed conflict and to monitor the progress of their transition into civilian life.

Objective(s): To help establish sustainable reintegration solutions by providing targeted financial and technical assistance and by facilitating enhanced coordination between key institutional players.

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 349 200

I.3.10 Haiti Transition Initiative

318. 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 therefore 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 offer 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.

Objective(s): To engage civil society in the recovery and development of political and social processes.

Budgeted Resources: USD 11 217 700

I.3.11 Technical Support for Afghanistan on Provincial Governance

319. Afghanistan has historically been characterized by a lack of central control over the provinces, resulting in weak decentralized institutions, and progress to reform the provincial administration 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 the growing concern over the lack of progress in the administration of the provinces, 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.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 6 031 900

I.3.12 Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme (ACAP) – Afghanistan

320. There was a dramatic increase in anti-government activity throughout Afghanistan during 2006. Coalition Forces, NATO and the Afghan National Army have in turn intensified their operations against insurgents and the Taliban. This increased level of military activity has resulted in loss and suffering for a significant number of Afghan families and communities. The Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme (ACAP) will help the United States Government provide support for Afghan civilian families and communities that have suffered losses as a result of military operations against insurgents and the Taliban. Responding to the needs of these families and communities will contribute to the overall stabilization of Afghanistan and thereby address potential causes of disorderly migration. ACAP 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 this project.

Objective(s): To back the United States Government's 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 500 000

I.3.13 Management and Processing of Australia-bound Migrants in an Irregular Situation

321. As part of its post-emergency assistance work, IOM administers the offshore processing centres in Nauru and Papua New Guinea for migrants in an irregular situation at the request of the Government of Australia. It will make the necessary arrangements to ensure the migrants have an adequate supply of food and water, power, good sanitary conditions, medical and health care, and other identified special needs while they stay at the centres. It will also assist migrants who volunteer to

return home in the processing of their travel documents and travel arrangements made on their behalf to their country of origin, and provide cash reintegration assistance. The estimated cost of the medical component associated with this activity is included in the total budget reflected under this heading.

Objective(s): To provide specific services in the management of the offshore processing centres in coordination with the host governments and relevant agencies responsible for the security of the centres.

Budgeted Resources: USD 19 891 700

I.3.14 Reintegration Support Activities in Indonesia

322. At the request of the Government of Indonesia, IOM provides assistance for short-term rehabilitation and full reintegration assistance programmes for IDPs, former combatants and amnestied prisoners and supports efforts to build linkages with wider community stabilization efforts for the longer-term peace and reconciliation process. This project therefore provides immediate assistance to communities deeply affected by the conflict to consolidate support and build momentum for the peace process. 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.

Objective(s): To enhance the reintegration of IDPs, former combatants and amnestied prisoners, by developing the capacity of service providers adequately to meet the needs of the beneficiaries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 186 000

I.3.15 Assistance for Populations in Areas Vulnerable to Natural Disasters in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan

323. In spite of their natural resources and renowned beauty, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan are prone to natural disasters that affect the lives of their inhabitants. Earthquakes, landslides, floods, hot winds and avalanches regularly devastate the countryside. Poor communications and lack of public awareness usually result in unnecessary damages and loss of lives and property. Building on its past experience, IOM aims to help reduce the threat of natural disasters and to manage irregular migration. To this end, it will take steps to heighten public awareness about the risks and how to behave when disaster strikes. It plans to develop a risk-assessment mechanism and to draw up preparedness plans, the better to manage emergency situations at the local level in cooperation with local authorities and NGOs.

Objective(s): To help make people aware of the benefits of long-term mitigation plans and preservation of the environment as valid and productive objectives for disaster management.

Budgeted Resources: USD 163 200

I.3.16 Housing Reconstruction for Earthquake Victims in Pakistan

324. In the aftermath of the earthquake that struck South Asia in October 2005, a number of governments and relief organizations offered help to the Government of Pakistan in dealing with the unprecedented damages and loss of lives. IOM provided shelter assistance and helped meet the immediate shelter needs of the victims as the lead agency in the emergency shelter cluster. The consequences of that disaster are still felt today, as much of the infrastructure remains damaged. This

has disrupted not only government services at every level but also the networks developed over many years to cope with socio-economic concerns in the earthquake-affected areas. There is now an urgent need to rebuild the victims' homes to hazard-resistant construction standards. In order to rebuild local economies, a community-based approach will encourage the use of local labour trained by experts to put up lasting structures. IOM will help build and strengthen the local and district emergency-response capacity through "Rapid Disaster Preparedness and Response" teams in major cities. The teams will be made up of experts and volunteers trained and equipped to respond effectively in disaster situations.

Objective(s): To provide the victims with permanent housing constructed or repaired to withstand earthquakes.

Budgeted Resources: USD 65 100

I.3.17 Assistance for Typhoon Victims in the Philippines

325. IOM immediately responded to the humanitarian needs in some of the provinces struck by typhoon Dorian late last year. It also took a lead role in managing the IDP camps. With the homes of most people destroyed, the Government has taken action to relocate the victims permanently and has identified sites for construction. While IOM is fully supportive of permanent relocation initiatives, the need to address interim housing needs remains unmet. The residual humanitarian needs can be clearly seen and experienced in the schools that continue to serve as temporary shelters for IDPs. The most obvious challenge in this regard is how to move towards decongesting the IDP shelters when the focus is on permanent relocation. The objective of this project is therefore to meet temporary housing needs using robust materials that can withstand future typhoons.

Objective(s): To meet the urgent humanitarian needs of typhoon victims and provide them with transitional shelters pending the completion of their permanent houses.

Budgeted Resources: USD 212 300

I.3.18 Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka

326. IOM assistance for the victims of the tsunami that devastated coastal areas of Indonesia and Sri Lanka now focuses on recovery assistance. While its operation was initially geared towards providing humanitarian assistance, resources are now directed to meet the victims' medium and long-term needs.

327. In this connection, IOM, in collaboration with various partners, is constructing shelters fitted with improved water and sanitation systems to ensure minimum sanitary standards for the victims. 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. Working in collaboration with the Indonesian and Sri Lankan authorities, UN agencies and NGOs, IOM is implementing capacity-building activities and providing direct assistance to vulnerable displaced women and children and to certain conflict-affected IDPs.

328. In order to address the situation comprehensively, IOM conducts rapid surveys to determine the most appropriate form of livelihood recovery assistance for displaced persons, particularly women heads of family, and for vulnerable persons whose economic capacities need boosting. It will share reliable information from service databases and the needs-analysis report on IDPs with relevant government departments and with humanitarian and development agencies. Its contribution will encompass transport and logistical assistance to facilitate recovery efforts.

Objective(s): To contribute towards the overall rehabilitation and reconstruction of the tsunami-affected region with the long-term objective of supporting sustainable development and rebuilding communities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 377 500

I.3.19 Livelihood Support Project for Tsunami and Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka

329. 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 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. In recognizing that development is linked to well-established institutional structures, IOM will help strengthen the capacities of communities and local government.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 251 900

I.3.20 Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons in Timor-Leste

330. The conflict in Timor-Leste took a heavy toll, prompting some of the inhabitants to seek safety in improvised IDP camps that were unprepared and unequipped to cope with such a large influx of people. Furthermore, these camps are prone to violence and attacks, making the IDPs fear for their lives. Despite considerable government and international support, many IDPs remain in camps, while others have found host families in the districts and have consequently increased the pressure on already poor and insecure rural communities. These developments call for urgent humanitarian intervention to address the food, protection and emergency shelter, health and water and sanitation requirements of the IDPs. 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 distribution, and the collection and analysis of distribution data to facilitate a targeted and effective humanitarian response. The project also aims to build confidence among community members.

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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 788 100

I.3.21 Support for EU Election Observation Missions

331. At the invitation of national authorities, the EU deploys Election Observer Missions to presidential, parliamentary and/or provincial elections, recognizing that free and fair election processes are critical for their success and legitimacy. IOM organizes the deployment of the Observers, establishes offices, provides the necessary transport and helps recruit local staff. As most such elections are organized in difficult circumstances, careful planning and good communication systems are vital to maintain close contact between security teams and the Observers. IOM also ensures observer vehicles display visible markings that allow them to move about unhindered. Observer Missions are currently planned for Ecuador, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 581 500

I.3.22 NATO Trust Fund to Support a Reduction in Defence Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina

332. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is actively engaged in a comprehensive process of defense reform which is expected to result in a drastic reduction of personnel in defense institutions and the armed forces. To facilitate their reintegration into civilian and economic life, the persons to be discharged in the course of the defense reform process and those who were demobilized through previous staff downsizing will have their profiles registered in a database and will be notified of employment opportunities in the civilian sector. The project seeks to involve the business community, both the private and public sectors, and to provide vocational training and business counselling.

Objective(s): To facilitate the reintegration of former military personnel and to contribute towards maintaining peace and stability, fostering economic recovery and managing unemployment in order to reduce the temptation to migrate.

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 191 200

I.3.23 Reintegration Assistance for Redundant Ministry of Defence Personnel in Croatia

333. With peace and stability having returned to Croatia and the prospect of EU and NATO membership on the horizon, it is important that the war-time size of the army be reduced and the skills of the soldiers and equipment upgraded to meet NATO standards for a modern military force. Building on its expertise in assisting former military personnel, IOM provides direct reintegration assistance to military personnel identified for redundancy, at the request of the Government of Croatia. Coordinating and referral modalities have been established with the Transition Office for the process of identification, registration and documentation. The data compiled are entered into a database and selected reintegration staff will be trained to provide personal counselling and manage reintegration funds. Finally, the job market will be surveyed to identify and establish strategic partnerships with public and private sector enterprises for job placements for the former soldiers. Vocational training will be provided to upgrade the skills of those made redundant, when necessary.

Objective(s): To facilitate the smooth transition of redundant military personnel into civilian life.

Budgeted Resources: USD 87 400

I.3.24 Assistance for Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia

334. In recognizing that modernized armed forces are critical to long-term peace, stability and prosperity in the Balkans, Serbia 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. 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 058 900

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

335. 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 Kosovo, which greatly increased the demand on already overstretched limited structures. In 2002 the Government of Serbia developed the National Strategy for resolving the problems of refugees and IDPs, which is an integral part of its State policy and reform orientation. Although the plan to close the collective centres represents a good start, some of the IDPs still have no suitable housing or sustainable source of income. Recognizing that the problem of the displaced must be addressed if the broader development targets of programmes to promote stability and growth are to be effective, IOM will help implement plans to move people from unsatisfactory private accommodation to a suitable individual housing environment. The most vulnerable individuals will receive urgent attention and will be helped to develop sustainable livelihoods. This initiative also aims to help improve the capacity of the Serbian administration in dealing with refugee and IDP issues at both central and local level, by assisting them to overcome some of the challenges they face in the transition from humanitarian assistance to lasting solutions.

Objective(s): To provide housing for refugees and IDPs and to enhance community services in order to facilitate the process of integration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 642 000

II. MIGRATION HEALTH

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|------|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| II.1 | Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance | 21 986 600 | 11 048 000 | 33 034 600 |
| II.2 | Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants | 1 928 100 | 3 349 500 | 5 277 600 |
| II.3 | Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations | 1 001 300 | 1 107 500 | 2 108 800 |
| | Total* | 24 916 000 | 15 505 000 | 40 421 000 |

* 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.

336. The total budget for Migration Health is approximately USD 40.4 million. The projects in each of the corresponding subcategories are described below.

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 | 21 986 600 | 11 048 000 | 33 034 600 |

337. IOM provides services to migrants applying for resettlement within the framework of the host country's immigration application process. Most of the migrants are expected to depart from Asia, Africa, and eastern and south-eastern Europe, and to migrate to the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark and other European countries.

338. 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.

339. The proportion of self-payers has increased due to 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 for 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.

340. IOM also provides travel health assistance for refugees, individuals returning home and populations travelling during and in the aftermath of emergency situations. In addition, travel health assistance forms a vital part 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 reduce and manage the public health impact of population mobility on receiving countries and to facilitate the integration of migrants by detecting health conditions and managing them cost-effectively.

Budgeted Resources: USD 33 034 600

II.2 Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|---------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| II.2.1 | Avian and Human Influenza Pandemic Preparedness for Migrants | 82 500 | 139 100 | 221 600 |
| II.2.2 | Action to Reduce HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Border Communities in West Africa | 241 600 | 420 000 | 661 600 |
| II.2.3 | Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobility in Southern Africa (PHAMSA) | 685 100 | 1 526 500 | 2 211 600 |
| II.2.4 | Reducing Vulnerability of Fishermen to HIV/AIDS in Mauritania | 11 600 | 21 500 | 33 100 |
| II.2.5 | Cross-border Mobility, Irregular Migration and HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination Strategy in Zimbabwe | 111 200 | 208 100 | 319 300 |
| II.2.6 | Assistance for Migrant Women and Unaccompanied Minors in Mexico | 15 400 | 68 800 | 84 200 |
| II.2.7 | Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Agencies on Health in Bangladesh | 32 100 | 24 900 | 57 000 |
| II.2.8 | Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment for Migrants in Myanmar | 144 600 | 225 000 | 369 600 |
| II.2.9 | Community Mobilization for HIV Prevention Among Labour Migrants and Their Families in Tajikistan | 63 000 | 195 700 | 258 700 |
| II.2.10 | Bibliography on Migration and HIV/AIDS in Thailand | 6 900 | 14 200 | 21 100 |
| II.2.11 | Migrant Health Assistance in Thailand | 176 700 | 227 300 | 404 000 |
| II.2.12 | Enhancing Public Health Along the New Eastern European Border | 183 000 | 113 400 | 296 400 |
| II.2.13 | Health Services for Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Italy | 150 300 | 156 000 | 306 300 |
| II.2.14 | Psycho-social Training Programme in Italy | 24 100 | 9 000 | 33 100 |
| | Total | 1 928 100 | 3 349 500 | 5 277 600 |

II.2.1 Avian and Human Influenza Pandemic Preparedness for Migrants

341. Under this project, IOM will collaborate with the regional offices of lead agencies (FAO, WHO, UNICEF and OCHA), national governments, NGOs and other stakeholders at the country level to coordinate action to curb the spread of avian flu in the event of an outbreak. The project will conduct social mobilization campaigns for migrant populations, and IOM will work with the country team to strengthen the capacity for contingency planning during an avian influenza pandemic.

Objective(s): To contribute to the national and global fight against an avian and human influenza pandemic and to strengthen preparedness through participation in the UN and national systems.

Budgeted Resources: USD 221 600

II.2.2 Action to Reduce HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Border Communities in West Africa

342. 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 population living in the frontier communities between the four countries, where mobility is high. This project aims 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 661 600

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

343. Building on the first phase 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 focus will be on: (a) advocacy for policy development; (b) research; (c) technical cooperation and regional coordination; and (d) capacity building. Labour migrants in the construction, transport, commercial agriculture, fisheries and mining sectors and informal cross-border traders will be targeted; the context and environment in which they live and work will also be taken into account. The target groups will include those with whom they interact and 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.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 211 600

II.2.4 Reducing Vulnerability of Fishermen to HIV/AIDS in Mauritania

344. Many fishermen in Mauritania lack information on safe sexual behaviour. They are particularly vulnerable to HIV as they interact with high-risk populations and may engage in unprotected sexual behaviour. This could potentially lead to an epidemic if the problem is not properly addressed. This project seeks to support the efforts of the Mauritanian Government by reinforcing the response capacity of the fishing community and promoting safe sexual behaviour, thereby reducing the risk of HIV infections.

Objective(s): To reduce the vulnerability of fisherman to HIV infection.

Budgeted Resources: USD 33 100

II.2.5 Cross-border Mobility, Irregular Migration and HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination Strategy in Zimbabwe

345. This information campaign promotes safe migration by targeting mobile populations and potential migrants in Zimbabwe. The project intends 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. The goal is to enable Zimbabweans to make informed decisions about migration and prevent migrants from arriving at borders without the necessary information. Apart from generating electronic media reports (television, radio and on-line), the campaign will produce an extensive range of fresh and innovative education materials on health issues, particularly those relating to HIV/AIDS.

Objective(s): 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 319 300

II.2.6 Assistance for Migrant Women and Unaccompanied Minors in Mexico

346. The state of Chiapas, on Mexico's southern border, is an area of concentrated poverty with a high incidence of sexual violence. Many Central American migrants crossing Mexico's southern border in their attempts to reach the United States are intercepted and deported, while an unknown number stay in the area. Women and girls in particular face gender-based and sexual violence during their journey and often have no possibility to seek help. In response to this problem, migrant women and girls will be provided with direct medical and psychological assistance and institutional capacities will be strengthened at the local level to guarantee protection and provide follow-up mechanisms. The project will also seek to: (a) document all cases treated, while respecting the privacy and confidentiality of each patient, in order to build a body of knowledge on this particular phenomenon and its socio-cultural, political and legal characteristics along the southern border; (b) collect information that can be used to sensitize institutions and promote political support for the victims; and (c) improve mechanisms for protection.

Objective(s): To help migrant women and children access health services and to increase the national capacity to provide support for victims of sexual violence.

Budgeted Resources: USD 84 200

II.2.7 Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Agencies on Health in Bangladesh

347. Law enforcement personnel represent a link to the many vulnerable groups they encounter in the course of their work. Through this project, a generic training manual will be developed and a train-the-trainers programme on drug use and HIV prevention conducted for the Bangladesh police force. The project will also strengthen the capacity of prison personnel to implement an HIV education and pre-release programme, particularly for drug addicts. It will 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 57 000

II.2.8 Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment for Migrants in Myanmar

348. 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 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 malaria and tuberculosis and facilitate access to free diagnosis and treatment in migrant communities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 369 600

II.2.9 Community Mobilization for HIV Prevention Among Labour Migrants and Their Families in Tajikistan

349. This project aims to change labour migrants' behaviour in order to decrease the incidence of STI and HIV infection by raising the population's awareness of how to prevent them and by promoting existing medical and legal services for labour migrants and their families. Activities within the project will include community mobilization, STI and HIV prevention and the promotion of STI treatment. The aim is to strengthen the capacity of NGOs through training, to promote condom use, to involve volunteers from among the community's residents, and to advocate against the stigmatization and discrimination of HIV-infected persons.

Objective(s): To decrease the rate of STI and HIV infection among labour migrants and their families in targeted districts in Tajikistan through community-based HIV and STI prevention, care and support activities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 258 700

II.2.10 Bibliography on Migration and HIV/AIDS in Thailand

350. This project will compile a comprehensive bibliography on mobile populations, HIV/AIDS and STIs, including existing policies and responses to reduce HIV risk and vulnerability and information on treatment, care and support. In addition, the available data on epidemiology and behaviour will be analysed and integrated into the current responses. The gaps between epidemiological and behavioural data, on the one hand, and policies and programmatic responses, on the other, will be identified and submitted to the Royal Thai Government and partner agencies for future HIV programming among migrants in Thailand and their countries of origin.

Objective(s): To provide the Royal Thai Government and partner agencies with concrete information that will benefit future HIV programming for migrants in Thailand and their countries of origin.

Budgeted Resources: USD 21 100

II.2.11 Migrant Health Assistance in Thailand

351. Its relative economic and political stability make Thailand an attractive destination for persons migrating from neighbouring countries in search of better living standards. Although the Government is working to make basic healthcare services more accessible to migrants, the latter still face growing

health risks. This results in a high incidence of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, vaccine-preventable illnesses and HIV, and high vulnerability to adverse reproductive health conditions. The project aims to strengthen existing capacities and to ensure a gradual transition to sustainable, cost-effective implementation, in order to provide better primary and referral healthcare services. Factors impeding the provision of accessible basic healthcare services for migrants include a complex combination of security, socio-cultural and economic barriers. To overcome these, the project aims to identify and document innovative approaches and thereby facilitate the expansion of the initiative within and beyond existing project sites.

Objective(s): To strengthen the response capacity of the Ministry of Health, NGOs and migrant communities in Thailand in order to improve the access of migrants and their host communities to sustainable, cost-effective primary healthcare, reproductive health and disease control services in selected high-priority provinces.

Budgeted Resources: USD 404 000

II.2.12 Enhancing Public Health Along the New Eastern European Border

352. The enlarged EU faces heavier and more complex migration flows. At present the EU does not have a harmonized migration health policy, and the current protocols for border management along the EU's external borders do not address public health aspects. IOM, in cooperation with the relevant governmental bodies of the target countries and its partners, will help increase the public health security of all EU Member States and provide appropriate healthcare advice in relation to border management, and will highlight public health security for migrants as a fundamental human right. The project will develop an innovative, comprehensive assessment model to analyse migration-related public health hazards and the conditions and capacity of border management structures and health staff to respond. The model is to be easily adapted for any country and to facilitate implementation of the International Health Regulations.

Objective(s): To increase public health security in EU Member States, specifically the safety and healthcare needs of border management staff and migrants, and to improve health facilities in border regions.

Budgeted Resources: USD 296 400

II.2.13 Health Services for Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Italy

353. 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. IOM will launch a number of health activities to promote access to and effective use of psycho-social and health services by asylum seekers, refugees and people benefitting from subsidiary protection in Italy. It will also promote the integration of social and health services active at the local level, and strengthen the competence and knowledge of those operating the Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees. It will implement an HIV socio-behavioural research project targeting migrants living in Italy, with a view to creating a database on HIV and migrants and to assessing the impact of HIV prevention material on migrants.

Objective(s): To enhance access to health services and control the spread of HIV infection among the migrant population in Italy.

Budgeted Resources: USD 306 300

II.2.14 Psycho-social Training Programme in Italy

354. Given that migration has a significant impact on the psycho-social well-being of individual migrants and their families, a training programme will be developed in two broad areas dealing with “cultural diversity and change management” in multiethnic societies and “clinical training” for persons working in the field of mental health for migrants and displaced or trafficked persons. Through this training programme, a network of professionals will be established in the psycho-social field to encourage the exchange of ideas and best practices, with particular reference to the IOM psycho-social approach.

Objective(s): To provide training to psycho-social professionals so as to equip them to deal with issues relating to migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 33 100

II.3 Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| II.3.1 | Health Assistance for IDPs in Sudan | 2 600 | 51 600 | 54 200 |
| II.3.2 | Response to STIs and HIV/AIDS Among IDPs in Colombia | 465 700 | 655 800 | 1 121 500 |
| II.3.3 | Improving Child, Maternal and Community Health in Indonesia | 402 600 | 182 500 | 585 100 |
| II.3.4 | Capacity Building for Primary Health Care Staff in Indonesia | 7 100 | 12 900 | 20 000 |
| II.3.5 | Promoting the Livelihoods of Migrant Children and Their Families in Tsunami-affected Provinces of Thailand | 123 300 | 204 700 | 328 000 |
| | Total | 1 001 300 | 1 107 500 | 2 108 800 |

II.3.1 Health Assistance for IDPs in Sudan

355. In order to stabilize war-affected communities, promote recovery and support lasting peace, it is crucial to facilitate lasting solutions to massive displacement. Southern Sudan has seriously dilapidated infrastructure, pockets of insecurity and few basic services, making the return process fraught with risks and difficulties. There are few roads or bridges and monitoring is made difficult by the vast geographical area of return. In the context of the peace agreement and the establishment of a new government structure in southern Sudan, IOM will organize the safe and orderly return of IDPs. Like all IOM projects requiring large-scale transportation of persons, this initiative will ensure there is a system of pre-departure health assessment and assistance to safeguard individual and public health. Health assessment procedures will be established at all departure points and those diagnosed with diseases will receive immediate treatment. Vaccinations will be routinely offered and special assistance such as medical escorts provided for the most vulnerable cases.

Objective(s): To facilitate the safe and dignified return of IDPs and ensure their public and individual health needs are met during the return journey.

Budgeted Resources: USD 54 200

II.3.2 Response to STIs and HIV/AIDS Among IDPs in Colombia

356. Although the number of reported cases of HIV in Colombia is very low, there are indications that adolescents residing in communities receiving IDPs may be at an increased risk of exposure to STIs, including HIV. In an effort to address the problem, IOM will support initiatives that improve healthcare services, provide voluntary HIV counselling and testing, make anti-retroviral treatments available, treat STIs, provide peer-education programmes, and include sex education in the school curriculum within the project's catchment areas. It will also design and develop a training programme for health personnel, and encourage youth leaders to establish grassroots networks to facilitate a targeted advertising campaign for the prevention of STIs and HIV.

Objective(s): To reduce the vulnerability of IDPs in host communities in Colombia to STIs and HIV.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 121 500

II.3.3 Improving Child, Maternal and Community Health in Indonesia

357. The 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 585 100

II.3.4 Capacity Building for Primary Health Care Staff in Indonesia

358. One of the top ten priority community health issues identified in the Aceh Strategic Plan for Development is maternal and child health. The weak capacity of the health workforce, inequitable distribution of professional and specialized training, minimal evaluation and supervision of staff following training, lack of professional standards for training and failure to establish an accreditation team are all recognized as pressing issues that need to be addressed. Through capacity building and training, the project aims to reduce neonatal and maternal mortality by identifying and managing childbirth emergencies as well as promoting the establishment of an accessible medical education system.

Objective(s): To contribute to the efforts of the Government of Indonesia to reduce neonatal and maternal mortality in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam province.

Budgeted Resources: USD 20 000

II.3.5 Promoting the Livelihoods of Migrant Children and Their Families in Tsunami-affected Provinces of Thailand

359. Since the tsunami, IOM has worked with government agencies, NGOs and migrant communities to restore the livelihoods of migrants by providing humanitarian and basic services. While the emergency is now over, there are still considerable needs that should be addressed in order to ensure the well-being of migrant families. Thailand's rapid economic growth requires a supply of workers which cannot be met by its domestic labour force. This is particularly the case in labour-intensive sectors, which all depend heavily on migrant workers from neighbouring countries. The dependants of labour migrants are often denied basic rights, however, and are among the most vulnerable of all migrants to health and social risks. To deal with this situation, the project aims to

improve the overall livelihood of migrants and reduce their vulnerabilities, particularly those of children in two tsunami-affected provinces, by fostering access to quality health service, reducing stigmatization and discrimination of migrants in host communities, facilitating access to education, promoting the rights of migrant children and their families, providing special protection to children in the most exploitative situations, and advocating improved migrant policy at the national and local levels.

Objective(s): To promote the livelihoods of migrant children and their families in Thailand's tsunami-affected provinces by improving individual/community health and social well-being.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 328 000**

III. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|-------|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| III.1 | Migration and Economic/Community Development | 5 485 300 | 19 044 800 | 24 530 100 |
| III.2 | Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals | 1 147 300 | 2 578 800 | 3 726 100 |
| | Total | 6 632 600 | 21 623 600 | 28 256 200 |

360. The total budget for Migration and Development is approximately USD 28.3 million. The projects in each of the corresponding subcategories are described below.

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) | 365 900 | 834 300 | 1 200 200 |
| III.1.2 | Programme to Promote Development in an Emigration Zone of the Maghreb Region | 143 500 | 500 000 | 643 500 |
| III.1.3 | Development of Social Programmes for Minors in Morocco | 318 200 | 1 496 300 | 1 814 500 |
| III.1.4 | Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina | 79 100 | 588 000 | 667 100 |
| III.1.5 | Administrative and Technical Assistance for the Government of Argentina | 150 400 | 109 700 | 260 100 |
| III.1.6 | Technical Assistance for the National Indigenous Development Council in Chile | 47 700 | 1 132 000 | 1 179 700 |
| III.1.7 | Community-strengthening Initiatives in Ecuador | 812 100 | 138 200 | 950 300 |
| III.1.8 | Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala | 803 500 | | 803 500 |
| III.1.9 | Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala | 402 000 | | 402 000 |
| III.1.10 | Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala | 324 800 | 7 700 000 | 8 024 800 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| III.1.11 | Technical Support for Lima Municipality for Infrastructure Works in Peru | 214 000 | 499 400 | 713 400 |
| III.1.12 | Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru | 28 300 | 750 000 | 778 300 |
| III.1.13 | Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay | 8 400 | 100 000 | 108 400 |
| III.1.14 | Community Stabilization and Development Programmes in Kosovo Province, Serbia | 1 787 400 | 5 196 900 | 6 984 300 |
| Total | | 5 485 300 | 19 044 800 | 24 530 100 |

III.1.1 Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

361. MIDA operates by harnessing the benefits of mobility of people and resources and offers a variety of approaches, including temporary, “virtual” and permanent returns. These approaches are tailored to the specific needs of the home country and to the legal status of expatriates in their countries of residence. Within the MIDA programme, IOM seeks to build the capacity of governments and other stakeholders to identify priority skills and resource needs in the participating countries and to match them with suitable skills and resources available in the diaspora in order to fully engage the latter in the development process of the countries of origin. This includes fostering the voluntary and efficient use of migrant remittances for development in countries of origin, as well as offering assistance to migrants who are interested in establishing 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. In addition, IOM helps to build synergies between governments, civil society, academic and research institutions, the private sector and donor agencies for a sustainable and cooperative approach in implementing the MIDA programme. The programme will focus on the Great Lakes region in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Ghana.

362. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. An additional allocation from Discretionary Income for general programme oversight is shown in paragraph 274. The combined funding for MIDA totals USD 1,250,200.

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

Budgeted Resources: 1 200 200

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

363. Through this project, nationals of the Maghreb region, particularly those resident abroad, will be encouraged to invest in micro enterprises that have the potential to stimulate economic growth. The project will be implemented both in the countries of origin and host countries of the nationals targeted, in order to ensure that the projects identified have the desired socio-economic impact on both. The primary aim of establishing micro enterprises is job creation, which in turn has the potential to raise incomes and improve living standards in the regions 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 areas of the Maghreb where pressure to migrate is high.

Budgeted Resources: USD 643 500

III.1.3 Development of Social Programmes for Minors in Morocco

364. 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 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, psycho-social support, job training and professional opportunities, they are less likely to find themselves in the vulnerable position of becoming irregular migrants.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 814 500

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

365. Given the growing number of migrants in the Province of Río Negro, this project will continue to foster the creation of associations for micro projects. 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 micro projects with the aim of enhancing the economic development of rural households, in order to make it less attractive to migrate to urban centres.

Budgeted Resources: USD 667 100

III.1.5 Administrative and Technical Assistance for the Government of Argentina

366. 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 aimed at streamlining institutional structures so as to 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.

367. The total project execution fund for 2008 is estimated at USD 8,924,900 of which USD 8,664,800 will be managed as fiduciary funds to finance project activities, as shown in Annex I, page 4.

368. Only the estimates for supervision, monitoring and control of activities to ensure transparent and efficient programme execution are included in this section.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 260 100

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

369. IOM and the Government of Chile have developed a joint framework for cooperation activities aimed at discouraging the exodus of economically active members of indigenous populations and at maintaining the culture of families, communities and indigenous groups in Chile. The project includes the promotion and implementation of activities to encourage local sustainable development that will help improve quality of life and strengthen cultural practices. IOM will supervise and monitor the administration and management of funds used to promote information concerning indigenous rights, subsidize legal services and ensure the application of the public registry of indigenous lands.

Objective(s): To reduce the factors driving internal and international migration of Chileans.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 179 700

III.1.7 Community-strengthening Initiatives in Ecuador

370. One of the most destabilizing results of the civil conflict in Colombia is the uncontrolled movement of displaced populations across its borders. This is a source of concern to Ecuador, particularly three northern provinces sharing a border with Colombia. The programme aims to support the region through activities benefiting the local population, with special attention being paid to the displaced populations from Colombia living in settlements in the provinces concerned. The emphasis will be on developing community infrastructure, improving health facilities and services, and generally promoting economic development in the region.

Objective(s): To support the efforts of the Government of Ecuador to respond to the needs of communities and to strengthen their capacity to respond to the challenge of massive population inflows from Colombia.

Budgeted Resources: USD 950 300

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

371. The total project execution fund for 2008 is estimated at USD 18,158,000, of which USD 17,354,500 will be managed as fiduciary funds to finance project activities, as shown in Annex I, pages 4 and 5.

372. In line with past practice only the estimates for technical, administrative and financial assistance and project supervision are included in this section. This represents either 4 or 7 per cent of the total funding for each individual programme, totaling USD 803,500. This amount is assigned as budgeted resources for the project activities listed below.

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

373. This programme seeks to promote social investment in rural areas of Guatemala for people living in extreme poverty. The main components are: productive rural infrastructure, building educational infrastructure and purchase of farms.

Budgeted Resources: USD 265 000

- **Border Development Programme (PRODEFRO)**

374. This programme is designed to help fulfil 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 2008.

Budgeted Resources: USD 280 800

- **Teachers for Peace Programme**

375. This activity complements the efforts of the Ministry of Education to make basic education available to children living in communities of displaced persons. In order to improve the quality of the current education system, financial assistance and improved curricula will be provided to community teachers and education promoters in selected areas without access to regular primary education programmes.

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 800

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

376. This programme was launched in 2005 to facilitate access to healthcare for populations living in poverty and with very little access to health services.

Budgeted Resources: USD 57 600

- **Administrative Project**

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 196 300

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

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

378. 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 Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP). At the outset it comprised nearly 20 urban and rural integral development projects. For 2008 two project categories are foreseen: (1) Integral Development of Rural Communities (DICOR), which includes building schools, roads and rural roads, bridges and sports fields; (2) Fighting Forest Fires (SIPECIF).

379. 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 10,452,000 in 2008, of which USD 10,050,000 will be administered in the form of a fiduciary fund directly related to project activities.

380. The technical, administrative, financial and supervisory assistance component represents 4 per cent of the total funding for each individual project, amounting to USD 402,000. This amount is allocated as budgeted resources for the project activities.

Objective(s): To execute projects aimed at fighting poverty in urban peripheral areas and development projects in rural areas in cooperation with the Government of Guatemala.

Budgeted Resources: USD 402 000

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

381. IOM will provide administrative services and technical assistance for the construction of a dock and the repair of a quay to facilitate small-scale fishing 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-scale fishermen with sustainable employment and a regular income by providing the infrastructure they need to work efficiently.

Budgeted Resources: USD 8 024 800

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

382. 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 improve sanitary and environmental conditions, recreational and sporting facilities and other initiatives in an effort to improve the socio-economic standards of the poor.

383. The total project execution fund for 2008 is estimated at USD 33,713,400, of which USD 33,000,000 will be managed as fiduciary funds to finance project activities, as shown in Annex I, page 4.

384. Only the estimates for providing technical assistance are included in this section.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 713 400

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

385. 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 its structures and strengthen its institutional capacity.

Budgeted Resources: USD 778 300

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

386. 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 108 400

III.1.14 Community Stabilization and Development Programmes in Kosovo Province, Serbia

387. This programme aims to improve the living conditions of residents of Kosovo Province by implementing projects designed to respond quickly and visibly to critical public needs at the community level. It will establish new and strengthen existing lines of communication and cooperation with the municipality, public institutions and community leaders in order to identify, assess and prioritize their needs. It will implement projects, particularly those benefiting youth, that have the greatest potential to achieve the best results for the local community. It will provide support for the establishment and expansion of growth-oriented enterprises in the agro-processing, manufacturing and service sectors that have employment creation and export potential. Furthermore, IOM will assess the market needs and establish regional business centres to provide vocational training and business advice to beneficiaries, making grants available for individual and community projects with an emphasis on agriculture. The local municipalities and communities are to assume ownership of the projects by participating financially or by providing labour or material, when feasible, to ensure their longer-term sustainability.

Objective(s): To improve the social and economic conditions of minority communities living in Kosovo Province, Serbia, and to stabilize the net migration outflow from local minority communities and assist vulnerable returnees.

Budgeted Resources: USD 6 984 300

III.2 Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|---------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| III.2.1 | Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals to Sudan | 660 300 | 303 500 | 963 800 |
| III.2.2 | Return of Qualified Afghans | 228 300 | 1 095 400 | 1 323 700 |
| III.2.3 | Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals from the Netherlands | 258 700 | 1 179 900 | 1 438 600 |
| | Total | 1 147 300 | 2 578 800 | 3 726 100 |

III.2.1 Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals to Sudan

388. 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 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 humanitarian 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 963 800

III.2.2 Return of Qualified Afghans

389. 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 323 700

III.2.3 Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals from the Netherlands

390. This project will continue to contribute to rehabilitation, reconstruction and public service delivery efforts in selected countries in a post-crisis transition process. Identified demand for knowledge transfer and capacity building in the countries of origin will be matched with qualified expatriates residing in the Netherlands. The countries included in this pilot project are Sudan and Sierra Leone in Africa, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia (including Kosovo) in the Balkans, and Afghanistan. Project activities will include needs assessments in the host country and countries of origin, networking with local partners and outreach to potential candidates through a website. The second phase will ensure the demand for capacity-building support is matched with the supply of qualified nationals, by making short-term assignments to existing rehabilitation projects and institutions. A third phase will comprise an internal evaluation to formulate recommendations on how to improve and eventually extend the project to other sectors or countries. Project outcomes will be discussed and linked to general, methodological reflections on temporary return for capacity building.

Objective(s): To encourage highly qualified and skilled persons living in the Netherlands to support the development efforts of their respective countries of origin through temporary returns and professional placements in priority areas of need.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 438 600

IV. REGULATING MIGRATION

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|------|---|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| IV.1 | Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments | 31 052 400 | 57 605 600 | 88 658 000 |
| IV.2 | Counter-trafficking | 7 799 900 | 11 394 200 | 19 194 100 |
| IV.3 | Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building | 12 976 400 | 30 826 600 | 43 803 000 |
| | Total | 51 828 700 | 99 826 400 | 151 655 100 |

391. The total budget for Regulating Migration is approximately USD 151.7 million. The projects in each of the corresponding subcategories are described below.

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 | 25 964 800 | 50 712 000 | 76 676 800 |
| IV.1.2 | Assisted Voluntary Returns from Switzerland to Various Countries in Africa | 190 400 | 354 000 | 544 400 |
| IV.1.3 | Assisted Voluntary Returns of Irregular Migrants from Morocco | 48 900 | 117 000 | 165 900 |
| IV.1.4 | Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Irregular Nigerian Migrants in Ireland and the Netherlands | 26 100 | 139 100 | 165 200 |
| IV.1.5 | Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Returns to Iraq | 158 000 | | 158 000 |
| IV.1.6 | Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Returns from the European Union | 128 800 | 194 300 | 323 100 |
| IV.1.7 | Return Assistance for Ecuadorian Entrepreneurs from Spain | 5 500 | 9 000 | 14 500 |
| IV.1.8 | Assisted Voluntary Returns from Mexico | 302 000 | 1 468 800 | 1 770 800 |
| IV.1.9 | Return and Reintegration Assistance for Afghans | 710 500 | 1 166 600 | 1 877 100 |
| IV.1.10 | Immigration Information and Return Counselling Services in Australia | 478 500 | 332 900 | 811 400 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| IV.1.11 | Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia | 1 759 200 | 1 222 200 | 2 981 400 |
| IV.1.12 | Enhanced Capacity Building in Migration Management to Support the Effective Return and Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees to Sri Lanka | 295 000 | 393 700 | 688 700 |
| IV.1.13 | Building Mechanisms for Effective Implementation of Readmission Agreements Between Albania, the EU and Third Countries | 134 600 | 125 800 | 260 400 |
| IV.1.14 | Initiative for Irregular Migrants Residing in Major EU Cities | 421 400 | 590 300 | 1 011 700 |
| IV.1.15 | Harmonizing Standards for the Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants from Central European EU Member States | 247 900 | 595 600 | 843 500 |
| IV.1.16 | Network on Assisted Voluntary Returns in the Czech Republic | 61 200 | 45 300 | 106 500 |
| IV.1.17 | Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece | 66 500 | | 66 500 |
| IV.1.18 | Reception and Reintegration Assistance for Returnees to Kosovo Province (Serbia) | 53 100 | 139 000 | 192 100 |
| Total | | 31 052 400 | 57 605 600 | 88 658 000 |

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

392. 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 may 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 concerned government agencies and other partners.

393. It is estimated that in 2008 IOM will provide return assistance to returnees from various host countries including Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 76 676 800

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

394. Working in close cooperation with the Swiss Government and with the governments of various countries in Africa, IOM facilitates the voluntary return and reintegration of nationals from these countries currently residing in Switzerland under Swiss asylum law. A reception and reintegration support mechanism has been established in all selected receiving countries in order to assist with the returnees' reintegration, including by funding income-generating activities. In addition to pre-departure and medical support, assistance will be 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 under Swiss asylum law.

Budgeted Resources: USD 544 400

IV.1.3 Assisted Voluntary Returns of Irregular Migrants from Morocco

395. IOM developed this project at the request of the Moroccan Ministry of the Interior to facilitate the voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in the country and their reintegration in their countries of origin. The project helps reinforce the capacities of the relevant national institutions to manage migration and at the same time provides assistance to destitute migrants, thereby helping to ease the pressure of irregular migration into and through the country. It will assist stranded migrants by providing return counselling and information on conditions in the countries of origin, return transportation and reintegration assistance where possible.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 165 900

IV.1.4 Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Irregular Nigerian Migrants in Ireland and the Netherlands

396. A large number of irregular Nigerian migrants live in Ireland and the Netherlands. Many of them are unaccompanied minors, female heads of households with young children, victims of trafficking and others with specific health needs who are vulnerable. However, both Ireland and the Netherlands have experienced difficulties in effectively assisting vulnerable individuals to return because of their special needs and the lack of information regarding the services available in Nigeria to meet their needs. This project contributes to the efforts made by these two host countries by helping to strengthen and streamline mechanisms for the return to and reintegration in Nigeria of vulnerable migrants, unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking. At the same time, the immediate needs of returnees from Ireland and the Netherlands will continue to be directly addressed by providing suitable temporary shelter, counselling and reintegration facilities. Follow-up mechanisms will also be created in coordination with local NGOs in Nigeria to ensure sustainability and safeguard the well-being of the returnees.

Objective(s): To facilitate the sustainable voluntary return of vulnerable irregular Nigerian migrants living in Ireland and the Netherlands, and to help strengthen and streamline reintegration mechanisms.

Budgeted Resources: USD 165 200

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

397. While IOM is not promoting large-scale returns under the current circumstances in Iraq, it continues to assist those who wish to return home. In this connection, it has developed a regional framework to facilitate voluntary returns and socio-economic reintegration assistance, in close cooperation with the Iraqi authorities, migration authorities in neighbouring countries and other service providers. IOM's Regional Operation Centre will continue to support and ensure appropriate procedural and operational mechanisms, adapting them to the changing situation in Iraq. The Centre also assists stranded Iraqis willing to return home from host countries that have no established voluntary return assistance mechanisms. Voluntary return assistance is also provided to third-country nationals stranded in Iraq. The Regional Operation Centre will continue to support the efforts of the Iraqi authorities by strengthening their capacity to manage return migration to and from Iraq, stepping up efforts to facilitate reintegration assistance to returnees, and supporting communities of returnees, where possible.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 158 000

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

398. The project is intended to develop a comprehensive voluntary return assistance programme for Brazilian migrants residing in selected EU countries comprising Belgium, Ireland and Portugal. Irregular migration from Brazil and within the EU will be researched in order to have an in-depth understanding of the issue and to formulate appropriate responses for all stakeholders. The outcome of the research will be discussed during a mid-term seminar attended by relevant players, including social workers, NGOs and the ministries concerned. On the basis of the research, tailored assisted voluntary return programmes will be carried out on behalf of migrants wishing to return, using an integrated approach which will provide the migrants with counselling services, transportation to their final destination and reintegration assistance.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 323 100

IV.1.7 Return Assistance for Ecuadorian Entrepreneurs from Spain

399. Assistance is provided to facilitate the return of Ecuadorian entrepreneurs from Spain. IOM offers reduced air fares and international airport transit assistance to beneficiaries who have been offered vocational training in Spain to develop their business management skills.

Objective(s): To provide assistance for the return of Ecuadorian entrepreneurs from Spain.

Budgeted Resources: USD 14 500

IV.1.8 Assisted Voluntary Returns from Mexico

400. Because of its proximity to and long border with the United States, Mexico has become a country of origin, destination and transit for large numbers of irregular migrants. In particular, many migrants, often assisted by smuggling groups, attempt to reach the United States from Mexico. This programme was designed to help address the recurring problems associated with irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers stranded in Mexico. It includes the provision of return information and

counselling to potential applicants for voluntary return assistance, assistance with travel documentation and return travel arrangements, including transit and reception on arrival for returnees.

Objective(s): To facilitate the voluntary return of irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers stranded in Mexico.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 770 800

IV.1.9 Return and Reintegration Assistance for Afghans

401. 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 comprises a wide range of services, including pre-departure assistance offered under regular return programmes in Europe and elsewhere, information on the situation in the returnees' home communities, assistance with immigration, customs and cargo processing, temporary shelter for more vulnerable returnees requiring accommodation upon arrival, and onward transportation from Kabul airport to the final destination. Post-arrival counselling and referral services and other forms of socio-economic reintegration support, such as vocational training and support for small businesses, are also offered. These activities are expected to contribute to the sustainability of the return process and, consequently, the reduction of present and future push factors towards further irregular migration.

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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 877 100

IV.1.10 Immigration Information and Return Counselling Services in Australia

402. Although Australia is known to be an immigration country, not all arrivals occur through regular migration channels. This project assists the Australian authorities by providing country information and return counselling to migrants who are referred to IOM under the new Case Management Services established by the Australian authorities with the intention of facilitating voluntary returns.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 811 400

IV.1.11 Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia

403. Working in collaboration with the Indonesian authorities, UNHCR and immigration authorities in the migrants' countries of origin, IOM will continue to strengthen regional cooperation and provide technical support to Indonesia's migration management systems, including assistance to 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 981 400

IV.1.12 Enhanced Capacity Building in Migration Management to Support the Effective Return and Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees to Sri Lanka

404. Building on the accomplishments of a previous project, this project will continue developing the return and sustainable reintegration mechanism in Sri Lanka for unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants returning from EU countries or stranded en route to Europe. The project has two components: to enhance Sri Lanka's capacity to facilitate sustainable returns and to implement the EU-Sri Lanka Readmission Agreement. In this connection, IOM will offer voluntary return assistance in cooperation with EU and transit countries, by providing reintegration assistance in Sri Lanka that includes support to the communities of return. It also plans to implement various measures, such as improving identification and documentation systems and providing training to build the capacity of the relevant government institutions to effectively manage migration, in support of implementation of the Readmission Agreement.

Objective(s): To enhance Sri Lanka's capacity to promote and assist in the voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants and to implement the EU-Sri Lanka Readmission Agreement.

Budgeted Resources: USD 688 700

IV.1.13 Building Mechanisms for Effective Implementation of Readmission Agreements Between Albania, the EU and Third Countries

405. Building upon previous initiatives, this project will help the Government of Albania exchange information and best practices concerning the implementation of readmission agreements and other return measures. Assistance will be provided to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal effectively with the return and readmission of migrants and develop cooperative strategies to exchange information on the implementation of readmission agreements and other return measures. Support will also be provided for the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to improve the identification, documentation and reintegration of returnees in Albania.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal effectively with the return and readmission of migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 260 400

IV.1.14 Initiative for Irregular Migrants Residing in Major EU Cities

406. The project will facilitate voluntary returns of irregular migrants in Austria, Germany and the Netherlands, with a focus on irregular migrants residing in the major cities in these countries. Working on the basis of successful initiatives taken in the Netherlands, the project will continue to provide low-barrier access to irregular migrants in the major cities in the form of return counselling by native-speakers and strengthened cooperation among entities and NGOs assisting the migrants. It also intends to increase understanding of the plight of irregular migrants in these countries through data collection, and to improve outreach and assistance through the exchange of best practices among the Member States.

Objective(s): To facilitate the voluntary return of irregular migrants from the EU by providing enhanced return counselling and by strengthening mechanisms and cooperation among those assisting irregular migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 011 700

IV.1.15 Harmonizing Standards for the Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants from Central European EU Member States

407. Most countries in Central Europe experienced a period of rapid change over the last decade as they were transformed from emigration countries to countries of transit and/or destination. There is growing evidence that many regular and irregular migrants as well as asylum seekers now consider Central European countries as desirable destinations, given their political stability, economic growth and new status as EU member countries. A common feature of current migration into and through Central Europe is the large proportion of migrants who arrive and stay there irregularly. In partnership with the authorities of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia and in cooperation with the relevant EU institutions, IOM will continue providing technical advice to strengthen and promote assisted voluntary return programmes in these countries. The project will also continue to provide support for voluntary returns and reintegration assistance for irregular migrants, including by helping eligible returnees set up businesses, and to exchange best practices in the context of regional cooperation.

Objective(s): To contribute to the EU-aligned enhancement, promotion and harmonization of assisted voluntary return systems in Central European Member States.

Budgeted Resources: USD 843 500

IV.1.16 Network on Assisted Voluntary Returns in the Czech Republic

408. This project will strengthen the voluntary return mechanism in the Czech Republic by creating a network of voluntary return counselling services. IOM will provide information on the principles of voluntary returns and assistance to social workers and representatives of the non-governmental sector, and arrange return counselling sessions for potential returnees in cooperation with social workers. Networking with social workers and NGOs is expected to enhance understanding of the principles of voluntary returns and strengthen their capabilities, enabling them to respond as best as possible to the returnees' needs.

Objective(s): To increase the Czech Republic's capacity to provide return counselling by offering a network of regular services to help improve the country's voluntary return framework.

Budgeted Resources: USD 106 500

IV.1.17 Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece

409. 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 66 500

IV.1.18 Reception and Reintegration Assistance for Returnees to Kosovo Province (Serbia)

410. Although post-conflict Kosovo Province (Serbia) has achieved much in the way of stability and reconstruction, the challenges of economic development and poverty reduction remain formidable. Building on its long-standing experience in assisting voluntary returns to Kosovo Province (Serbia), IOM will continue in 2008 to support voluntary and sustainable returns of IDPs and returnees from

Switzerland. To this end, it will provide support to address the needs of both returnees and the local population as part of an integrated strategy. Its comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach will include direct assistance for the beneficiaries and their families in the form of housing, access to public services and support for income-generating activities. The project also seeks to improve services and living conditions in receiving villages. For returnees from Switzerland, it will continue to provide employment assistance services with the aim of promoting jobs for the local population.

Objective(s): To facilitate voluntary and sustainable returns to Kosovo Province (Serbia) through a comprehensive approach to reintegration that takes into account the concerns of the communities of return.

Budgeted Resources: USD 192 100

IV.2 Counter-trafficking

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|---------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| IV.2.1 | Nexus Institute to Combat Human Trafficking | 128 100 | | 128 100 |
| IV.2.2 | Training on Counter-trafficking for International Law Enforcement Academies | 21 700 | 34 100 | 55 800 |
| IV.2.3 | Southern African Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme | 601 000 | 488 000 | 1 089 000 |
| IV.2.4 | Awareness Raising, Protection, Assistance and Capacity Building to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Irregular Migration in Ghana | 274 600 | 221 800 | 496 400 |
| IV.2.5 | Capacity Building to Counter Trafficking in Kenya | 69 800 | 78 200 | 148 000 |
| IV.2.6 | Counter-trafficking Activities in Morocco | 153 500 | 80 800 | 234 300 |
| IV.2.7 | Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Sierra Leone | 239 200 | 87 500 | 326 700 |
| IV.2.8 | Counter-trafficking Activities in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico | 75 300 | 151 000 | 226 300 |
| IV.2.9 | Building Capacity and Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Central America | 39 600 | 57 200 | 96 800 |
| IV.2.10 | Activities to Prevent Trafficking and to Assist Victims in Colombia | 66 600 | 59 800 | 126 400 |
| IV.2.11 | Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in the Dominican Republic | 39 200 | 80 000 | 119 200 |
| IV.2.12 | Combating Trafficking in Persons in Ecuador | 94 300 | 80 000 | 174 300 |
| IV.2.13 | Combating Trafficking in Persons in Haiti | 161 700 | 50 400 | 212 100 |

| | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|
| IV.2.14 | Capacity Building for Civil Society Institutions and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Mexico | 100 500 | 241 600 | 342 100 |
| IV.2.15 | Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia | 275 400 | 552 100 | 827 500 |
| IV.2.16 | Activities to Prevent Trafficking and to Assist Victims of Trafficking in Afghanistan | 116 700 | 51 300 | 168 000 |
| IV.2.17 | Capacity-building and Counter-trafficking Activities in Bangladesh | 375 200 | 1 384 200 | 1 759 400 |
| IV.2.18 | Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Cambodia and Viet Nam | 574 600 | 282 700 | 857 300 |
| IV.2.19 | Prevention of Trafficking and Assistance for Victims in India | 120 800 | 127 600 | 248 400 |
| IV.2.20 | Capacity Building to Counter Trafficking and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia | 614 000 | 818 900 | 1 432 900 |
| IV.2.21 | Return and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficking Victims in Japan | 92 600 | 120 000 | 212 600 |
| IV.2.22 | Assistance for Victims Trafficked from Australia to Thailand | 40 000 | 64 300 | 104 300 |
| IV.2.23 | Developing Partnerships to Combat Trafficking in Europe | 24 500 | | 24 500 |
| IV.2.24 | Multidisciplinary Training to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings in the EU | 32 900 | 77 900 | 110 800 |
| IV.2.25 | Programme Against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South-eastern Europe | 142 600 | 1 403 700 | 1 546 300 |
| IV.2.26 | Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in South-eastern Europe and the Balkans | 379 800 | 647 800 | 1 027 600 |
| IV.2.27 | Capacity Building for Government Officials to Combat Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Georgia | 27 700 | 18 800 | 46 500 |
| IV.2.28 | Initiative for the Benefit of Victims of Trafficking in Greece | 249 600 | 26 000 | 275 600 |
| IV.2.29 | Counter-trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Italy | 438 700 | 514 400 | 953 100 |
| IV.2.30 | Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus and Moldova | 325 600 | 1 153 200 | 1 478 800 |
| IV.2.31 | Protecting Victims of Trafficking in Moldova | 46 300 | 82 300 | 128 600 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| IV.2.32 | Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Montenegro | 48 100 | 95 200 | 143 300 |
| IV.2.33 | Return and Reintegration Assistance for Victims of Trafficking Returning from Norway | 30 700 | 26 000 | 56 700 |
| IV.2.34 | Counter-trafficking Activities in the Russian Federation | 726 500 | 562 500 | 1 289 000 |
| IV.2.35 | Training and Capacity Building for Public Order Staff on Counter-trafficking (POSCT) in Serbia | 10 600 | 20 600 | 31 200 |
| IV.2.36 | Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine | 1 041 900 | 1 654 300 | 2 696 200 |
| Total | | 7 799 900 | 11 394 200 | 19 194 100 |

IV.2.1 Nexus Institute to Combat Human Trafficking

411. The Nexus Institute to Combat Human Trafficking is a multi-disciplinary centre that provides policy- and practice-oriented analysis and assessment, documentation, monitoring, evaluation and technical assistance to advise policymakers and practitioners and thereby help them in the fight against human trafficking.

Objective(s): To establish a reference institution for cross-cutting applied research and comparative analysis designed to address the problem of trafficking in human beings.

Budgeted Resources: USD 128 100

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

412. This project is designed to provide training through the international law enforcement academies and other law enforcement training mechanisms in six locations (Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Lima, San Salvador and one Caribbean country), 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 concerning the issue, 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 55 800

IV.2.3 Southern African Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme

413. Under the first phase of this project, significant progress was made in preventing trafficking in persons in Southern Africa, protecting victims and providing options for their return home and reintegration. In doing so, the project helped build capacity and created linkages between key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations, and helped develop and strengthen the regional counter-trafficking infrastructure. 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 will target eight primary countries in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region with activities designed to address their respective needs either as destination, transit or source countries. Regional activities will be implemented consistently across the SADC region, in response to needs as they arise. Focusing on South Africa itself, one component of the project will be to train and certify civil society trainers throughout the country who will be entrusted with the task of community-level awareness building. IOM will also strive to strengthen the network of stakeholders by holding coordination meetings in each of South Africa's nine provinces.

Objective(s): To help build the capacity of governments, civil society groups and other stakeholders, including faith-based organizations, in order to identify, protect and assist the victims of trafficking, and to increase public awareness of the problem.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 089 000

IV.2.4 Awareness Raising, Protection, Assistance and Capacity Building to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Irregular Migration in Ghana

414. 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 emphasis on the protection of children.

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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 496 400

IV.2.5 Capacity Building to Counter Trafficking in Kenya

415. 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 148 000

IV.2.6 Counter-trafficking Activities in Morocco

416. Morocco has become increasingly attractive to trafficking and smuggling networks because of its proximity to Europe. Activities under this project will use training and group consultations to enhance the capacity of local counterparts, in particular law enforcement agents, governmental officials and civil society organizations, to help prevent irregular migration, especially trafficking of vulnerable persons, and the grave forms of exploitation associated with it. Research on the phenomenon will be carried out in the region to compile a list of the laws that protect minors, and previous initiatives undertaken in Morocco will be evaluated.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 234 300

IV.2.7 Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Sierra Leone

417. Trafficking activities have been on the rise in Sierra Leone, mostly from the rural parts of the country to areas perceived to offer better economic opportunities. Under this project, assistance will be provided to victims of trafficking and the stakeholders' capacity to provide them with reintegration assistance tailored to their personal needs will be developed. Training will be provided in basic business management, and micro credit schemes will be established to facilitate reintegration. In order to enhance the performance of national institutions, the project will provide assistance to skilled members of the diaspora, allowing them to return temporarily to Sierra Leone and to lend a hand in the rebuilding efforts. It will provide training to relevant government officials and service delivery organizations to enable them to better assess, evaluate and improve their response to victims of trafficking, using international standards and best practices.

Objective(s): To protect and support rescued victims of trafficking by providing them with medical and psycho-social assistance, voluntary return transport and reintegration assistance in their communities of origin, and to build the capacity of relevant government officials and service delivery organizations to respond to the needs of victims.

Budgeted Resources: USD 326 700

IV.2.8 Counter-trafficking Activities in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico

418. Central America has long experienced significant regional irregular migratory flows characterized by multiple causes and consequences. To deal with the situation, this project encourages countries in the region to have discussions and exchange information on key experiences and problems encountered, while promoting cooperation on the fight against trafficking. It will strengthen the capacity of government authorities to address the problem of trafficking at the regional level through a comprehensive approach. In addition, training for migration officers will be designed and implemented in each member country of the Regional Conference on Migration, to enhance their capacity to formulate policies and procedures for combating crime and protecting the victims. Existing IOM training modules will provide the basis for the curricula, which will be adapted to the region's 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 under national plans to counter trafficking in persons in the region.

Budgeted Resources: USD 226 300

IV.2.9 Building Capacity and Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Central America

419. 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 about the perils of trafficking in schools, provide return assistance to women and children, and offer family reintegration support to victims of trafficking. Through awareness raising and targeted capacity building, this project will improve assistance for victims of trafficking in Costa Rica and El Salvador. Training will also be provided to governmental organizations and NGOs in order to develop the expertise required 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 integrated into existing local structures with the aim of establishing a counter-trafficking assistance network for the Central American region.

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 of trafficking.

Budgeted Resources: USD 96 800

IV.2.10 Activities to Prevent Trafficking and to Assist Victims in Colombia

420. The violence that has characterized parts of Colombia over the last decades has produced one of the largest numbers of IDPs in the world. The lack of economic prospects and basic social services like health and education, together with feelings of exclusion, have been instrumental in fostering conditions that promote trafficking in human beings among IDPs, who have no hope of a secure future. Some of the displaced are also forced into prostitution or forcibly recruited by armed groups. Under this project, IOM will assess the specific situation and conditions of vulnerable persons in affected communities and establish appropriate mechanisms to deal with the situation. Information campaigns to raise awareness in local communities about the risks of trafficking will be undertaken not only for target groups, but also for the benefit of other stakeholders such as local organizations, law enforcement officials and schools. Community-based interventions will offer economic incentives as one way to prevent trafficking activities. Finally, best practices and lessons learned will be shared with all interested parties in a bid to strengthen local capacity in dealing with trafficking issues.

Objective(s): To reduce the vulnerability of potential victims of trafficking through prevention strategies that include information campaigns, economic incentives and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned.

Budgeted Resources: USD 126 400

IV.2.11 Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in the Dominican Republic

421. Following the successful outcome of previous phases of this project, planned activities will now be centred on enhancing the technical and institutional capacities needed to provide effective assistance and reintegration services. Special emphasis will be placed on increased participation by civil society groups at the local level. Another major problem to be addressed is the internal trafficking of Dominicans, particularly children.

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

Budgeted Resources: USD 119 200

IV.2.12 Combating Trafficking in Persons in Ecuador

422. In the past year, 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 will help to 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, and to provide direct assistance to the victims of trafficking.

Budgeted Resources: USD 174 300

IV.2.13 Combating Trafficking in Persons in Haiti

423. Haiti is a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficking in persons for domestic servitude, sexual exploitation and forced labour. Under the “restavek” system, parents unable to care for their children send them to relatives or strangers living in urban areas, supposedly to receive care and education in exchange for housework. In reality, however, “restaveks” often live in hardship, to all intents and purposes as slaves to their “hosts”, and seldom attend school. Since 2006, the Haitian Government has stepped up its efforts to address the problem of trafficking in persons. IOM will provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional and legal frameworks, conduct awareness-building campaigns and support cooperation between Haiti and its neighbour, the Dominican Republic, especially on matters relating to the investigation and prosecution of traffickers. IOM will also provide assistance for the return and reintegration of “restavek” children, offering the children medical, psycho-social, educational and vocational support while providing their families/caretakers with grants for micro enterprise activities.

Objective(s): To provide technical assistance to combat trafficking in persons in Haiti and to afford direct assistance to the victims of trafficking.

Budgeted Resources: USD 212 100

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

424. Mexico has many active civil society institutions, predominantly NGOs, working on issues related to human rights, gender, children or migrants. Some are ready to involve themselves in anti-trafficking efforts, but many do not have the necessary institutional and material capacity to effectively pursue and promote prevention of trafficking or to assist the victims. In response, IOM will support relevant civil society institutions by providing them with training focusing on guidelines for the identification, referral and assistance of trafficking victims, and by establishing local anti-trafficking committees or task forces. It will also 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 psycho-social healthcare, as needed.

Budgeted Resources: USD 342 100

IV.2.15 Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia

425. As a follow-up to previous counter-trafficking initiatives in the region, IOM, in cooperation with NGOs in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, will continue to organize the repatriation of, 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. Information dissemination and training for children and adolescents will place greater emphasis on ways to minimize or avoid risks and the steps to be taken when someone becomes a victim of human trafficking. Another component of the programme will focus on capacity building for law enforcement personnel in selected countries, by developing counter-trafficking legislation, organizing conferences and studying best practices.

Objective(s): To offer medical, psychological, legal and rehabilitation assistance to victims of trafficking and to help them return to their home countries in the region; to launch awareness-building campaigns among groups at risk of being trafficked, with particular emphasis on children and adolescents; to build the capacity of law enforcement personnel in selected countries in order to enhance their response to trafficking issues.

Budgeted Resources: USD 827 500

IV.2.16 Activities to Prevent Trafficking and to Assist Victims of Trafficking in Afghanistan

426. Afghanistan is experiencing a significant human trafficking problem. The victims are mainly women and children, who are essentially exploited and forced into marriages or prostitution. In support of government efforts to combat trafficking and assist the victims, IOM will seek to enhance the country's institutional capacities to combat trafficking in children by developing comprehensive and integrated activities to promote prevention measures, protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers. Preliminary research will be conducted to gain insight into the phenomenon of child trafficking in Afghanistan. IOM will offer targeted assistance to the victims, including psycho-social, medical, legal, financial and logistical assistance, facilitate capacity-building efforts, and help raise general awareness through information campaigns aimed at changing the prevailing general attitude towards the phenomenon, particularly in relation to the victims.

Objective(s): To contribute to Afghan Government efforts to combat internal and cross-border trafficking in human beings through capacity-building initiatives and the protection of current and potential victims.

Budgeted Resources: USD 168 000

IV.2.17 Capacity-building and Counter-trafficking Activities in Bangladesh

427. The programme seeks to strengthen counter-trafficking actions (prevention, protection, rescue, voluntary repatriation, 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.

Budgeted Resources *USD 1 759 400*

IV.2.18 Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Cambodia and Viet Nam

428. To help address the rise in trafficking activities in Cambodia and Viet Nam, particularly among women and children, this project is 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 psycho-social 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 so as to eliminate trafficking.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 857 300*

IV.2.19 Prevention of Trafficking and Assistance for Victims in India

429. The huge economic disparities in India have a significant impact on trafficking activities in the country, and the last few years have witnessed a steady increase in bonded labour, involuntary and domestic servitude and child labour. The victims face constant physical and psychological harm, are cut off from their families and communities and have limited opportunities for personal and economic development. This ongoing programme seeks the economic rehabilitation of survivors and of those who are especially vulnerable to being trafficked, by providing micro credits for viable business ventures and thereby creating opportunities for economic development. Comprehensive psycho-social 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.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 248 400*

IV.2.20 Capacity Building to Counter Trafficking and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia

430. Under this project, IOM will offer voluntary return and reintegration assistance to victims in their places of origin. The project will also seek to strengthen the ability of all partners involved, both governmental and NGOs, to assist the victims and promote the cooperation needed to combat trafficking through legal, administrative, policy and advocacy means. It will endeavour to strengthen local capacity to expand access to basic education for children at risk of being trafficked or who have been trafficked. It will raise public awareness of the negative impact of trafficking by disseminating

videos, flyers and brochures and by printing anti-trafficking messages on packaged noodles in cooperation with large corporations. Lastly, the project will strengthen the Government's capacity by involving it at all stages; the Ministry of National Education in particular is expected to inform and shape education policy so as to lower the incidence of child trafficking.

Objective(s): To establish a systematic and sustainable programme for the rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked persons and to enhance the capacity of communities to combat child trafficking through education in Indonesia.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 432 900

IV.2.21 Return and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficking Victims in Japan

431. 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 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 212 600

IV.2.22 Assistance for Victims Trafficked from Australia to Thailand

432. Within the framework of this regional pilot project, the services provided to trafficking victims in Australia will be replicated in a specialized reintegration support service on their return to Thailand. IOM will 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 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 104 300

IV.2.23 Developing Partnerships to Combat Trafficking in Europe

433. Traffickers use false information about better job opportunities in the more developed countries of Western Europe to attract many trafficking victims from Eastern Europe. Given the complexity of the issue, contemporary trafficking practices will not be curbed merely by enhancing criminal investigation techniques. To address this issue, IOM will help establish a network of development partnerships designed to work towards an effective anti-trafficking approach by promoting socio-cultural and economic reintegration. The project will be implemented in partnership with national NGOs in a number of EU Member States and will strengthen collaboration and reinforce a coordinated approach to trafficking. Preventive strategies will be developed and public awareness raised about the negative effects of trafficking. Transnational reintegration assistance will be provided to the victims to ensure they can go home and are able to support themselves.

Objective(s): To help establish a network of development partnerships at both the national and transnational levels that will help promote socio-cultural and economic reintegration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 24 500

IV.2.24 Multidisciplinary Training to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings in the EU

434. Building on previous initiatives, this project aims to further the implementation of joint training courses for multidisciplinary practitioners by ensuring the smooth transfer of project results to national administrations, training trainers and facilitating the application of the training programme and material by relevant national training institutions. It will develop multidisciplinary strategies, methodologies, instruments and knowledge to support collaboration among relevant authorities, and between the authorities and civil society representatives.

Objective(s): To contribute to the fight against organized crime by promoting and strengthening networking, cooperation and the exchange and dissemination of practices in EU Member States, in applicant States and in the new neighbouring countries, in order to combat human trafficking.

Budgeted Resources: USD 110 800

IV.2.25 Programme Against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South-eastern Europe

435. 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: 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 will be 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 546 300

IV.2.26 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in South-eastern Europe and the Balkans

436. By building upon and complementing IOM's past and present activities in the region, this project will continue to facilitate the orderly, safe and dignified return and reintegration of trafficked persons in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Kosovo Province (Serbia), Macedonia, Moldova, Romania and Turkey. It will also provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking from the Balkans coming back from other countries, as well as internal victims of trafficking, in addition to further strengthening the capacities of local NGOs providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking. The project is designed to reinforce the results of previous action and to strengthen national and regional ownership and the capability of relevant governmental and non-governmental actors to combat trafficking more effectively. Another dimension of this ongoing project is to raise awareness of the issue, particularly among potential victims, and to train law enforcement officers and NGO staff to detect victims of trafficking and refer them to the appropriate authorities for further assistance.

Objective(s): To contribute to national and regional counter-trafficking efforts in South-eastern Europe and the Balkans by strengthening the capacity of the relevant authorities and NGOs to deliver direct assistance, with a view to longer term sustainability.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 027 600

IV.2.27 Capacity Building for Government Officials to Combat Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Georgia

437. Life is hard for many people in Georgia. This, coupled with population displacements caused by unresolved conflicts, has generated large migratory flows out of the country. Many prospective migrants are willing to take big risks when seeking employment opportunities abroad. Once trapped within an irregular migration environment in transit or receiving countries, some migrants may be exposed to physical coercion and particular types of forced labour and servitude. Notwithstanding the significant progress made by the Government of Georgia and other stakeholders, further steps must be taken to bring Georgia's counter-trafficking policy and operational capacity in line with EU standards. At the same time, inter-agency cooperation needs to be enhanced, and confidence building between government structures and civil society, including NGOs that are active in the counter-trafficking field, requires further support. This project will develop training manuals for government officials from the judiciary, law enforcement agencies and consular offices. Inter-agency cooperation will be enhanced by providing training in a multi-agency setting and through interaction with civil society. Through targeted capacity building this project will promote the implementation of Georgia's recently adopted referral mechanism for assistance for victims of trafficking.

Objective(s): To enhance the knowledge and operational capacity of Georgian government officials in law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and consular offices to effectively combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Georgia, in accordance with the country's action plan, bilateral and regional agreements and EU standards.

Budgeted Resources: USD 46 500

IV.2.28 Initiative for the Benefit of Victims of Trafficking in Greece

438. The 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.

Objective(s): To help combat the discrimination suffered by victims of trafficking, mainly migrant women, to advocate respect for their fundamental rights and to create appropriate conditions for their social integration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 275 600

IV.2.29 Counter-trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Italy

439. 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 psycho-social 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 psycho-social, health, return and reintegration assistance to trafficked women and children.

Budgeted Resources: USD 953 100

IV.2.30 Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus and Moldova

440. Drawing on its experience in counter-trafficking outreach initiatives, IOM will continue to provide technical assistance to Belarus and Moldova 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. As part of an integrated strategy, public information campaigns will be launched 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 healthcare and social workers, police officers, religious personnel and relevant institutions in Moldova (including the break-away region of Transnistria) to assist them in identifying and protecting current and potential victims of trafficking. 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 and to strengthen the capacity of relevant officials and civil society groups in countries of origin, transit and destination.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 478 800

IV.2.31 Protecting Victims of Trafficking in Moldova

441. In keeping with its overall strategy of empowering the Moldovan Government to address the issue of trafficking, IOM will continue to help build capacity at central and regional level, targeting both national authorities and civil society players. All capacity-building efforts will be consistent with and build on government efforts to combat trafficking by implementing recently enacted legislation and the National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking. The emphasis will be on the long-term rehabilitation of victims of trafficking through carefully developed and comprehensively monitored individual reintegration plans, which include such assistance as vocational training and small business start-up packages. Through cooperation with local organizations, services will also be provided to victims of trafficking on the territory of Transnistria.

Objective(s): To provide effective reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking and to strengthen government capacities to provide similar assistance in the future.

Budgeted resources: USD 128 600

IV.2.32 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Montenegro

442. In order for the fight against human trafficking to remain 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 detect 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, including 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 143 300

IV.2.33 Return and Reintegration Assistance for Victims of Trafficking Returning from Norway

443. IOM will continue to provide assistance to victims of trafficking in Norway 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 56 700

IV.2.34 Counter-trafficking Activities in the Russian Federation

444. Within the framework of IOM's counter-trafficking activities, this gender-sensitive project 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 get 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 289 000

IV.2.35 Training and Capacity Building for Public Order Staff on Counter-trafficking (POSCT) in Serbia

445. This project will help build the capacity of the Serbian police adequately to identify and interview victims of trafficking by providing training and technical assistance. The project will target public order unit police officers, NGOs, relevant ministries and their specialized departments. The main activities will include training on interviewing techniques and identification of victims, with a particular emphasis on child victims; technical support will also be provided to the public order units in police stations in selected communities.

Objective(s): To contribute to counter-trafficking efforts in Serbia by strengthening the capacity of local police to identify victims and disrupt trafficking networks targeting Western Europe.

Budgeted Resources: USD 31 200

IV.2.36 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine

446. 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 the three-pronged strategic approach - prevention, prosecution and protection - in its counter-trafficking activities. 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 696 200

IV.3 Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|---------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| IV.3.1 | African and Mediterranean Dialogue on Irregular Migration | 353 700 | 92 000 | 445 700 |
| IV.3.2 | Migration Information and Liaison Services in the Mediterranean Region | 181 900 | 110 000 | 291 900 |
| IV.3.3 | Western Mediterranean Action Plan for Maghreb Countries | 37 300 | | 37 300 |
| IV.3.4 | Strengthening Migration Management Capacity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 210 900 | 190 600 | 401 500 |
| IV.3.5 | Programme for the Enhancement of Transit and Irregular Migration in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 169 900 | 36 200 | 206 100 |
| IV.3.6 | Integrated Programme for the Enhancement of Migration Management in Tunisia | 264 700 | 272 100 | 536 800 |
| IV.3.7 | Humanitarian Assistance for Mobile Populations and Irregular Migrants in Zimbabwe | 280 100 | 896 400 | 1 176 500 |
| IV.3.8 | Capacity Building in Migration and Integrated Border Management, Iraq | 751 500 | 1 932 500 | 2 684 000 |
| IV.3.9 | Capacity Building for Border Management in the Syrian Arab Republic | 7 000 | 14 000 | 21 000 |
| IV.3.10 | Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America | 103 600 | 552 500 | 656 100 |
| IV.3.11 | Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process | 303 700 | 154 100 | 457 800 |
| IV.3.12 | South American Conference on Migration | 6 700 | 105 800 | 112 500 |

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| IV.3.13 | Strengthening Migration Management Capacity in the Caribbean to Enhance National and Regional Security | 338 900 | 662 800 | 1 001 700 |
| IV.3.14 | Management of the Migrant Operations Centre in the Caribbean | 60 400 | | 60 400 |
| IV.3.15 | Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina | 70 700 | 763 200 | 833 900 |
| IV.3.16 | Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Tourism in Argentina | 44 900 | 466 000 | 510 900 |
| IV.3.17 | Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile | 117 800 | 233 000 | 350 800 |
| IV.3.18 | Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador and Honduras | 649 900 | 3 434 800 | 4 084 700 |
| IV.3.19 | Institutional Strengthening of the Directorate of General Migration in Guatemala | 128 400 | 3 573 000 | 3 701 400 |
| IV.3.20 | Capacity Building in Migration Management in Haiti | 290 700 | 417 100 | 707 800 |
| IV.3.21 | Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Peru | 82 300 | 2 158 000 | 2 240 300 |
| IV.3.22 | Management of Funds for Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru | 1 300 | 155 000 | 156 300 |
| IV.3.23 | Strengthening Technical Capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to Enhance Migration Management and Regional Security | 110 800 | 410 300 | 521 100 |
| IV.3.24 | Capacity Building through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans | 11 600 | 146 200 | 157 800 |
| IV.3.25 | Enhanced Migration Management and Border Control Project for Cambodia | 202 500 | 39 900 | 242 400 |
| IV.3.26 | Capacity Building for Migration Management in China | 356 100 | 171 000 | 527 100 |
| IV.3.27 | Capacity Building in Migration Management in Indonesia | 3 541 500 | 7 421 600 | 10 963 100 |
| IV.3.28 | Enhancing the Capacity of Border Security Forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran | 18 900 | | 18 900 |
| IV.3.29 | Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan | 159 600 | 82 200 | 241 800 |

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| IV.3.30 | Partnership in Migration Management and Border Control in Papua New Guinea | 515 900 | | 515 900 |
| IV.3.31 | Border Management in the Philippines | 688 800 | 1 520 600 | 2 209 400 |
| IV.3.32 | Support for the Independent International Group on Human Rights Violations in Sri Lanka | 185 000 | 661 700 | 846 700 |
| IV.3.33 | Enhanced Migration Management for Timor-Leste | 127 700 | 60 000 | 187 700 |
| IV.3.34 | Exchange of Information and Best Practices on Irregular Migration and Migrant Smuggling in Europe | 87 100 | 61 800 | 148 900 |
| IV.3.35 | Training Network to Combat Organized Crime in South-eastern Europe | 29 700 | 309 200 | 338 900 |
| IV.3.36 | Supporting the Implementation of the Albanian National Strategy on Migration | 307 000 | 394 900 | 701 900 |
| IV.3.37 | Capacity Building for Border Management in Armenia | 14 800 | 59 200 | 74 000 |
| IV.3.38 | European Migration Network in Austria | 272 100 | 151 500 | 423 600 |
| IV.3.39 | Establishment of an Integrated Border Management Model in Azerbaijan | 320 500 | 125 000 | 445 500 |
| IV.3.40 | Support for Integrated Border Management Capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina | 117 400 | 133 100 | 250 500 |
| IV.3.41 | Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia | 65 000 | | 65 000 |
| IV.3.42 | Strengthening the Capacity to Receive Irregular Migrants in Italy | 167 000 | 234 600 | 401 600 |
| IV.3.43 | Strengthening Migration Management in Belarus and Moldova | 151 600 | 473 000 | 624 600 |
| IV.3.44 | Monitoring of the Temporary Shelter for Foreigners in Portugal | 10 200 | 4 300 | 14 500 |
| IV.3.45 | Establishing a Framework for Readmission Agreements in the Russian Federation | 390 000 | 617 700 | 1 007 700 |
| IV.3.46 | Managing Migratory Flows and Assisting Integration in Spain | 280 700 | | 280 700 |
| IV.3.47 | Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine | 388 600 | 1 529 700 | 1 918 300 |
| | Total | 12 976 400 | 30 826 600 | 43 803 000 |

IV.3.1 African and Mediterranean Dialogue on Irregular Migration

447. This project brings together three regions sharing a complex and growing migration phenomenon. It involves Maghreb countries, several sub-Saharan countries of origin of irregular migrants and many EU countries, notably northern Mediterranean countries, in a collective endeavour to stop the growing irregular migration flows from and through sub-Saharan Africa to Europe. It will focus on strengthening migration dialogue and coordination, building capacity in migration management in transit and origin countries, and conducting information campaigns in the countries of origin.

Objective(s): To foster dialogue and coordination among the governments concerned, so as to address irregular migratory flows from and through sub-Saharan Africa to Europe.

Budgeted Resources: USD 445 700

IV.3.2 Migration Information and Liaison Services in the Mediterranean Region

448. The Mediterranean region presents significant migratory challenges requiring consultations among countries facing shared concerns and seeking feasible and reliable solutions. This project aims to enhance the capacity of North African origin countries to provide potential migrants and expatriates with information on regular migration and integration opportunities and on the risks of irregular entry into southern European countries. In close collaboration with migration officers in these countries, IOM will continue to provide updated information on migration legislation and practices to the target group and will assist in designing ad hoc training curricula and workshops for diplomats and officials dealing with migration management in countries of origin.

Objective(s): To promote cooperation between institutions and services responsible for migration management in both origin and destination countries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 291 900

IV.3.3 Western Mediterranean Action Plan for Maghreb Countries

449. The Maghreb countries of the Western Mediterranean are important constituents of a migration area shared directly with the southern European countries. In order to foster regional cooperation on migration and link the interests of the Maghreb countries with those of the EU, this project will continue to support the development and implementation of a Western Mediterranean Action Plan.

Objective(s): To promote common agendas for action between IOM and Maghreb countries in order to further increase programme development capacity in key areas identified by the governments concerned.

Budgeted Resources: USD 37 300

IV.3.4 Strengthening Migration Management Capacity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

450. The Democratic Republic of the Congo currently lacks the government capacity required to ensure effective management of migration following a period of internal conflict and acute disorder. In order to help address this problem, IOM will continue to provide technical support for the updating and reinforcement of the legislative framework for effective management of migration, and will help fight corruption and implement information campaigns in support of orderly migration.

Objective(s): To reinforce the capacities of relevant institutions to manage migration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 401 500

IV.3.5 Programme for the Enhancement of Transit and Irregular Migration in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

451. The migration dynamics in the Western Mediterranean have grown in complexity and this poses challenges for all the parties involved, be they governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental or the migrants themselves. Meeting these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses issues of migration enforcement and control, humanitarian support for vulnerable migrants, appropriate attention to human rights, promotion of development in countries of origin, and improved regional and subregional technical cooperation. This ongoing project targets stranded irregular migrants in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and officials and staff of Libyan ministries/agencies with migration management functions. Its programmatic activities will be complemented by preventive measures, such as the targeted dissemination of information on the risks of irregular migration, and the promotion of a constructive dialogue between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and identified origin and destination countries on reinforced cooperation for migration management.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of the relevant institutions in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to address irregular transit migration in a humane and orderly manner by improving temporary reception centres, providing improved health services to stranded migrants and establishing a substantial assisted voluntary return programme with meaningful reintegration components for selected countries of origin.

Budgeted Resources: USD 206 100

IV.3.6 Integrated Programme for the Enhancement of Migration Management in Tunisia

452. The increase in irregular and transit migration through Tunisia in recent years poses serious challenges to the Government. Migrants from other African, Asian and Middle Eastern countries seeking better economic opportunities transit illegally through Tunisia, using it as a staging post for onward migration to Europe. The dangerous sea journeys are often unsuccessful, and the migrants require support in temporary shelters until solutions are found to send them back to their countries of origin. A number of Tunisians from poor communities also attempt to enter Europe this way. To deal with this situation, IOM will launch a robust 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 micro credit 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 536 800

IV.3.7 Humanitarian Assistance for Mobile Populations and Irregular Migrants in Zimbabwe

453. Many Zimbabwean migrants travel with little or no knowledge of cross-border migration requirements and this puts them at risk, as they are often labeled as illegal migrants by receiving countries and find themselves 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 human rights of migrants. It will also provide training to 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 mobile populations and irregular migrants and to build institutional capacity to deal with migration issues effectively.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 176 500

IV.3.8 Capacity Building in Migration and Integrated Border Management, Iraq

454. Looking beyond the immediate humanitarian needs of IDPs, Iraq is in urgent need of institutional capacity building for longer-term and sustainable development action. 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 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 among Iraqi State agencies and ministries involved in border management. It will provide technical advice to ensure the migration infrastructure is regularly upgraded and afford training to the appropriate officials to build their capacity to manage borders and deal effectively with irregular migrants through an enhanced capacity for travel document inspection.

Objective(s): To establish a national integrated migration management system in Iraq in accordance with best international practices.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 684 000

IV.3.9 Capacity Building for Border Management in the Syrian Arab Republic

455. Very little information is available on migration flows to and from the Syrian Arab Republic, but there have been media reports of numerous cases of both legal and illegal migration by Syrian citizens to Europe, Australia, the Americas and other destinations. This ongoing project aims at improving the migration management capacity of the Syrian authorities by strengthening existing government structures dealing with irregular migration. Activities will include: (a) border assessment; (b) training of government officials and Immigration Department staff; and (c) identification of equipment requirements and the purchase of some critical equipment.

Objective(s): To help implement a border management system that will facilitate as well as control movements along the country's borders.

Budgeted Resources: USD 21 000

IV.3.10 Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America

456. Under this ongoing project, 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 within the framework of PLACMI. In cooperation with participating governments, it provides technical expertise in the various aspects of migration, in order to promote integrated actions and harmonized responses to the migration phenomenon. IOM support 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 indicated in paragraph 281. The combined funding for PLACMI totals USD 671,100.

Objective(s): To support efforts to establish a regional platform for governments to exchange views and find common ground on migration issues.

Budgeted Resources: USD 656 100

IV.3.11 Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process

457. IOM provides ongoing assistance in strengthening the Puebla Process as a mechanism for consultation, coordination and cooperation on migration issues in an effort to achieve regional integration. In this connection, IOM will provide programmatic guidance and administrative support to the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Conference on Migration, or Puebla Process, and oversee 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 Regional Conference on Migration and 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 283. The combined funding for the Puebla Process totals USD 477,800.

Objective(s): To support the Puebla Process on specific migration issues.

Budgeted Resources: USD 457 800

IV.3.12 South American Conference on Migration

458. 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 its 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 112 500

IV.3.13 Strengthening Migration Management Capacity in the Caribbean to Enhance National and Regional Security

459. This capacity-building project helps strengthen the ability of relevant government agencies and law enforcement officials in the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas and other countries in the Caribbean, so as to discourage irregular migration. 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. It is anticipated that a comprehensive framework for managing migration and strengthening capacities will greatly enhance national and regional security.

Objective(s): To provide technical assistance in harmonizing migration management practices and to enhance border security systems with a broad information exchange capacity at national and regional level.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 001 700

IV.3.14 Management of the Migrant Operations Centre in the Caribbean

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

Objective(s): To support migrants with protected status and to facilitate their resettlement in third countries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 60 400

IV.3.15 Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina

461. 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 833 900

IV.3.16 Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Tourism in Argentina

462. With tourism developing into a new growth sector in Argentina, it is becoming increasingly important to have reliable information on the impact of this industry on Argentina's economy. In order to compile the precise and updated data needed to develop and evaluate new policies, IOM will provide technical assistance for two surveys. The results will facilitate Argentina's participation in a World Tourism Organization project aimed at measuring the effect of tourism on national economies. In addition, IOM will provide administrative and management support for the implementation of the project.

Objective(s): To provide assistance to Argentine Government surveys of the flow of non-resident travellers at airports and their spending patterns while in Argentina, and to measure the respective occupancy rates of residents and non-residents.

Budgeted Resources: USD 510 900

IV.3.17 Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile

463. 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 rules of procedure and with the development of projects to address migration issues.

Objective(s): To strengthen migration-related institutions in the country.

Budgeted Resources: USD 350 800

IV.3.18 Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador and Honduras

464. Under this ongoing project, IOM provides technical assistance to the governments concerned for the development and issuance of secure and ICAO-compliant travel documents. The new passports will have integrated security features that reduce the risks of counterfeiting and the related problems of illegal migration, thereby improving international acceptance of the passport holders as legitimate migrants. A specialized company will develop the software required for the implementation of the new system and provide guidance for the purchase of the 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 Honduras and make them machine-readable, and to improve the integrity of the process for issuing passports.

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 084 700

IV.3.19 Institutional Strengthening of the Directorate of General Migration in Guatemala

465. Border control systems in Guatemala have traditionally been weak owing to poor infrastructure, lack of well-trained human resources, and the absence of information systems to prevent cross-border crime and illegal transactions. Under this project, IOM will provide technical assistance to the Directorate of General Migration to update and enhance its current border control system and infrastructure. To this end, IOM will assist in the various processes of bidding, contracting and supervision and will help procure the hardware and software required by the system. It will make available two accounting systems and an information system that will facilitate tracking, monitoring and technical evaluation. This will ensure that technical, administrative and financial needs are met efficiently, with quality products and in a transparent manner. In support of migrants abroad, efforts will also be made to facilitate banking remittances, construct housing for migrant families, and facilitate and improve access to healthcare services for migrant families.

Objective(s): To support efforts to improve national migration management systems by installing an updated border control system.

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 701 400

IV.3.20 Capacity Building in Migration Management in Haiti

466. To facilitate the orderly flow of aliens and citizens and to enhance security, the Government of Haiti is committed to strengthening national border management capacity through improved policy and practice. An initial assessment of the current state of migration management highlighted the need for: (a) a policy, legal and administrative framework review; (b) improved migration management operational systems; (c) institutionalized training and human resource development for migration management officials; and (d) enhanced inter-ministerial consultation and integration into regional consultative processes. This project will provide the Government with much-needed support in addressing these specific migration management challenges.

Objective(s): To reinforce ongoing government efforts in migration management and to enhance its technical knowledge, skills and resources, thereby enabling it to give a consolidated and more comprehensive response to migration issues.

Budgeted Resources: USD 707 800

IV.3.21 Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Peru

467. Within the framework of 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 240 300

IV.3.22 Management of Funds for Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru

468. 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 assist in hiring foreign personnel and in establishing a mechanism for transferring qualified human resources and applying humanitarian migration schemes. It will provide support for the management of public and private funds for the improvement of infrastructure and administrative systems.

Objective(s): To strengthen and improve technical and specialized expertise in Peru and to facilitate the transfer of foreign manpower.

Budgeted Resources: USD 156 300

IV.3.23 Strengthening Technical Capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to Enhance Migration Management and Regional Security

469. The Caribbean is characterized by movements of persons between Caribbean States and significant transit movements of regional migrants, primarily from south to north. Although it is one of the most prosperous countries in the region, Trinidad and Tobago faces considerable security risks, as it has developed into an active transit point for irregular migration to North America and Europe. Governments in the region, including that of Trinidad and Tobago, remain particularly concerned about the vulnerability of their borders to transnational organized criminal networks and see a critical need to restructure current migration management and border security systems. IOM will prepare a detailed technical cooperation plan to address identified gaps in migration and border security in cooperation with the Government. While this technical cooperation plan is being finalized, it will establish an on-site technical support unit in Trinidad and Tobago to deliver comprehensive, hands-on technical expertise. The unit will enhance border security systems with broad information exchange capacity at national and regional level, formulate comprehensive policy and legal frameworks, and strengthen the country's ability to meet the migration and security challenges in the country and the region.

Objective(s): To strengthen the ability of relevant government and law enforcement agencies in Trinidad and Tobago to deter irregular migration, and to make a substantial contribution to efforts to enhance regional security.

Budgeted Resources: USD 521 100

IV.3.24 Capacity Building through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans

470. 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 157 800

IV.3.25 Enhanced Migration Management and Border Control Project for Cambodia

471. At the request of the Government of Cambodia, IOM will provide technical assistance for the development of an effective migration management system. Following up on a comprehensive assessment of Cambodia's immigration laws and policies, assistance will continue to be provided in an attempt to improve operational procedures relating to migration and consular services, to upgrade migration administration structures so as to facilitate effective responses to the migration challenges facing the country, and to promote official participation in international and regional fora on migration issues. The practical solutions IOM applies will include increased cooperation between national agencies on issues relating to migration management and law enforcement, immigration, customs, and airport and border controls. It will also offer to help strengthen the country's institutional capacity to detect document fraud.

Objective(s): To support operational and administrative capacity building for relevant Cambodian agencies, with a focus on counter-terrorism and related transborder crime.

Budgeted Resources: USD 242 400

IV.3.26 Capacity Building for Migration Management in China

472. This project, which is implemented in cooperation with ILO, is intended 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 527 100

IV.3.27 Capacity Building in Migration Management in Indonesia

473. 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 by establishing control systems and procedures. This is expected to lead to a heightened level of shared

understanding among the region's countries on 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.

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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 10 963 100

IV.3.28 Enhancing the Capacity of Border Security Forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran

474. The Islamic Republic of Iran's long and porous border with seven countries poses a serious migration challenge to its Border Security Forces. This ongoing project endeavours to support the Government's efforts to secure the country's borders by strengthening the capacity of national institutions. To achieve this objective, IOM will conduct a training needs assessment prior to developing the curriculum for a "train-the-trainers" programme for selected participants to facilitate knowledge sharing and ownership.

Objective(s): To enhance the capacity of the Border Security Forces to address irregular migration effectively while facilitating the flow of travelers and regular migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 18 900

IV.3.29 Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan

475. 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 Kyrgyz efforts to issue national passports incorporating security features that improve international acceptance of the holders as legitimate travelers or migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 241 800

IV.3.30 Partnership in Migration Management and Border Control in Papua New Guinea

476. 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 assist in meeting the daily needs of irregular migrants by providing accommodation, counselling, basic healthcare and related services.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of Papua New Guinea's migration institutions to manage migration and border management challenges.

Budgeted Resources: USD 515 900

IV.3.31 Border Management in the Philippines

477. The Philippines has historically had a variety of migration patterns, and events of the past decade in particular have demonstrated the strong link between irregular migration and national security. IOM has been requested by the Government of the Philippines to provide technical assistance in formulating measures to address the situation. In this connection, this ongoing project will facilitate the exchange of information between agencies involved in border management using automated intelligence functions that make it easier for government agencies to share data over secure lines; it will also foster effective cooperation between agencies by integrating border management information from various sources. The integrity of travel documents will be enhanced using modern technology, including machine-readable formats and/or biometric data. Finally, training will be provided to enhance the understanding and application of border management policies and norms, and selected trainees will be offered supplementary technical study trips.

Objective(s): To help government agencies share common and established migration management practices, including appropriate legislation and policies, with a view to updating existing or drafting future norms.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 209 400

IV.3.32 Support for the Independent International Group on Human Rights Violations in Sri Lanka

478. The Government of Sri Lanka has appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate incidents involving alleged serious violations of human rights and to examine the adequacy of any such investigations carried out to date. The cases concerned involve a broad range of violations. In order to enhance transparency and ensure that the investigations are conducted in conformity with international norms, IOM has agreed to provide technical and logistical support to the eminent foreigners of international repute appointed as observers in the process.

Objective(s): To provide support to the Independent Group of Eminent Persons tasked with observing the work of the Sri Lankan national commission of inquiry into human rights violations.

Budgeted Resources: USD 846 700

IV.3.33 Enhanced Migration Management for Timor-Leste

479. In response to a request from the Government of Timor-Leste, IOM carried out an evaluation of the country's migration management system to assess the needs and propose a plan of action to address them. Based on the findings of the assessment, a steering committee was to be established to improve communication among agencies responsible for migration management, standard operating procedures were to be drawn up and training courses were to be developed, in consultation with government counterparts, on the guidelines and procedures for migration management. Further assistance will be provided to establish a multi-departmental legislative review committee to monitor the effectiveness of immigration legislation and prepare amendments to existing laws, if and as required.

Objective(s): To enhance Timor-Leste's migration management capacity in line with international best practices.

Budgeted Resources: USD 187 700

IV.3.34 Exchange of Information and Best Practices on Irregular Migration and Migrant Smuggling in Europe

480. Organized crime in Europe is a growing concern for many EU Member States: it represents 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 illegal migration implement, approach and 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 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 148 900

IV.3.35 Training Network to Combat Organized Crime in South-eastern Europe

481. The aim of this project is to engage participating States in a dialogue on how best to address the problem while taking into account specific national concerns. The underlying strategy is to develop a mobile training programme for national police, to help them hone their investigative skills. This mobile approach will also facilitate better cooperation between officers of organized crime units from partner countries, and a regional network is to be established to share experiences and best practices. A review of the effectiveness of organized crime units will serve to assess the capacities needed to support the work of police officials in dealing with this problem and to formulate recommendations to reduce corrupt practices in the region.

Objective(s): To strengthen regional and international cooperation in order to combat cross-border organized crime, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings.

Budgeted Resources: USD 338 900

IV.3.36 Supporting the Implementation of the Albanian National Strategy on Migration

482. Building on previous work in this field, 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 701 900

IV.3.37 Capacity Building for Border Management in Armenia

483. Building on IOM's previous training programmes, this project is aimed at improving the border management system of Armenia and reducing irregular migration flows by enhancing the capacity of border guards and related personnel. To stem the high turn-over of government officials, including border guards and other relevant staff, IOM has helped build internal training capacities using the "train-the-trainers" approach. Under this project, IOM will continue to provide border guards and personnel in related services with in-house and other training in document examination and fraud detection, English and computer operations. In addition, the Border Management Information System currently used at the international airport only will be expanded to other entry points.

Objective(s): To support national capacity-building efforts with a view to enhancing border controls, obtaining more accurate migration data, ensuring compliance with migration rules and meeting international standards for facilitating travel.

Budgeted Resources: USD 74 000

IV.3.38 European Migration Network in Austria

484. The Austrian Government has nominated IOM as the national contact for the virtual European Migration Network in Austria, which will review the political, demographic, economic and social causes of migration and aspects relating to its impact. IOM is charged with collecting, regularly updating and analysing data and with 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 423 600

IV.3.39 Establishment of an Integrated Border Management Model in Azerbaijan

485. Integrated border management entails coordination and cooperation between all relevant services and agencies involved in border control and procedures. This ongoing project will pilot the implementation of integrated border management along the southern borders of Azerbaijan. The aim is to promote active cooperation among Azeri State agencies and ministries involved in border management at the national level and to enhance the capacity to oversee the flow of legal persons and goods by making targeted infrastructure upgrades and improving border management training. In addition, cooperative data collection, sharing and analysis for risk management will be institutionalized, and new integrated border management concepts appropriated for subsequent replication nationwide.

Objective(s): To build a functional, effective and integrated system of border management with the common goal of creating open, but controlled and safe borders.

Budgeted Resources: USD 445 500

IV.3.40 Support for Integrated Border Management Capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina

486. 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. This

development 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 assisting them in introducing proper integrated border management nationwide and by promoting regional and international cooperation.

Budgeted Resources: USD 250 500

IV.3.41 Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia

487. This project, developed in collaboration with key national institutions, is designed to help define the role of government and civil society in migration issues and provide operational support for migration management. Planned activities focus on improving border inspection facilities through computerized systems and training. In this connection, a personal identification and registration system will be installed, initially at major international border points, to facilitate processing and analysis in line with the new requirements of modern, internationally recognized border management standards. In order to reduce irregular migration and to promote information on legal migration, IOM will help set up and upgrade police training facilities. The police force, often the first entity dealing with smuggled and trafficked migrants, will benefit from enhanced training facilities, which are to be supplemented with upgraded evidence collection facilities. Data analysis tools are to be developed to facilitate the management and exchange of data in the country and beyond.

Objective(s): To build on past accomplishments in the establishment of a consolidated migration management approach tailored to national and regional needs and consistent with international standards.

Budgeted Resources: USD 65 000

IV.3.42 Strengthening the Capacity to Receive Irregular Migrants in Italy

488. Italy is a strategic entry point for migratory routes between Africa and Europe because of its geographical location. IOM, in coordination with UNHCR and the Italian Red Cross, will continue to strengthen activities relating to the reception of irregular migrants and will test a new model of 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, psycho-social 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 hone their skills at interviewing individuals who have applied for asylum, 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 coming into Europe.

Budgeted Resources: USD 401 600

IV.3.43 Strengthening Migration Management in Belarus and Moldova

489. The global increase in irregular migration, in particular the movement 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 illegal 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 624 600

IV.3.44 Monitoring of the Temporary Shelter for Foreigners in Portugal

490. In line with a protocol of collaboration signed with the Portuguese Ministry of the Interior, IOM is tasked to 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 psycho-social 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 14 500

IV.3.45 Establishing a Framework for Readmission Agreements in the Russian Federation

491. IOM will help the Government of the Russian Federation effectively manage its migration, return and readmission system in compliance with EU and international standards. The underlying purpose of this ongoing project 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 support the successful return of third-country nationals and the reintegration of returning migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 007 700

IV.3.46 Managing Migratory Flows and Assisting Integration in Spain

492. Under this ongoing project, IOM will seek to help the Spanish authorities respond to the challenges of regular and irregular migration in a humane and orderly manner. 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 ascertain why people migrate to Spain, in order to 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 280 700

IV.3.47 Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine

493. Ukraine has become a favoured corridor for irregular migration and an attractive location for longer stays by some transiting irregular migrants because it shares borders with some new EU countries. This 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 establishing suitable temporary accommodation, healthcare 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 illegal 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 918 300

V. FACILITATING MIGRATION

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| V.1 | Labour Migration | 1 837 000 | 7 529 900 | 9 366 900 |
| V.2 | Migrant Processing and Integration | 8 685 700 | 17 908 900 | 26 594 600 |
| | Total | 10 522 700 | 25 438 800 | 35 961 500 |

494. The total budget for Facilitating Migration is approximately USD 36.0 million. The projects in each of the corresponding subcategories are described below.

V.1 Labour Migration

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| V.1.1 | Improving Management of Labour Migration in North Africa | 26 400 | | 26 400 |
| V.1.2 | Temporary and Circular Labour Migration between Colombia and Spain | 17 700 | | 17 700 |
| V.1.3 | Labour Migration from Ecuador to Spain | 92 100 | 560 200 | 652 300 |
| V.1.4 | Facilitating Seasonal Labour Migration from Guatemala and Honduras to Canada | 238 200 | 4 432 000 | 4 670 200 |
| V.1.5 | Central Asia Labour Migration Project | 321 200 | 578 000 | 899 200 |
| V.1.6 | Improved Understanding of the Tracking and Utilization of Remittances in Bangladesh | 67 200 | 120 000 | 187 200 |
| V.1.7 | Development Impact of Migrant Remittances in Tajikistan | 211 200 | 497 400 | 708 600 |
| V.1.8 | Stemming Irregular Migration Flows from Tajikistan | 63 900 | 172 200 | 236 100 |
| V.1.9 | Capacity Building on Migrant Rights and Welfare in Thailand | 115 900 | 122 800 | 238 700 |
| V.1.10 | Integrated Approach to Promoting Legal Migration between the South Caucasus and the EU | 87 400 | 154 000 | 241 400 |
| V.1.11 | Combating Illegal Employment of Foreigners in the Enlarged EU | 31 000 | 152 300 | 183 300 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| V.1.12 | Information Campaign to Target Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic | 204 700 | 159 200 | 363 900 |
| V.1.13 | Leveraging Migrant Remittances to Alleviate Poverty in Moldova | 184 200 | 520 800 | 705 000 |
| V.1.14 | Migration Information Centre to Facilitate Integration of Migrants in the Labour Market in Slovakia | 175 900 | 61 000 | 236 900 |
| Total | | 1 837 000 | 7 529 900 | 9 366 900 |

V.1.1 Improving Management of Labour Migration in North Africa

495. Through this project, IOM and its partners will lay the groundwork for improving the management of labour migration between selected North African countries and Italy by establishing a multilateral network for knowledge transfer and cooperation on migration policy issues, a technical platform for the exchange of knowledge and training for public officials. IOM will provide technical support for activities in North Africa and for study tours in Italy, and will also take part as an observer in the Steering Committee.

Objective(s): To improve the management of labour migration from selected North African countries to Italy by creating a multilateral network for knowledge transfer and cooperation on migration policy issues.

Budgeted Resources: USD 26 400

V.1.2 Temporary and Circular Labour Migration between Colombia and Spain

496. This project intends to consolidate and replicate the temporary and circular migration of Colombian workers to Catalonia and other parts of Spain. The existing model of circularity will be improved by generating more knowledge of the migration situation in both countries, supporting the development of new policies and providing capacity building in Colombia. The project will introduce new elements, such as support and capacity building for systems to provide Colombian migrants with pre-departure training and access to social and productive services upon return, with a view to promoting sustainable development processes and stimulating growth in both countries.

Objective(s): To facilitate regular circular and temporary migration from Colombia to Spain through capacity building and support services to migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 17 700

V.1.3 Labour Migration from Ecuador to Spain

497. Together with the participating governments and partners, IOM will continue to provide technical assistance for the regulation of migration flows from Ecuador 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. The labour migrants will also be given an extra baggage allowance and be exempted from exit travel taxes.

Objective(s): To facilitate the implementation of bilateral agreements on labour migration between the Governments of Spain and Ecuador.

Budgeted Resources: USD 652 300

V.1.4 Facilitating Seasonal Labour Migration from Guatemala and Honduras to Canada

498. IOM is implementing this promotion and recruitment project, which benefits migrants, employers and the countries of origin and destination, in response to a request from the Guatemalan and Honduran Governments and in cooperation with the *Fondation des entreprises de recrutement de main-d'oeuvre agricole étrangère* (FERME) of the Canadian province of Quebec. Using pre-established criteria, IOM helps select, prepare and transfer seasonal agricultural workers from Guatemala to Canada and monitors their eventual return. Besides being an efficient mechanism for the recruitment, protection and return of the workers, the project provides an alternative to irregular migration and generates economic benefits for all the parties concerned.

Objective(s): To facilitate seasonal agricultural labour migration from Guatemala and Honduras to Canada, for the benefit of the migrant workers, their country of origin and Canadian farm owners.

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 670 200

V.1.5 Central Asia Labour Migration Project

499. In the five participating countries of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, 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. It also provides information to labour migrants at established centres and in leaflets and flyers, and works with NGOs to understand the current 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 899 200

V.1.6 Improved Understanding of the Tracking and Utilization of Remittances in Bangladesh

500. 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 the 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 improve the environment for remittances, remittance products, and the information available to migrants, in order to improve access 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 187 200

V.1.7 Development Impact of Migrant Remittances in Tajikistan

501. A large number of Tajik nationals travel abroad in search of jobs to support their families back home. At the behest of the Tajik Government, most commercial banks operating in the country charge very low transfer fees for remittances sent home by labour migrants. In order for remittances to serve as a sustainable driving force for the local economy, IOM, in cooperation with its partners, helps migrant households, local communities and civil society partners to capitalize on and promote the investment of migrant remittances for the development of viable livelihoods through micro credit projects, infrastructure projects and entrepreneurial development. IOM also helps to develop the financing mechanism for community and other initiatives, to facilitate the reintegration of returning labour migrants.

Objective(s): To promote low-cost transfers of remittances by labour migrants, and better opportunities for local investment.

Budgeted Resources: USD 708 600

V.1.8 Stemming Irregular Migration Flows from Tajikistan

502. While information campaigns have been undertaken in Tajikistan to reduce the level of outbound irregular migration, further nationwide efforts are needed, particularly in rural areas, to consolidate the information provided and to expand the number of targeted beneficiaries. This project will help the authorities in Tajikistan enhance regular labour migration flows from Tajikistan by building the capacity of government officials to develop a labour migration management system, to strengthen mechanisms for disseminating information to potential labour migrants, and to create structures to address the forced return of Tajik migrants. The project will include a range of entities, including representatives from various government agencies, diaspora communities providing assistance to migrants, and existing information resource centres.

Objective(s): To build the capacity of the Tajik authorities so as to enable them to develop an effective labour migration management system.

Budgeted Resources: USD 236 100

V.1.9 Capacity Building on Migrant Rights and Welfare in Thailand

503. Through this project, IOM will develop a curriculum to enhance awareness of the rights and obligations of labour migrants among relevant stakeholders in Thailand. The intention is to highlight issues related to labour migration and to have them incorporated into migration management discussions at both the local and national levels. In order to enhance existing knowledge and skills, workshops will be organized to inform participants about the migration phenomenon in the country. The project will extend the workshops to 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 238 700

V.1.10 Integrated Approach to Promoting Legal Migration between the South Caucasus and the EU

504. Through dialogue and capacity-building activities, this project will help establish effective inter-regional practices and policies to prevent irregular migration, facilitate discussion of bilateral

readmission agreements based on EU standards, improve reintegration and promote legal migration. It will also help strengthen institutional capacity and systems in the South Caucasus with a view to promoting legal migration and sustainable return and reintegration practices and policies. Partners for this initiative include government ministries dealing with migration, NGOs and the general public in participating countries. The main activities will be to organize cluster meetings, develop national migrant resource centres, raise public awareness of migration issues, enhance data collection and processing and train officials in migration administration.

Objective(s): To promote legal migration and sustainable return and reintegration practices and policies in the South Caucasus.

Budgeted Resources: USD 241 400

V.1.11 Combating Illegal Employment of Foreigners in the Enlarged EU

505. It is increasingly important to address the challenge of illegal employment of migrants in the EU, especially as the EU Member States are looking into ways of expanding regular economic immigration as a key contributor to sustained economic competitiveness. To assist EU efforts, this project focuses on movements from new EU Member States and EU candidate countries to selected western EU destinations. The aim is to provide policymakers and practitioners with a good understanding of the impact of illegal employment of foreigners on the labour market and on migrants' rights in the face of potential exploitation. The project will seek to identify the best measures taken by both sending and receiving countries to combat this phenomenon, and to contribute to administrative cooperation and information exchange among the participating countries on preventing illegal hiring and promoting legal channels for employment. It will include an in-depth assessment of the current labour market situation with regard to illegal employment of foreigners and an assessment of the legislative and enforcement practices of participating countries. This will be followed by a conference attended by representatives of all relevant stakeholders. A final report incorporating the results of the research and the conference outcome will be widely distributed to all relevant actors.

Objective(s): To promote solid understanding of the issue of irregular employment of foreigners in the EU and to reduce the number of illegally employed foreigner workers.

Budgeted Resources: USD 183 300

V.1.12 Information Campaign to Target Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic

506. In cooperation with the relevant Czech authorities, IOM will run a campaign to inform qualified foreigners and students enrolled in Czech universities about placement possibilities in the country. The campaign will be implemented both in the countries of origin of the migrants 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 curb irregular migration into the Czech Republic by means of an information campaign giving immigrants a positive perception of Czech society and maximizing the potential of qualified foreigners in the local economy.

Budgeted Resources: USD 363 900

V.1.13 Leveraging Migrant Remittances to Alleviate Poverty in Moldova

507. The bulk of the remittances sent to Moldova goes towards the purchase of houses and basic household needs and very little is saved or used to finance business investments. This has led the

Government to adopt measures granting special privileges to enterprises set up with capital from remittances. IOM will continue to assist the Government of Moldova in developing a sound legal, regulatory and institutional framework, in order to enhance the positive impact of remittances on local socio-economic development by facilitating greater investment of migrant resources in small- and medium-sized enterprises in the country. The project will adopt a holistic approach, with integrated and interrelated components that include developing a national remittances programme, strengthening the institutional, infrastructural and human resource capacity of government entities, improving data on remittances, and developing a better information system for migrants.

Objective(s): To develop a framework to facilitate greater investment of migrant resources in small- and medium-sized enterprises in Moldova.

Budgeted Resources: USD 705 000

V.1.14 Migration Information Centre to Facilitate Integration of Migrants in the Labour Market in Slovakia

508. This project seeks to identify the needs of migrants in Slovakia by researching and studying assistance systems in other countries. Relevant stakeholders in the labour market will be provided with information on the migrants' profiles and skills. A network of organizations will be established to cooperate on the labour and social integration of migrants and its capacity strengthened to provide services to the target groups through the sharing of information and exchange of experiences. Efforts will be made to prepare an action plan for the Government of Slovakia that focuses on labour integration and activities will be carried out to eliminate discrimination on the job market.

Objective(s): To facilitate the integration of migrants into the labour market by providing counselling, assistance and services from the Migration Information Centre.

Budgeted Resources: USD 236 900

V.2 Migrant Processing and Integration

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|-------|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| V.2.1 | Pre-consular Assistance | 1 854 900 | 5 419 000 | 7 273 900 |
| V.2.2 | Migrant Training | 3 911 600 | 1 114 700 | 5 026 300 |
| V.2.3 | Travel Assistance for Individuals and Governments | 1 780 400 | 11 162 600 | 12 943 000 |
| V.2.4 | Migrant Integration | 1 138 800 | 212 600 | 1 351 400 |
| | Total | 8 685 700 | 17 908 900 | 26 594 600 |

V.2.1 Pre-consular Assistance

509. IOM is often requested by certain countries of destination to provide 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 governments outsource these tasks to reduce the administrative workload for their immigration and consular officials, to limit direct client inquiries and to improve the physical security of their overseas posts. The current emphasis on securing borders and ensuring the

integrity of travel documents lengthens pre-application and application responses 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 7 273 900

V.2.2 Migrant Training

510. Migrants and refugees may have unrealistic and inaccurate expectations of life in the new country to which they are going. These expectations may not only stress new arrivals, they may also put additional pressure on 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 work, 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. Under this project, 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 5 026 300

V.2.3 Travel Assistance for Individuals and Governments

511. 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, escorts through customs and immigration, and airport transit and arrival assistance in some countries. Travel assistance 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 12 943 000

V.2.4 Migrant Integration

512. Successful integration of migrants requires social, economic, cultural and political adaptation. Its 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 migrant integration activities seek to address concerns on both sides. The Organization 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 351 400

VI. MIGRATION POLICY, RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| VI.1 | Migration Policy Activities | 27 200 | 170 800 | 198 000 |
| VI.2 | Migration Research and Publications | 266 800 | 5 900 | 272 700 |
| | Total | 294 000 | 176 700 | 470 700 |

513. The total budget for Migration Policy, Research and Communications is approximately USD 0.5 million. The projects in each of the corresponding subcategories are described below.

VI.1 Migration Policy Activities

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|---|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| VI.1.1 | International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshop on Migrants and the Host Society | 1 000 | 20 000 | 21 000 |
| VI.1.2 | International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshop on Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes | 1 000 | 19 000 | 20 000 |
| VI.1.3 | International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshop on Making Global Labour Mobility a Catalyst for Development | 1 200 | 23 800 | 25 000 |
| VI.1.4 | World Migration Report | 24 000 | 97 000 | 121 000 |
| VI.1.5 | Berne Initiative Follow-up | | 11 000 | 11 000 |
| | Total | 27 200 | 170 800 | 198 000 |

VI.1.1 International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshop on Migrants and the Host Society

514. Pursuant to a decision by the IOM membership, a workshop on the integration of migrants was held in 2006 in Geneva. The workshop examined the evolving concept of integration in today's mobile world, its multifaceted dimensions, the strategies required to make it successful, the role of the principal stakeholders and the need for cooperation among them to make the development and implementation of effective integration policies and practices possible. The workshop will continue to be followed up in 2008, including with the publication of the report.

Objective(s): To finalize and publish the workshop report, in English, French and Spanish, as part of the International Dialogue on Migration (Red Book) series.

Budgeted Resources: USD 21 000

VI.1.2 International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshop on Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes

515. 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 growing 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.

516. This capacity-building workshop explored the 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 2008, including with the publication of the report.

Objective(s): To finalize and publish the report, in English, French and Spanish, on the workshop's main findings, including the migration-related measures needed to facilitate intra-regional mobility as well as the advantages and challenges of developing and implementing regional free movement regimes.

Budgeted resources: USD 20 000

VI.1.3 International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshop on Making Global Labour Mobility a Catalyst for Development

517. It is now widely recognized that migration holds significant potential for all countries of migration, whether as countries of origin, transit and/or destination. However, there are wide variations in the impact of migration and migration management strategies and in the implications for human resource development, economic competitiveness and distributional patterns within and among countries of migration as well as in the impact on related issues such as social cohesion and security. It is therefore crucial for public and private actors to work to ensure that labour mobility is managed in a way that maximizes its societal and human development potential. The decision of the IOM membership to hold a workshop on this theme highlights the recognition that effective and humane avenues for labour mobility are an integral part of comprehensive economic, development and migration management strategies.

518. This workshop explored policy options at the national, bilateral, regional and global levels for realizing the potential of permanent, temporary and circular labour migration to generate sustainable gains for migrants of all skills profiles and for countries of origin and destination alike. The follow-up to this workshop will continue in 2008, including with the publication of the report.

Objective(s): To produce and publish the report, in English, French and Spanish, on the workshop's main findings, including, first, what can be achieved through collective public and private-sector efforts to assess present and future gaps in the emerging international labour market more reliably and to create the means to match the labour supply with labour demand, today and in the future, more closely, and second, the migration-related measures needed to realize the development potential of labour mobility.

Budgeted resources: USD 25 000

VI.1.4 World Migration Report

519. The *World Migration Report 2008* is the fourth edition of IOM's flagship series of biennial 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, stocks and trends; and (3) to survey current migration developments in the major regions of the world. This edition focuses on the management of labour mobility in the context of the

evolving global economy. The *World Migration Report 2008* 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 was published at the end of 2007. 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 2008.

520. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. An additional allocation from Discretionary Income is indicated in paragraph 261. Total funding for the report is USD 146,000.

Objective(s): To produce and publish, by December 2007, in English (with French and Spanish versions to follow in 2008), the fourth edition of the *World Migration Report*, exploring the theme of labour mobility in the context of the evolving global economy, with authoritative information, statistics, maps and analyses on migration developments in the major regions of the world.

Budgeted Resources: USD 121 000

VI.1.5 Berne Initiative Follow-up

521. The Berne Initiative follow-up process involves capacity-building activities, with a focus on the Berne Initiative's International Agenda for Migration Management and certain complementary training tools, including IOM's Essentials of Migration Management (EMM) and Curriculum on International Migration Law. Berne Initiative funding was used to hold a workshop on irregular migration in West Africa for ECOWAS, organized jointly by IOM and ECOWAS in the context of the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA). Representatives of West African Governments of the ECOWAS region were joined by participants from a number of EU states, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations and research institutes. The discussions covered irregular migration, measures to prevent it and alternatives to it, including information activities, regular migration, targeted migration and development measures, as well as the ECOWAS regional free movement protocol and ways to ensure its effective implementation. The results of the working groups on information activities, regional free movement, and migration and development have been consolidated into an outcome document which outlines concrete next steps for work in this area. Follow-on workshops are being planned for West Africa in 2008, as well as for Member States of the Southern African Development Community in the context of the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA).

522. The Berne Initiative also continues to support a series of training programmes based on relevant EMM modules and other IOM training tools for the Permanent Missions in Geneva and other interested stakeholders. The workshops are held in partnership with the Geneva-based Graduate Institute of International Studies. Two training sessions – on international migration law and labour migration – took place in 2007 and more are planned in 2008.

Objective(s): To enhance understanding of the migratory phenomenon and build the capacity of governments to manage migration, including through training sessions and regional technical workshops on substantive migration issues.

Budgeted Resources: USD 11 000

VI.2 Migration Research and Publications

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|---|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| VI.2.1 | An International Study of Inter-State Cooperation in the Field of Migration | 1 700 | 5 900 | 7 600 |
| VI.2.2 | Promoting Quantitative Research on Migration and Integration in Europe | 40 200 | | 40 200 |
| VI.2.3 | Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the EU (IDEA) | 16 900 | | 16 900 |
| VI.2.4 | Central European Forum for Migration Research in Poland | 208 000 | | 208 000 |
| | Total | 266 800 | 5 900 | 272 700 |

VI.2.1 An International Study of Inter-State Cooperation in the Field of Migration

523. There is growing recognition that migration can best be managed by States in cooperation rather than in isolation. As a result, the number of State-sponsored global and regional initiatives on migration has increased in the past decades. While there is increasing activity and policy interest in cooperative forms of migration management, comparative research on this is still scarce. In close cooperation with the University of Toronto, IOM is developing an analytical framework for understanding the conditions that prompt States to seek closer cooperation on migration and when inter-State cooperation is likely to be effective. The project focuses on the role of domestic institutions, public opinion and the characteristics of the migrant population in facilitating inter-State cooperation in formal and informal settings. It uses a combination of methods, including case studies of successful and unsuccessful attempts at inter-State cooperation in Europe, North/Central America and Southern Africa and opinion poll surveys to test the relationship between public opinion and elite decision making. A group of leading experts in migration and inter-State cooperation will help conduct the research. In addition, policymakers will be invited to provide input into the design of the analytical framework during policy seminars that are specifically organized for this purpose.

Objective(s): To develop an analytical framework for understanding the conditions in which inter-State cooperation on migration does or does not work.

Budgeted Resources: USD 7 600

VI.2.2 Promoting Quantitative Research on Migration and Integration in Europe

524. 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 been increasingly recognized. This project is expected to provide the essential contextual information needed to understand statistical data in the areas of migration and integration, and to have an on-line portal that serves as a platform for the discussion of fundamental methodological problems in this field and to disseminate results.

Objective(s): To promote comparative quantitative research in the field of migration and integration in Europe by creating an on-line database.

Budgeted Resources: USD 40 200

VI.2.3 Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the EU (IDEA)

525. Working with a consortium of scientific institutions from nine EU member countries and using the traditional European immigration countries as a reference, a comparison will be made of 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 the preparation of a model of future migratory trends in selected areas of the EU. The strategic objective of the project 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.

Budgeted Resources: USD 16 900

VI.2.4 Central European Forum for Migration Research in Poland

526. The Foundation for Population, Migration and the Environment (BMU), together with the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization of the Polish Academy of Sciences and IOM as the executing agency, set up the Central European Migration Research Programme (CEMRP), specialized in migration research focusing on Central and Eastern Europe. The project is designed to research various aspects of migration and to foster international cooperation by disseminating the research results and providing training in specific methodologies relevant to migration research. It has a range of different research projects.

Objective(s): To conduct research and encourage international cooperation on various aspects of migration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 208 000

VII. REPARATION PROGRAMMES

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|-------|---|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| VII.1 | Iraq Property Claims Programme | 845 100 | 1 032 900 | 1 878 000 |
| VII.2 | Support for the Colombian National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation | 225 900 | 420 000 | 645 900 |
| VII.3 | Roma Humanitarian Assistance Project – Europe | 636 300 | 8 324 000 | 8 960 300 |
| | Total | 1 707 300 | 9 776 900 | 11 484 200 |

527. The total budget for Reparation Programmes is approximately USD 11.5 million. The projects in each of the corresponding subcategories are described below.

VII.1 Iraq Property Claims Programme

528. Due to 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 and internal conflicts. 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, and IOM was requested to provide technical and other assistance and advice to the IPCC. In 2006, a new law came into force replacing the IPCC with the Commission for Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD). IOM's support to the CRRPD included the organization of workshops and training sessions on legal and information technology matters, development and maintenance of the CRRPD's claims application and database, assistance with issues relating to the enforcement of decisions and compensation, and transferring responsibility for various technical matters to the CRRPD.

529. In 2008 IOM will concentrate on analysing CRRPD decisions, developing methodologies for the valuation of properties, capacity building for the management staff of the Commission, facilitating workshops for senior legal staff and members of the Judicial Committees and the Appellate Division, and advising on the further elaboration of the payment and audit system.

Objective(s): To enhance the capacity of the Commission for the Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD) to resolve real property claims in Iraq in a fair and efficient manner.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 878 000

VII.2 Support for the Colombian National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation

530. 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 ongoing project, it will help boost the capacity of the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation (NCRR) to develop mechanisms that facilitate support for victim assistance activities and strategies that ensure access to reparation mechanisms, and to establish monitoring and evaluation systems for the reparation process. IOM will continue to work to integrate administrative, legal and social processes at the regional and State levels, to formulate recommendations to the NCRR, to participate in the development of a register of victims, and to monitor progress towards achievement of the project's objectives.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of the NCCR to develop mechanisms to facilitate peace and guarantee the victims' rights to truth, justice and reparation.

Budgeted Resources: USD 645 900

VII.3 Roma Humanitarian Assistance Project – Europe

531. In continuation of earlier humanitarian and social assistance activities under the German Forced Labour Compensation Programmes (GFLCP), the Roma Humanitarian Assistance Project (RHAP) will be using residual GFLCP funds for the benefit of needy, elderly Roma survivors of Nazi persecution living in target communities in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia. IOM will implement the humanitarian projects either directly or with the help of experienced service providers, as appropriate, within a maximum time-frame of 18 months. Within the criteria defined by the donor, the assistance provided will cover a broad range of humanitarian and social assistance activities with an emphasis on sustainability.

Objective(s): To contribute to a tangible and sustainable improvement in the living conditions of needy, elderly Roma survivors of Nazi persecution in target countries in Central and South-eastern Europe.

Budgeted Resources: USD 8 960 300

VIII. GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|---|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| VIII.1 | Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants | | 150 000 | 150 000 |
| VIII.2 | Seconded Staff | 1 875 600 | | 1 875 600 |
| VIII.3 | Migrant Management and Operational Services Application | 1 053 900 | | 1 053 900 |
| VIII.4 | Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income | 2 859 000 | 5 541 000 | 8 400 000 |
| VIII.5 | Sasakawa Endowment Fund | | 90 000 | 90 000 |
| | Total | 5 788 500 | 5 781 000 | 11 569 500 |

532. The total budget for General Programme Support is approximately USD 11.6 million. The projects in each of the corresponding subcategories are described below.

VIII.1 Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| VIII.1 | Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants | | 150 000 | 150 000 |

533. 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 do so and call on IOM for assistance.

534. The Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants (HASM) 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 assist the international community in formulating countermeasures that can be included in future IOM programming.

535. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from other sources. Given the importance the Administration attaches to this humanitarian initiative, Discretionary Income has been allocated, as indicated in paragraph 269.

536. The combined funding of the budgeted resources shown below and the Discretionary Income allocation for HASM totals USD 200,000.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 150 000**

VIII.2 Seconded Staff

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| VIII.2.1 | Associate Experts | 1 358 800 | | 1 358 800 |
| VIII.2.2 | Special Assignments and Support | 354 900 | | 354 900 |
| VIII.2.3 | IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations | 161 900 | | 161 900 |
| | Total | 1 875 600 | | 1 875 600 |

VIII.2.1 Associate Experts

537. 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.

538. 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, Bogota, Dakar, Jakarta, Kabul, Kampala, Pretoria, San José and Tbilisi. The Governments of Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America sponsor these experts, but negotiations for additional Associate Experts are ongoing with other governments. Governments generally support their own nationals for this programme, but some donors have started sponsoring nationals from developing countries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 358 800

VIII.2.2 Special Assignments and Support

539. 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 for the Organization's efforts to respond to and manage the complexities of migration 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.

- Staff and Office Costs of IOM Helsinki, funded by Finland
The IOM Office in Helsinki receives support from the Government of Finland to partially cover costs of the office structure.
- 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 costs of the office structure.

Budgeted Resources: USD 354 900

VIII.2.3 IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations

540. In order to share expertise with other international and regional bodies and to draw on the experience of its counterparts, IOM has seconded one staff member on a fully reimbursable basis to ILO. The staff member is helping to develop a revised performance management system.

Budgeted Resources: USD 161 900

VIII.3 Migrant Management and Operational Services Application

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| VIII.3 | Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA) | 1 053 900 | | 1 053 900 |

541. MIMOSA is used to export data provided by Field Offices on movements, medical assessments, counter-trafficking and soon assisted voluntary return cases into the Central Data Repository (CDR).

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

543. The Receiving Mission Interface is used by IOM New York to confirm arrival of USRP movements and to generate the corresponding reports. The overall benefits resulting from the implementation of MIMOSA are standardized data processing, sharing (e.g. more information included in the Advanced Booking Notification) and improved data quality (more accurate promissory notes).

544. A helpdesk in Manila offers support to all USRP missions and regularly provides software updates and enhancements.

545. To complete the cycle, the MIMOSA team will continue to work with the World Refugee Admission Processing System (WRAPS) team to design the central MIMOSA/WRAPS interface and a scheme to transfer data from central to mission level.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 053 900

VIII.4 Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| VIII.4 | Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income | 2 859 000 | 5 541 000 | 8 400 000 |

546. 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, which is described in greater detail from paragraphs 290 to 297.

Budgeted Resources: USD 8 400 000

VIII.5 Sasakawa Endowment Fund

| | Programme / Project | Staff and Office Costs | Programme Costs | Total Costs |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| VIII.5 | Sasakawa Endowment Fund | | 90 000 | 90 000 |

547. In line with the established guidelines on the use of interest accrued on the Sasakawa Endowment Fund, an allocation from the interest of the fund anticipated for 2008 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 the 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 2008.

Budgeted Resources: USD 90 000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

OVERALL 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 | 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 |

For comparison, the geographical distribution in document MC/2203 is reproduced below.

OVERALL SUMMARY (MC/2203)

| | 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 | 46 188 900 | 3 771 100 | 40 871 600 | 5 579 400 | 76 358 700 | 27 535 500 | 3 605 500 | 203 910 700 |
| II. Migration Health | 9 273 000 | | 3 944 100 | | 8 727 400 | 5 666 600 | 3 578 400 | 31 189 500 |
| III. Migration and Development | 3 611 100 | 847 200 | 24 830 300 | | 1 401 300 | 2 266 900 | | 32 956 800 |
| IV. Regulating Migration | 6 156 800 | 2 405 100 | 12 489 600 | | 20 345 400 | 89 262 400 | | 130 659 300 |
| V. Facilitating Migration | 3 655 600 | 190 700 | 6 105 000 | 1 264 700 | 11 313 600 | 6 354 300 | 57 400 | 28 941 300 |
| VI. Migration Policy, Research and Communications | | | | | | 111 000 | 154 600 | 265 600 |
| VII. Reparation Programmes | | 1 184 600 | 86 200 | | | 1 781 100 | | 3 051 900 |
| VIII. General Programme Support | | | | 71 100 | | 299 300 | 7 161 800 | 7 532 200 |
| Grand Total | 68 885 400 | 8 398 700 | 88 326 800 | 6 915 200 | 118 146 400 | 133 277 100 | 14 557 700 | 438 507 300 |

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS BY REGION

Africa

| | | | |
|---|--------|--|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.1 | Resettlement Assistance | 43 922 300 |
| | I.2.1 | General Repatriation Assistance | 490 600 |
| | I.3.1 | Reintegration of Former Combatants and Rehabilitation of Socio-economic Infrastructures in Angola | 1 534 400 |
| | I.3.2 | Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sudan | 2 937 100 |
| | I.3.3 | Verification and Monitoring of IDP Movements in Darfur, Sudan | 1 118 400 |
| | I.3.4 | Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe | 3 008 500 |
| | I.3.21 | Support for EU Election Observation Missions | 2 037 200 |
| | | Subtotal | 55 048 500 |
| Migration Health | II.1 | Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance | 8 569 600 |
| | II.2.2 | Action to Reduce HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Border Communities in West Africa | 661 600 |
| | II.2.3 | Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobility in Southern Africa (PHAMSA) | 2 211 600 |
| | II.2.4 | Reducing Vulnerability of Fishermen to HIV/AIDS in Mauritania | 33 100 |
| | II.2.5 | Cross-Border Mobility, Irregular Migration and HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination Strategy in Zimbabwe | 319 300 |
| | II.3.1 | Health Assistance for IDPs in Sudan | 54 200 |
| | | Subtotal | 11 849 400 |

Africa (cont'd)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---|------------------|
| Migration and Development | III.1.1 | Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) | 1 200 200 |
| | III.1.2 | Programme to Promote Development in an Emigration Zone of the Maghreb Region | 643 500 |
| | III.1.3 | Development of Social Programmes for Minors in Morocco | 1 814 500 |
| | III.2.1 | Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals to Sudan | 963 800 |
| | | Subtotal | 4 622 000 |
| Regulating Migration | IV.1.1 | General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance | 523 200 |
| | IV.1.2 | Assisted Voluntary Returns from Switzerland to Various Countries in Africa | 544 400 |
| | IV.1.3 | Assisted Voluntary Returns of Irregular Migrants from Morocco | 165 900 |
| | IV.1.4 | Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Irregular Nigerian Migrants in Ireland and the Netherlands | 165 200 |
| | IV.2.3 | Southern African Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme | 1 089 000 |
| | IV.2.4 | Awareness Raising, Protection, Assistance and Capacity Building to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Irregular Migration in Ghana | 496 400 |
| | IV.2.5 | Capacity Building to Counter Trafficking in Kenya | 148 000 |
| | IV.2.6 | Counter-trafficking Activities in Morocco | 234 300 |
| | IV.2.7 | Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Sierra Leone | 326 700 |
| | IV.3.1 | African and Mediterranean Dialogue on Irregular Migration | 445 700 |
| | IV.3.2 | Migration Information and Liaison Services in the Mediterranean Region | 291 900 |
| | IV.3.3 | Western Mediterranean Action Plan for Maghreb Countries | 37 300 |

Africa (cont'd)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--|------------------|
| Regulating Migration (cont'd) | IV.3.4 | Strengthening Migration Management Capacity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 401 500 |
| | IV.3.5 | Programme for the Enhancement of Transit and Irregular Migration in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 206 100 |
| | IV.3.6 | Integrated Programme for the Enhancement of Migration Management in Tunisia | 536 800 |
| | IV.3.7 | Humanitarian Assistance to Mobile Populations and Irregular Migrants in Zimbabwe | 1 176 500 |
| | | Subtotal | 6 788 900 |
| Facilitating Migration | V.1.1 | Improving Management of Labour Migration in North Africa | 26 400 |
| | V.2.1 | Pre-consular Assistance | 7 700 |
| | V.2.2 | Migrant Training | 2 008 300 |
| | V.2.3 | Travel Assistance for Individuals and Governments | 1 556 000 |
| | | Subtotal | 3 598 400 |
| Total | | 81 907 200 | |

Middle East

| | | | |
|--|--------|--|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.1 | Resettlement Assistance | 15 409 800 |
| | I.3.5 | Human Security and Stabilization Initiative in Iraq | 2 588 000 |
| | I.3.6 | Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq | 3 942 200 |
| | I.3.7 | Assistance for the Conflict-affected Population in Lebanon | 315 100 |
| | | Subtotal | 22 255 100 |
| Migration Health | II.1 | Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance | 1 323 600 |
| Regulating Migration | IV.1.1 | General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance | 6 700 |
| | IV.1.5 | Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Return to Iraq | 158 000 |
| | IV.3.8 | Capacity Building in Migration and Integrated Border Management, Iraq | 2 684 000 |
| | IV.3.9 | Capacity Building for Border Management in the Syrian Arab Republic | 21 000 |
| | | Subtotal | 2 869 700 |
| Facilitating Migration | V.2.1 | Pre-consular Assistance | 22 400 |
| Reparation Programmes | VII.1 | Iraq Property Claims Programme | 1 878 000 |
| Total | | | 28 348 800 |

Latin America and the Caribbean

| | | | |
|--|----------|--|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.1 | Resettlement Assistance | 1 926 000 |
| | I.2.1 | General Repatriation Assistance | 91 900 |
| | I.3.8 | Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Colombia | 13 700 300 |
| | I.3.9 | Support Programme for Former Combatants and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia | 4 349 200 |
| | I.3.10 | Haiti Transition Initiative | 11 217 700 |
| | I.3.21 | Support for EU Election Observation Missions | 495 100 |
| | | Subtotal | 31 780 200 |
| Migration Health | II.2.6 | Assistance for Migrant Women and Unaccompanied Minors in Mexico | 84 200 |
| | II.3.2 | Response to STIs and HIV/AIDS Among IDPs in Colombia | 1 121 500 |
| | | Subtotal | 1 205 700 |
| Migration and Development | III.1.4 | Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina | 667 100 |
| | III.1.5 | Administrative and Technical Assistance for the Government of Argentina | 260 100 |
| | III.1.6 | Technical Assistance for the National Indigenous Development Council in Chile | 1 179 700 |
| | III.1.7 | Community-strengthening Initiatives in Ecuador | 950 300 |
| | III.1.8 | Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala | 803 500 |
| | III.1.9 | Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala | 402 000 |
| | III.1.10 | Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala | 8 024 800 |
| | III.1.11 | Technical Support for Lima Municipality for Infrastructure Works in Peru | 713 400 |
| | | | |
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Latin America and the Caribbean (cont'd)

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| Migration and Development (cont'd) | III.1.12 | Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru | 778 300 |
| | III.1.13 | Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay | 108 400 |
| | | Subtotal | 13 887 600 |
| Regulating Migration | IV.1.1 | General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance | 297 900 |
| | IV.1.6 | Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Returns from the European Union | 323 100 |
| | IV.1.7 | Return Assistance for Ecuadorean Entrepreneurs from Spain | 14 500 |
| | IV.1.8 | Assisted Voluntary Returns from Mexico | 1 770 800 |
| | IV.2.8 | Counter-trafficking Activities in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico | 226 300 |
| | IV.2.9 | Building Capacity and Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Central America | 96 800 |
| | IV.2.10 | Activities to Prevent Trafficking and to Assist Victims in Colombia | 126 400 |
| | IV.2.11 | Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in the Dominican Republic | 119 200 |
| | IV.2.12 | Combating Trafficking in Persons in Ecuador | 174 300 |
| | IV.2.13 | Combating Trafficking in Persons in Haiti | 212 100 |
| | IV.2.14 | Capacity Building for Civil Society Institutions and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Mexico | 342 100 |
| | IV.3.10 | Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America | 656 100 |
| | IV.3.11 | Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process | 457 800 |
| | IV.3.12 | South American Conference on Migration | 112 500 |
| IV.3.13 | Strengthening Migration Management Capacity in the Caribbean to Enhance National and Regional Security | 1 001 700 | |
| IV.3.14 | Management of the Migrant Operations Centre in the Caribbean | 60 400 | |

Latin America and the Caribbean (cont'd)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| Regulating Migration (cont'd) | IV.3.15 | Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina | 833 900 |
| | IV.3.16 | Technical Assistance to the Secretariat of Tourism in Argentina | 510 900 |
| | IV.3.17 | Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile | 350 800 |
| | IV.3.18 | Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador and Honduras | 4 084 700 |
| | IV.3.19 | Institutional Strengthening of the Directorate of General Migration in Guatemala | 3 701 400 |
| | IV.3.20 | Capacity Building in Migration Management in Haiti | 707 800 |
| | IV.3.21 | Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Peru | 2 240 300 |
| | IV.3.22 | Management of Funds for Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru | 156 300 |
| | IV.3.23 | Strengthening Technical Capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to Enhance Migration Management and Regional Security | 521 100 |
| | IV.3.24 | Capacity Building through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans | 157 800 |
| | Subtotal | | 19 257 000 |
| Facilitating Migration | V.1.2 | Temporary and Circular Labour Migration between Colombia and Spain | 17 700 |
| | V.1.3 | Labour Migration from Ecuador to Spain | 652 300 |
| | V.1.4 | Facilitating Seasonal Labour Migration from Guatemala and Honduras to Canada | 4 670 200 |
| | V.2.3 | Travel Assistance for Individuals and Governments | 4 923 800 |
| | Subtotal | | 10 264 000 |
| Reparation Programmes | VII.2 | Support for the Colombian National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation | 645 900 |
| Total | | | 77 040 400 |

North America

| | | | |
|--|-------|---|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.1 | Resettlement Assistance | 4 659 100 |
| Migration Health | II.1 | Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance | 4 258 400 |
| Facilitating Migration | V.2.1 | Pre-consular Assistance | 56 700 |
| | V.2.3 | Travel Assistance for Individuals and Governments | 1 527 100 |
| | | Subtotal | 1 583 800 |
| | | Total | 10 501 300 |

Asia and Oceania

| | | | |
|--|---------|--|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.1 | Resettlement Assistance | 57 670 300 |
| | I.3.11 | Technical Support for Afghanistan on Provincial Governance | 6 031 900 |
| | I.3.12 | Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme (ACAP) - Afghanistan | 500 000 |
| | I.3.13 | Management and Processing of Australia-bound Migrants in an Irregular Situation | 19 891 700 |
| | I.3.14 | Reintegration Support Activities in Indonesia | 2 186 000 |
| | I.3.15 | Assistance for Populations in Areas Vulnerable to Natural Disasters in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan | 163 200 |
| | I.3.16 | Housing Reconstruction for Earthquake Victims in Pakistan | 65 100 |
| | I.3.17 | Assistance for Typhoon Victims in the Philippines | 212 300 |
| | I.3.18 | Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka | 4 377 500 |
| | I.3.19 | Livelihood Support Project for Tsunami and Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka | 3 251 900 |
| | I.3.20 | Assistance for IDPs in Timor-Leste | 788 100 |
| | I.3.21 | Support for EU Election Observation Missions | 2 049 200 |
| | | Subtotal | 97 187 200 |
| Migration Health | II.1 | Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance | 11 404 400 |
| | II.2.7 | Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Agencies on Health in Bangladesh | 57 000 |
| | II.2.8 | Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment for Migrants in Myanmar | 369 600 |
| | II.2.9 | Community Mobilization for HIV Prevention Among Labour Migrants and Their Families in Tajikistan | 258 700 |
| | II.2.10 | Bibliography on Migration and HIV/AIDS in Thailand | 21 100 |
| | II.2.11 | Migrant Health Assistance in Thailand | 404 000 |

Asia and Oceania (cont'd)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|--|-------------------|
| Migration Health (cont'd) | II.3.3 | Improving Child, Maternal and Community Health in Indonesia | 585 100 |
| | II.3.4 | Capacity Building for Primary Healthcare Staff in Indonesia | 20 000 |
| | II.3.5 | Promoting Livelihoods of Migrant Children and Their Families in Tsunami-affected Provinces of Thailand | 328 000 |
| | | Subtotal | 13 447 900 |
| Migration and Development | III.2.2 | Return of Qualified Afghans | 1 323 700 |
| Regulating Migration | IV.1.1 | General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance | 1 013 800 |
| | IV.1.9 | Return and Reintegration Assistance for Afghans | 1 877 100 |
| | IV.1.10 | Immigration Information and Return Counselling Services in Australia | 811 400 |
| | IV.1.11 | Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia | 2 981 400 |
| | IV.1.12 | Enhanced Capacity Building in Migration Management to Support Effective Return and Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees to Sri Lanka | 688 700 |
| | IV.2.15 | Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia | 827 500 |
| | IV.2.16 | Activities to Prevent Trafficking and to Assist Victims of Trafficking in Afghanistan | 168 000 |
| | IV.2.17 | Capacity-building and Counter-trafficking Activities in Bangladesh | 1 759 400 |
| | IV.2.18 | Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Cambodia and Viet Nam | 857 300 |
| | IV.2.19 | Prevention of Trafficking and Assistance for Victims in India | 248 400 |
| | IV.2.20 | Capacity Building to Counter Trafficking and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia | 1 432 900 |
| | IV.2.21 | Return and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficking Victims in Japan | 212 600 |

Asia and Oceania (cont'd)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| Regulating Migration (cont'd) | IV.2.22 | Assistance for Victims Trafficked from Australia to Thailand | 104 300 |
| | IV.3.25 | Enhanced Migration Management and Border Control Project for Cambodia | 242 400 |
| | IV.3.26 | Capacity Building for Migration Management in China | 527 100 |
| | IV.3.27 | Capacity Building in Migration Management in Indonesia | 10 963 100 |
| | IV.3.28 | Enhancing the Capacity of Border Security Forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran | 18 900 |
| | IV.3.29 | Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan | 241 800 |
| | IV.3.30 | Partnership in Migration Management and Border Control in Papua New Guinea | 515 900 |
| | IV.3.31 | Border Management in the Philippines | 2 209 400 |
| | IV.3.32 | Support for the Independent International Group on Human Rights Violations in Sri Lanka | 846 700 |
| | IV.3.33 | Enhanced Migration Management for Timor-Leste | 187 700 |
| | Subtotal | 28 735 800 | |
| Facilitating Migration | V.1.5 | Central Asia Labour Migration Project | 899 200 |
| | V.1.6 | Improved Understanding on the Tracking and Utilization of Remittances in Bangladesh | 187 200 |
| | V.1.7 | Development Impact of Migrant Remittances in Tajikistan | 708 600 |
| | V.1.8 | Stemming Irregular Migration Flows from Tajikistan | 236 100 |
| | V.1.9 | Capacity Building on Migrant Rights and Welfare in Thailand | 238 700 |
| | V.2.1 | Pre-consular Assistance | 6 320 500 |
| | V.2.2 | Migrant Training | 1 708 500 |
| | V.2.3 | Travel Assistance for Individuals and Governments | 3 962 800 |
| | | Subtotal | 14 261 600 |
| Total | | 154 956 200 | |

Europe

| | | | |
|--|----------|--|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.1 | Resettlement Assistance | 22 596 400 |
| | I.2.1 | General Repatriation Assistance | 20 200 |
| | I.3.22 | NATO Trust Fund to Support a Reduction in Defence Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4 191 200 |
| | I.3.23 | Reintegration Assistance for Redundant Ministry of Defence Personnel in Croatia | 87 400 |
| | I.3.24 | Assistance to Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia | 2 058 900 |
| | I.3.25 | Provision of Sustainable Solutions for Displaced Persons in Serbia | 1 642 000 |
| | | Subtotal | 30 596 100 |
| Migration Health | II.1 | Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance | 7 357 400 |
| | II.2.12 | Enhancing Public Health Along the New Eastern European Border | 296 400 |
| | II.2.13 | Health Services for Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Italy | 306 300 |
| | II.2.14 | Psycho-social Training Programme in Italy | 33 100 |
| | | Subtotal | 7 993 200 |
| Migration and Development | III.1.14 | Community Stabilization and Development Programmes in Kosovo Province, Serbia | 6 984 300 |
| | III.2.3 | Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals from the Netherlands | 1 438 600 |
| | | Subtotal | 8 422 900 |
| Regulating Migration | IV.1.1 | General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance | 74 531 700 |
| | IV.1.13 | Building Mechanisms for Effective Implementation of Readmission Agreements Between Albania, the EU and Third Countries | 260 400 |
| | IV.1.14 | Initiative for Irregular Migrants Residing in Major EU Cities | 1 011 700 |

Europe (cont'd)

| Regulating Migration (cont'd) | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|
| IV.1.15 | Harmonizing Standards for the Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants from Central European EU Member States | 843 500 |
| IV.1.16 | Network on Assisted Voluntary Returns in the Czech Republic | 106 500 |
| IV.1.17 | Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece | 66 500 |
| IV.1.18 | Reception and Reintegration Assistance for Returnees to Kosovo Province (Serbia) | 192 100 |
| IV.2.1 | Nexus Institute to Combat Human Trafficking | 128 100 |
| IV.2.23 | Developing Partnerships to Combat Trafficking in Europe | 24 500 |
| IV.2.24 | Multidisciplinary Training to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings in the EU | 110 800 |
| IV.2.25 | Programme Against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South-eastern Europe | 1 546 300 |
| IV.2.26 | Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in South-eastern Europe and the Balkans | 1 027 600 |
| IV.2.27 | Capacity Building for Government Officials to Combat Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Georgia | 46 500 |
| IV.2.28 | Initiative for the Benefit of Victims of Trafficking in Greece | 275 600 |
| IV.2.29 | Counter-trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Italy | 953 100 |
| IV.2.30 | Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus and Moldova | 1 478 800 |
| IV.2.31 | Protecting Victims of Trafficking in Moldova | 128 600 |
| IV.2.32 | Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Montenegro | 143 300 |
| IV.2.33 | Return and Reintegration Assistance for Victims of Trafficking Returning from Norway | 56 700 |
| IV.2.34 | Counter-trafficking Activities in the Russian Federation | 1 289 000 |

Europe (cont'd)

| Regulating Migration (cont'd) | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| IV.2.35 | Training and Capacity Building for Public Order Staff on Counter-trafficking (POSCT) in Serbia | 31 200 |
| IV.2.36 | Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine | 2 696 200 |
| IV.3.34 | Exchange of Information and Best Practices on Irregular Migration and Migrant Smuggling in Europe | 148 900 |
| IV.3.35 | Training Network to Combat Organized Crime in South-eastern Europe | 338 900 |
| IV.3.36 | Supporting the Implementation of the Albanian National Strategy on Migration | 701 900 |
| IV.3.37 | Capacity Building for Border Management in Armenia | 74 000 |
| IV.3.38 | European Migration Network in Austria | 423 600 |
| IV.3.39 | Establishment of an Integrated Border Management Model in Azerbaijan | 445 500 |
| IV.3.40 | Support for Integrated Border Management Capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina | 250 500 |
| IV.3.41 | Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia | 65 000 |
| IV.3.42 | Strengthening the Capacity to Receive Irregular Migrants in Italy | 401 600 |
| IV.3.43 | Strengthening Migration Management in Belarus and Moldova | 624 600 |
| IV.3.44 | Monitoring of the Temporary Shelter for Foreigners in Portugal | 14 500 |
| IV.3.45 | Establishing a Framework for Readmission Agreements in the Russian Federation | 1 007 700 |
| IV.3.46 | Managing Migratory Flows and Assisting Integration in Spain | 280 700 |
| IV.3.47 | Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine | 1 918 300 |
| | Subtotal | 93 644 400 |

Europe (cont'd)

| | | | |
|---|--------------|---|--------------------|
| Facilitating Migration | V.1.10 | Integrated Approach to Promoting Legal Migration between the South Caucasus and the EU | 241 400 |
| | V.1.11 | Combating Illegal Employment of Foreigners in the Enlarged EU | 183 300 |
| | V.1.12 | Information Campaign to Target Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic | 363 900 |
| | V.1.13 | Leveraging Migrant Remittances to Alleviate Poverty in Moldova | 705 000 |
| | V.1.14 | Migration Information Centre to Facilitate Integration of Migrants in the Labour Market in Slovakia | 236 900 |
| | V.2.1 | Pre-consular Assistance | 866 600 |
| | V.2.2 | Migrant Training | 1 309 500 |
| | V.2.3 | Travel Assistance for Individuals and Governments | 973 300 |
| | V.2.4 | Migrant Integration | 1 351 400 |
| | | Subtotal | 6 231 300 |
| Migration Policy, Research and Communications | VI.2.2 | Promoting Quantitative Research on Migration and Integration in Europe | 40 200 |
| | VI.2.3 | Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the EU (IDEA) | 16 900 |
| | VI.2.4 | Central European Forum for Migration Research in Poland | 208 000 |
| | | Subtotal | 265 100 |
| Reparation Programmes | VII.3 | Roma Humanitarian Assistance Project – Europe | 8 960 300 |
| General Programme Support | VIII.2.2 | Special Assignments and Support | 354 900 |
| | Total | | 156 468 200 |

Global Support/Services

| | | | |
|--|--------|--|------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.1 | Resettlement Assistance | 7 653 000 |
| | I.2.1 | General Repatriation Assistance | 71 300 |
| | | Subtotal | 7 724 300 |
| Migration Health | II.1 | Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance | 121 200 |
| | II.2.1 | Avian and Human Influenza Pandemic Preparedness for Migrants | 221 600 |
| | | Subtotal | 342 800 |
| Regulating Migration | IV.1.1 | General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance | 303 500 |
| | IV.2.2 | Training on Counter-trafficking for International Law Enforcement Academies | 55 800 |
| | | Subtotal | 359 300 |
| Migration Policy, Research and Communications | VI.1.1 | International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshop on Migrants and the Host Society | 21 000 |
| | VI.1.2 | International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshop on Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes | 20 000 |
| | VI.1.3 | International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshop Making Global Labour Mobility a Catalyst for Development | 25 000 |
| | VI.1.4 | World Migration Report | 121 000 |
| | VI.1.5 | Berne Initiative Follow-up | 11 000 |
| | VI.2.1 | An International Study of Inter-State Cooperation in the Field of Migration | 7 600 |
| | | Subtotal | 205 600 |

Global Support/Services (cont'd)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--|--------------------|
| General Programme Support | VIII.1 | Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants | 150 000 |
| | VIII.2.1 | Associate Experts | 1 358 800 |
| | VIII.2.3 | IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations | 161 900 |
| | VIII.3 | Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA) | 1 053 900 |
| | VIII.4 | Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income | 8 400 000 |
| | VIII.5 | Sasakawa Endowment Fund | 90 000 |
| | | <i>Subtotal</i> | <i>11 214 600</i> |
| | | Total | 19 846 600 |
| | | Grand Total | 529 068 700 |

POST-CRISIS MIGRATION PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS BY REGION

Africa

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.3.1 | Reintegration of Former Combatants and Rehabilitation of Socio-economic Infrastructures in Angola | 1 534 400 |
| | I.3.2 | Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sudan | 2 937 100 |
| | I.3.3 | Verification and Monitoring of IDP Movements in Darfur, Sudan | 1 118 400 |
| | I.3.4 | Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe | 3 008 500 |
| | I.3.21 | Support for EU Election Observation Missions | 2 037 200 |
| | | Subtotal | 10 635 600 |
| Migration Health | II.3.1 | Health Assistance for IDPs in Sudan | 54 200 |
| | Total | | 10 689 800 |

Middle East

| | | | |
|--|--------------|--|------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.3.5 | Human Security and Stabilization Initiative in Iraq | 2 588 000 |
| | I.3.6 | Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq | 3 942 200 |
| | I.3.7 | Assistance for the Conflict-affected Population in Lebanon | 315 100 |
| | Total | | 6 845 300 |

Latin America and the Caribbean

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.3.8 | Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Colombia | 13 700 300 |
| | I.3.9 | Support Programme for Former Combatants and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia | 4 349 200 |
| | I.3.10 | Haiti Transition Initiative | 11 217 700 |
| | I.3.21 | Support for EU Election Observation Missions | 495 100 |
| | Subtotal | | 29 762 300 |
| Migration Health | II.3.2 | Response to STIs and HIV/AIDS Among IDPs in Colombia | 1 121 500 |
| Total | | 30 883 800 | |

Asia and Oceania

| | | | |
|--|--------|--|------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.3.11 | Technical Support for Afghanistan on Provincial Governance | 6 031 900 |
| | I.3.12 | Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme (ACAP) - Afghanistan | 500 000 |
| | I.3.13 | Management and Processing of Australia-bound Migrants in an Irregular Situation | 19 891 700 |
| | I.3.14 | Reintegration Support Activities in Indonesia | 2 186 000 |
| | I.3.15 | Assistance for Populations in Areas Vulnerable to Natural Disasters in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan | 163 200 |
| | I.3.16 | Housing Reconstruction for Earthquake Victims in Pakistan | 65 100 |
| | I.3.17 | Assistance for Typhoon Victims in the Philippines | 212 300 |
| | I.3.18 | Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka | 4 377 500 |
| | I.3.19 | Livelihood Support Project for Tsunami and Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka | 3 251 900 |

Asia and Oceania (cont'd)

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management (cont'd) | I.3.20 | Assistance for IDPs in Timor-Leste | 788 100 |
| | I.3.21 | Support for EU Election Observation Missions | 2 049 200 |
| | Subtotal | | 39 516 900 |
| Migration Health | II.3.3 | Improving Child, Maternal and Community Health in Indonesia | 585 100 |
| | II.3.4 | Capacity Building for Primary Healthcare Staff in Indonesia | 20 000 |
| | II.3.5 | Promoting the Livelihoods of Migrant Children and Their Families in Tsunami-affected Provinces of Thailand | 328 000 |
| | Subtotal | | 933 100 |
| Total | | | 40 450 000 |

Europe

| | | | |
|--|--------|--|-------------------|
| Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management | I.3.22 | NATO Trust Fund to Support a Reduction in Defence Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4 191 200 |
| | I.3.23 | Reintegration Assistance for Redundant Ministry of Defence Personnel in Croatia | 87 400 |
| | I.3.24 | Assistance for Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia | 2 058 900 |
| | I.3.25 | Provision of Sustainable Solutions for Displaced Persons in Serbia | 1 642 000 |
| Total | | | 7 979 500 |
| Grand Total | | | 96 848 400 |

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 2007 the EPA balance was USD 502,633.

Refugee Loan Fund

The Refugee Loan Fund, established pursuant to Resolution No. 210 (XII) of 12 May 1960, permits the financing, in part or in whole, of the cost of 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 75,000 refugees will be seeking assistance under the Refugee Loan Fund in 2008, and that approximately USD 146,000,000 will be expended from the Fund to finance these movements.

The following table estimates the resources available and required for 2008, as well as the anticipated balance at year-end.

| | <u>2008</u> <u>Estimates in USD</u> |
|---|--|
| <u>Resources</u> | |
| Brought forward from 2007 | 5 000 000 |
| Contributions from the United States Government | 123 000 000 |
| Repayments of promissory notes by refugees | 22 000 000 |
| 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> | 151 000 000 |
| | <hr/> |
| <u>Estimated requirements</u> | 146 000 000 |
| | <hr/> |
| Estimated balance carried forward at end of year | 5 000 000 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

Sasakawa Endowment Fund

The Sasakawa Endowment Fund was established in 1990 for the purpose of:

- (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.

2008
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 | 90 000 |
| Allocation of interest income to projects* | <u>(90 000)</u> |
| <u>Balance at the end of the year</u> | <u>0</u> |

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| * | Allocation for priority projects in Asia | USD 35 000 |
| * | Allocation for priority projects in Africa | USD 35 000 |
| * | 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.

There are currently three governments with whom IOM has a fiduciary arrangement, and the funds and corresponding estimated budgeted amounts for 2008 are provided below:

| | | <u>2008</u> <u>Estimates in USD</u> |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Argentina | Administrative and Technical Assistance for Government Programmes | 8 664 800 |
| Guatemala | Promote Development and Rehabilitation - National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ) | 17 354 500 |
| | Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP) | 10 050 000 |
| Peru | Technical Support for the Lima Municipality for Infrastructure Works | 33 000 000 |
| Total Fiduciary Funds | | <u>69 069 300</u> |

Rapid Response Transportation Fund

A Guidance Note was concluded on 31 May 2000 between IOM and UNHCR on cooperation in the field of transportation.

In pursuance of the Guidance Note, a fund was established from voluntary contributions for IOM movement operations, particularly during emergencies. The Rapid Response Transportation 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 2007 the Fund had a balance of USD 2,026,699.

This agreement between UNHCR and IOM builds on the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the two organizations on 15 May 1997. It specifically lays out the responsibilities between the two organizations in the provision of transportation assistance. It further provides guidance on how specific agreements are to be reached and the appropriate mechanisms between the headquarters of the two organizations to be activated for this purpose. Both IOM and UNHCR are confident that this agreement strengthens their response capability in dealing with situations which may involve massive movements of persons at risk.

ANNEX II - FOREIGN CURRENCY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

Under IOM's Financial Regulations, the Administrative Part of the Budget is expressed in Swiss francs (CHF) while the Operational Part of the Budget is expressed in US dollars (USD). While much of the income and expenditure under both parts of the budget occur in the indicated currencies, an increasing number 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 to express other national currencies in Swiss francs or US dollars. The preparation process begins early in the year, as 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. For the most part, the budget estimates for 2008 were prepared using July 2007 exchange rates. The exchange rates for some of the major currencies used by IOM were as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Swiss franc/US dollar | 1.22 |
| Euro/US dollar | 0.740 / 1.3514 |
| Pound sterling/US dollar | 0.499 / 2.0040 |
| Canadian dollar/US dollar | 1.06 |
| Australian dollar/US dollar | 1.18 |

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. However, with respect to the Administrative Part of the Budget, it should be noted that any effects that might be produced by such 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 so hedged and its foreign currency positions are monitored on a continual basis by Treasury services.

ANNEX III – OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET – STAFFING LEVELS / STAFF AND OFFICE COSTS

Explanatory Note

Staffing and office costs for the Operational Part of the Budget include projected staffing levels as well as the office infrastructures required to carry out operational activities.

The staffing levels and related costs included under Project Funds, i.e. those attributable to specific operational projects, are based on a projection of current staff and office structures. In this regard, where activities and/or funding are required for part of the year only, the related cost of staffing is reduced accordingly. The staffing levels and office structures, in particular those funded by specific projects, are subject to the level of activity and funding, and therefore adjusted on an ongoing basis.

Staff positions, office structures and other costs funded from Discretionary Income are shown separately.

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

| | 2007 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/681) | | | | | | | | | 2008 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 | 233 800 | 3 | 28 | 1 106 100 | 4 | 30 | 1 339 900 | 1 | 2 | 236 000 | 3 | 37 | 1 781 900 | 4 | 39 | 2 017 900 |
| Iraq (based in Jordan) | | | | 13 | 40 | 4 614 500 | 13 | 40 | 4 614 500 | | | | 13 | 40 | 1 933 900 | 13 | 40 | 1 933 900 |
| Jordan | | | | 1 | 9 | 361 700 | 1 | 9 | 361 700 | | | | 9 | 101 | 3 025 700 | 9 | 101 | 3 025 700 |
| Kuwait | | | | 1 | 2 | 241 400 | 1 | 2 | 241 400 | | | | 1 | 2 | 216 900 | 1 | 2 | 216 900 |
| Saudi Arabia | | | | 1 | 1 | 37 900 | 1 | 1 | 37 900 | | | | 1 | 1 | 27 400 | 1 | 1 | 27 400 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | | 50 000 | 1 | 8 | 218 200 | 1 | 8 | 268 200 | | | | 5 | 46 | 2 227 100 | 5 | 46 | 2 227 100 |
| Yemen | | | | | | | | | | | | 101 300 | | | 101 300 | | | 101 300 |
| MRF - Dakar, Senegal | 2 | 5 | 411 000 | 2 | 9 | 278 600 | 2 | 14 | 689 600 | 2 | 5 | 483 800 | 1 | 11 | 348 000 | 3 | 16 | 831 800 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | 2 | | 89 300 | 2 | | 89 300 | | | | 2 | 25 | 222 600 | 2 | 25 | 222 600 |
| Gambia | | | | | 2 | 37 400 | | 2 | 37 400 | | | | | 4 | 31 000 | | 4 | 31 000 |
| Ghana | | | | 7 | 40 | 1 862 300 | 7 | 40 | 1 862 300 | | | 1 200 | 8 | 59 | 2 808 000 | 8 | 59 | 2 809 200 |
| Guinea | | | | 4 | 28 | 818 000 | 4 | 28 | 818 000 | | | | 3 | 28 | 1 091 400 | 3 | 28 | 1 091 400 |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | 2 | 23 900 | | 2 | 23 900 | | | | | 1 | 43 000 | | 1 | 43 000 |
| Liberia | | | 20 000 | | 5 | 14 200 | | 5 | 34 200 | | | | | 6 | 129 900 | | 6 | 129 900 |
| Mali | | | | | 1 | 25 700 | | 1 | 25 700 | | | | | 4 | 31 500 | | 4 | 31 500 |
| Nigeria | | | | 1 | 3 | 776 700 | 1 | 3 | 776 700 | | | 60 000 | 1 | 5 | 14 800 | 1 | 5 | 74 800 |
| Sierra Leone | | | | 1 | 16 | 539 200 | 1 | 16 | 539 200 | | | | 1 | 21 | 565 200 | 1 | 21 | 565 200 |
| Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Senegal | 1 | 1 | 209 000 | | | | 1 | 1 | 209 000 | 1 | 1 | 175 000 | | | 175 000 | | | 175 000 |
| MRF - Nairobi, Kenya | 2 | 2 | 300 200 | 18 | 180 | 8 160 800 | 20 | 182 | 8 461 000 | 2 | 2 | 337 800 | 18 | 190 | 7 756 400 | 20 | 192 | 8 094 200 |
| Sudan | | | 30 000 | 56 | 249 | 4 111 400 | 56 | 249 | 4 141 400 | | | 30 000 | 46 | 180 | 2 198 000 | 46 | 180 | 2 228 000 |
| Uganda | | | | 1 | 15 | 422 500 | 1 | 15 | 422 500 | | | | 1 | 20 | 392 400 | 1 | 20 | 392 400 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | 12 | 41 | 2 844 400 | 12 | 41 | 2 844 400 | | | 15 000 | 8 | 83 | 2 767 800 | 8 | 83 | 2 782 800 |
| MRF - Pretoria, South Africa | 2 | 5 | 417 400 | 2 | 15 | 1 397 600 | 4 | 20 | 1 815 000 | 2 | 5 | 472 000 | 7 | 17 | 1 150 900 | 9 | 22 | 1 622 900 |
| Angola | | | 92 000 | 6 | 57 | 1 880 400 | 6 | 57 | 1 972 400 | | | | 3 | 10 | 391 600 | 3 | 10 | 391 600 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | 30 000 | 2 | 9 | 482 400 | 2 | 9 | 512 400 | | | | 4 | 217 | 318 400 | 4 | 217 | 318 400 |
| Mozambique | | | | | 2 | 102 500 | | 2 | 102 500 | | | | | 2 | 45 500 | | 2 | 45 500 |
| Zambia | | | | 4 | 11 | 283 900 | 4 | 11 | 283 900 | | | | 1 | 4 | 138 900 | 1 | 4 | 138 900 |
| Zimbabwe | | | | 14 | 48 | 3 200 400 | 14 | 48 | 3 200 400 | | | | 11 | 83 | 1 011 100 | 11 | 83 | 1 011 100 |
| Technical Cooperation Specialist based in South Africa | 1 | 1 | 210 000 | | | | 1 | 1 | 210 000 | 1 | 1 | 193 000 | | | 193 000 | 1 | 1 | 193 000 |
| Enhancing Migration Management Capacity in Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | 250 000 | | | 250 000 | | | 250 000 |
| IOM Ethiopia including SLM Addis Ababa | 1 | 2 | 147 000 | 5 | 35 | 1 234 500 | 6 | 37 | 1 381 500 | 1 | 2 | 160 000 | 5 | 32 | 1 389 900 | 6 | 34 | 1 549 900 |
| Subtotal | 10 | 18 | 2 150 400 | 154 | 856 | 35 165 900 | 164 | 874 | 37 316 300 | 10 | 18 | 2 515 100 | 151 | 1 229 | 32 059 200 | 161 | 1 247 | 34 574 300 |
| AMERICAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama Administrative Centre | 2 | 12 | 654 500 | 1 | 2 | 109 900 | 3 | 14 | 764 400 | 1 | 15 | 778 500 | 1 | 2 | 119 100 | 2 | 17 | 897 600 |
| MRF - Buenos Aires, Argentina | | 2 | 233 900 | | 19 | 431 800 | | 21 | 665 700 | | 4 | 234 000 | | 23 | 542 800 | | 27 | 776 800 |
| Brazil | | | 20 000 | | | | | | | | | 40 000 | | | 40 000 | | | 40 000 |
| Chile | | | 20 000 | | 5 | 238 100 | | 5 | 258 100 | | | 20 000 | 1 | 4 | 248 500 | 1 | 4 | 268 500 |
| Paraguay | | | 20 000 | | | | | | | | | 60 000 | | | 60 000 | | | 60 000 |
| Uruguay | | 1 | 34 000 | | 2 | 71 900 | | 3 | 105 900 | | 1 | 40 000 | | 3 | 29 300 | | 4 | 69 300 |
| MRF - Lima, Peru | | 1 | 80 000 | 1 | 18 | 365 200 | 1 | 19 | 445 200 | | 1 | 89 000 | 1 | 25 | 316 000 | 1 | 26 | 405 000 |
| Bolivia | | 1 | 15 000 | | 1 | 15 900 | | 2 | 30 900 | | 1 | 15 000 | | 2 | 15 200 | | 3 | 30 200 |
| Colombia | | | | 11 | 155 | 6 234 400 | 11 | 155 | 6 234 400 | | | | 11 | 236 | 8 847 800 | 11 | 236 | 8 847 800 |
| Ecuador | | | | 5 | 71 | 3 314 000 | 5 | 71 | 3 314 000 | | | 15 000 | 2 | 43 | 1 614 700 | 2 | 43 | 1 629 700 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | | | 20 000 | 1 | 5 | 350 000 | 1 | 5 | 370 000 | | | 50 000 | | 1 | 28 000 | | 1 | 78 000 |
| MRF - San José, Costa Rica | | 4 | 240 000 | 1 | 11 | 509 400 | 1 | 15 | 749 400 | 1 | 4 | 368 100 | 1 | 16 | 500 500 | 2 | 20 | 868 600 |
| El Salvador | | | 10 000 | 1 | 6 | 47 000 | 1 | 6 | 57 000 | | | 30 000 | 1 | 6 | 67 500 | 1 | 6 | 97 500 |
| Guatemala | | | | 2 | 40 | 1 465 000 | 2 | 40 | 1 465 000 | | | | 2 | 46 | 1 696 000 | 2 | 46 | 1 696 000 |
| Honduras | | 1 | 10 000 | 1 | 6 | 187 700 | 1 | 7 | 197 700 | | 1 | 30 000 | 1 | 8 | 173 500 | 1 | 9 | 203 500 |
| Nicaragua | | | 15 000 | | 2 | 57 800 | | 2 | 72 800 | | | 30 000 | | 3 | 30 000 | | 3 | 30 000 |
| Mexico | 1 | | 134 800 | | 6 | 409 300 | 1 | 6 | 544 100 | 1 | | 120 000 | | 6 | 362 300 | 1 | 6 | 482 300 |
| MRF - Washington, D.C., United States | 2 | 5 | 799 100 | 2 | 10 | 1 091 900 | 4 | 15 | 1 891 000 | 1 | 5 | 716 700 | 1 | 6 | 202 200 | 2 | 11 | 918 900 |
| Canada | | | | | 1 | 109 100 | | 1 | 109 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | | | 30 000 | 1 | 2 | 145 600 | 1 | 2 | 175 600 | | | | 1 | 5 | 292 400 | 1 | 5 | 292 400 |
| Haiti | | | | 9 | 59 | 1 001 600 | 9 | 59 | 1 001 600 | | | | 15 | 63 | 3 188 600 | 15 | 63 | 3 188 600 |
| Jamaica | | | | | 1 | 51 000 | | 1 | 51 000 | | | | | 2 | 37 200 | | 2 | 37 200 |
| United States Country Missions | | | | 5 | 43 | 6 819 500 | 5 | 43 | 6 819 500 | | | | 5 | 40 | 5 382 400 | 5 | 40 | 5 382 400 |
| SLM - New York, United States | | 1 | 218 100 | | | | | 1 | 218 100 | | 2 | 265 600 | | | 265 600 | | 2 | 265 600 |
| Subtotal | 5 | 28 | 2 554 400 | 41 | 465 | 23 026 100 | 46 | 493 | 25 560 500 | 4 | 34 | 2 901 900 | 43 | 540 | 23 664 000 | 47 | 574 | 26 565 900 |
| ASIA AND OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MRF - Bangkok, Thailand | 2 | 4 | 559 500 | 26 | 133 | 8 883 650 | 28 | 137 | 9 443 150 | 2 | 4 | 550 700 | 26 | 162 | 9 651 300 | 28 | 166 | 10 202 000 |
| Cambodia | | | 20 000 | 6 | 56 | 1 697 000 | 6 | 56 | 1 717 000 | | | 88 000 | 5 | 37 | 1 118 500 | 5 | 37 | 1 206 500 |
| Indonesia | | | 20 000 | 57 | 564 | 9 930 700 | 57 | 564 | 9 950 700 | | | | 8 | 112 | 4 614 000 | 8 | 112 | 4 614 000 |
| Myanmar | | | 5 500 | 1 | 23 | 265 300 | 1 | 23 | 270 800 | | | | 1 | 27 | 127 900 | 1 | 27 | 127 900 |
| Viet Nam | | | | 15 | 87 | 2 107 700 | 15 | 87 | 2 107 700 | | | | 15 | 95 | 3 436 400 | 15 | 95 | 3 436 400 |
| MRF - Canberra, Australia | | 1 | 33 400 | 5 | 9 | 1 592 500 | 5 | 10 | 1 625 900 | | 1 | 37 000 | 4 | 12 | 2 216 700 | 4 | 13 | 2 253 700 |
| Nauru | | | | 21 | 41 | 3 893 800 | 21 | 41 | 3 893 800 | | | | 10 | 40 | 2 253 100 | 10 | 40 | 2 253 100 |
| Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Australia | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 157 700 | | | 157 700 | 1 | | 157 700 |

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

| | 2007 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/681) | | | | | | | | | 2008 Estimates | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|----------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----|------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|
| | Discretionary Income | | | Project Funds | | | Total | | | Discretionary Income | | | Project Funds | | | Total | | |
| | Staff Positions | | Staff, Office and Other Costs | Staff Positions | | Staff and Office Costs | Staff Positions | | Total Costs | Staff Positions | | Staff, Office and Other Costs | Staff Positions | | Staff and Office Costs | Staff Positions | | Total Costs |
| | Off | Emp | | Off | Emp | | Off | Emp | | Off | Emp | | Off | Emp | | Off | Emp | |
| ASIA AND OCEANIA (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MRF - Dhaka, Bangladesh | | 4 | 104 500 | 1 | 50 | 1 894 800 | 1 | 54 | 1 999 300 | | 4 | 107 200 | 2 | 55 | 1 020 100 | 2 | 59 | 1 127 300 |
| Nepal | | | 30 000 | | | | | | 30 000 | | | 25 000 | 1 | 3 | 6 172 900 | 1 | 3 | 6 197 900 |
| Sri Lanka | | | | 19 | 259 | 5 172 000 | 19 | 259 | 5 172 000 | | | | 7 | 62 | 1 430 300 | 7 | 62 | 1 430 300 |
| India | | | 80 000 | | | 6 900 | | | 86 900 | | | 80 000 | | | 142 400 | | | 222 400 |
| Manila Administrative Centre | 9 | 77 | 2 887 700 | 12 | 61 | 2 373 300 | 21 | 138 | 5 261 000 | 10 | 78 | 3 339 100 | | | | 10 | 78 | 3 339 100 |
| MRF - Manila, Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | | 180 800 | 11 | 72 | 2 099 600 | 12 | 73 | 2 280 400 |
| Republic of Korea | 1 | 1 | 197 800 | | 1 | 20 000 | 1 | 2 | 217 800 | 1 | 2 | 271 300 | | 1 | 33 700 | 1 | 3 | 305 000 |
| Timor-Leste | | | | 6 | 6 | 575 900 | 6 | 6 | 575 900 | | | | 6 | 36 | 435 500 | 6 | 36 | 435 500 |
| China, including Hong Kong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Administrative Region | 1 | 1 | 295 000 | 1 | 7 | 824 500 | 2 | 8 | 1 119 500 | 1 | 2 | 348 900 | 1 | 6 | 376 200 | 2 | 8 | 725 100 |
| MRF - Islamabad, Pakistan | 2 | 2 | 289 700 | 8 | 118 | 2 671 800 | 10 | 120 | 2 961 500 | 2 | 2 | 280 000 | 2 | 73 | 1 509 800 | 4 | 75 | 1 789 800 |
| Afghanistan | | | | 28 | 160 | 5 002 600 | 28 | 160 | 5 002 600 | | | | 12 | 61 | 1 729 100 | 12 | 61 | 1 729 100 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 1 | | 165 000 | | 18 | 405 900 | 1 | 18 | 570 900 | | | 70 000 | | 15 | 397 700 | 15 | | 467 700 |
| Kazakhstan | | | 15 000 | 2 | 17 | 731 100 | 2 | 17 | 746 100 | | | 15 000 | 1 | 9 | 573 000 | 1 | 9 | 588 000 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | 15 000 | 1 | 13 | 555 500 | 1 | 13 | 570 500 | | | 15 000 | 1 | 10 | 316 000 | 1 | 10 | 331 000 |
| Tajikistan | | | 15 000 | 1 | 32 | 496 600 | 1 | 32 | 511 600 | | | 15 000 | 1 | 30 | 422 400 | 1 | 30 | 437 400 |
| Turkmenistan | | | 15 000 | | 4 | 68 700 | | 4 | 83 700 | | | 15 000 | | 2 | 23 600 | | 2 | 38 600 |
| Uzbekistan | | | 15 000 | | 7 | 31 900 | | 7 | 46 900 | | | 15 000 | | 7 | 71 300 | | 7 | 86 300 |
| IOM Japan including SLM Tokyo | | 1 | 234 000 | | 4 | 161 600 | | 5 | 395 600 | | 2 | 272 000 | | 3 | 163 400 | | 5 | 435 400 |
| Subtotal | 16 | 91 | 4 997 100 | 210 | 1 672 | 49 363 750 | 226 | 1 763 | 54 360 850 | 18 | 96 | 5 882 700 | 114 | 937 | 40 334 900 | 132 | 1 033 | 46 217 600 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MRF - Budapest, Hungary | 2 | 3 | 391 500 | | 10 | 220 300 | 2 | 13 | 611 800 | 2 | 4 | 469 000 | | 6 | 91 100 | 2 | 10 | 560 100 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | 89 200 | 5 | 28 | 1 936 300 | 5 | 28 | 2 025 500 | | | 60 000 | 3 | 21 | 763 900 | 3 | 21 | 823 900 |
| Bulgaria | | | 10 000 | | 7 | 264 600 | | 7 | 274 600 | | | 10 000 | 1 | 3 | 148 000 | 1 | 3 | 158 000 |
| Croatia | | | | | 8 | 255 700 | | 8 | 255 700 | | | 10 000 | | 4 | 85 400 | | 4 | 95 400 |
| Czech Republic | | | 10 000 | | 9 | 237 300 | | 9 | 247 300 | | | 10 000 | 7 | 7 | 193 700 | 7 | 7 | 203 700 |
| Montenegro | | | | | 2 | 56 400 | | 2 | 56 400 | | | 10 000 | | 2 | 48 700 | | 2 | 58 700 |
| Poland | | | 10 000 | | 19 | 504 900 | | 19 | 514 900 | | | 10 000 | 20 | 20 | 468 700 | 20 | | 478 700 |
| Romania | | | 10 000 | 2 | 10 | 1 060 800 | 2 | 10 | 1 070 800 | | | 10 000 | 2 | 7 | 456 300 | 2 | 7 | 466 300 |
| Serbia | | | 60 000 | | 12 | 719 600 | | 12 | 779 600 | | | 60 000 | 3 | 16 | 752 500 | 3 | 16 | 812 500 |
| Kosovo Province, Serbia | | | | 5 | 40 | 2 126 600 | 5 | 40 | 2 126 600 | | | | 8 | 50 | 1 832 800 | 8 | 50 | 1 832 800 |
| Slovakia | | | 10 000 | | 13 | 323 100 | | 13 | 333 100 | | | 10 000 | | 11 | | | 11 | 10 000 |
| Slovenia | | | 10 000 | | 2 | 13 200 | | 2 | 23 200 | | | 10 000 | | 1 | 18 600 | | 1 | 28 600 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | | | 1 | 18 | 286 000 | 1 | 18 | 286 000 | | | 10 000 | 1 | 5 | 200 400 | 1 | 5 | 210 400 |
| MRF - Brussels, Belgium | 1 | 3 | 464 000 | 8 | 40 | 4 287 200 | 9 | 43 | 4 751 200 | 2 | 5 | 541 000 | 4 | 43 | 2 735 100 | 6 | 48 | 3 276 100 |
| Ireland | 1 | | 76 500 | | 9 | 787 100 | 1 | 9 | 863 600 | 1 | | 50 000 | | 12 | 984 800 | 1 | 12 | 1 034 800 |
| Netherlands | | | | 1 | 71 | 6 060 400 | 1 | 71 | 6 060 400 | | | | 1 | 70 | 6 044 300 | 1 | 70 | 6 044 300 |
| Switzerland (Bern) | | | | 3 | 5 | 889 800 | 3 | 5 | 889 800 | | | | 3 | 10 | 1 278 800 | 3 | 10 | 1 278 800 |
| MRF - Helsinki, Finland | 1 | 3 | 327 000 | 1 | 11 | 583 200 | 2 | 14 | 910 200 | 1 | 4 | 444 700 | | 6 | 464 300 | 1 | 10 | 909 000 |
| Armenia | | | 20 200 | | 14 | 200 500 | | 14 | 220 700 | | | | | 8 | 85 500 | | 8 | 85 500 |
| Azerbaijan | | | 10 000 | 2 | 76 | 633 100 | 2 | 76 | 643 100 | | | | 2 | 16 | 341 200 | 2 | 16 | 341 200 |
| Belarus | | | 9 000 | 1 | 19 | 637 600 | 1 | 19 | 646 600 | | | 10 000 | 1 | 19 | 461 700 | 1 | 19 | 471 700 |
| Estonia | | | | | 1 | 21 600 | | 1 | 21 600 | | | | | 2 | 15 800 | | 2 | 15 800 |
| Georgia | | | | 2 | 14 | 576 000 | 2 | 14 | 576 000 | | | | 2 | 10 | 207 500 | 2 | 10 | 207 500 |
| Latvia | | | | | 4 | 95 000 | | 4 | 95 000 | | | | | 2 | 33 100 | | 2 | 33 100 |
| Lithuania | | | | | 4 | 232 300 | | 4 | 232 300 | | | | | 5 | 71 700 | | 5 | 71 700 |
| Moldova | | | 28 000 | 3 | 40 | 677 380 | 3 | 40 | 705 380 | | | 10 000 | 3 | 19 | 748 000 | 3 | 19 | 758 000 |
| Norway | | | | 3 | 21 | 1 434 600 | 3 | 21 | 1 434 600 | | | | 3 | 14 | 1 734 300 | 3 | 14 | 1 734 300 |
| Ukraine | 1 | | 213 000 | 9 | 53 | 4 567 400 | 10 | 53 | 4 780 400 | 1 | | 60 000 | 8 | 56 | 2 965 500 | 9 | 56 | 3 025 500 |
| MRF - Rome, Italy | 1 | 1 | 229 000 | 2 | 31 | 3 331 600 | 3 | 32 | 3 560 600 | 1 | 1 | 229 000 | 3 | 39 | 2 884 500 | 4 | 40 | 3 113 500 |
| Albania | | | 50 000 | 1 | 19 | 554 900 | 1 | 19 | 604 900 | | | 50 000 | 2 | 17 | 487 500 | 2 | 17 | 537 500 |
| Greece | | | | | 11 | 432 200 | | 11 | 432 200 | | | | | 11 | 565 000 | | 11 | 565 000 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | | | 2 | 13 | 684 700 | 2 | 13 | 684 700 | | | 50 000 | 2 | 7 | 151 500 | 2 | 7 | 201 500 |
| Malta | | | 86 600 | | | | | | 86 600 | | | 60 000 | | 2 | 1 800 | | 2 | 61 800 |
| Morocco | | | | 1 | 4 | 238 700 | 1 | 4 | 238 700 | | | | 1 | 5 | 293 900 | 1 | 5 | 293 900 |
| Portugal | 1 | 2 | 146 400 | | 3 | 245 400 | 1 | 5 | 391 800 | 1 | 2 | 111 600 | 4 | 4 | 270 600 | 1 | 6 | 382 200 |
| Spain | | | 40 000 | | 2 | 403 800 | | 2 | 443 800 | | | 40 000 | 1 | 4 | 550 100 | 1 | 4 | 590 100 |
| Tunisia | | | | 1 | 5 | 434 900 | 1 | 5 | 434 900 | | | | | 5 | 238 200 | | 5 | 238 200 |
| Turkey | 1 | | 77 600 | | 17 | 1 309 400 | 1 | 17 | 1 387 000 | 1 | | 60 000 | 1 | 25 | 764 700 | 2 | 25 | 824 700 |
| Maghreb countries | | | 60 000 | | | | | | 60 000 | | | | | | 60 000 | | | 60 000 |
| Russian Federation | | | 60 000 | 13 | 149 | 11 338 650 | 13 | 149 | 11 398 650 | | | 60 000 | 13 | 113 | 8 744 000 | 13 | 113 | 8 804 000 |
| Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Austria | 1 | 1 | 241 000 | | 1 | 16 500 | | 2 | 257 500 | 1 | 1 | 247 000 | | | | 1 | 1 | 247 000 |
| IOM Germany including SLM Berlin | | 1 | 171 600 | | 29 | 2 458 900 | | 30 | 2 630 500 | | 2 | 146 000 | | 26 | 4 136 800 | | 28 | 4 282 800 |
| IOM United Kingdom including SLM London | | | 7 000 | 1 | 73 | 7 778 800 | 1 | 73 | 7 783 800 | | | 7 000 | 1 | 77 | 7 078 000 | 1 | 77 | 7 085 000 |
| IOM France including SLM Paris | | 1 | 91 100 | | 4 | 154 000 | | 5 | 245 100 | | 1 | 97 500 | | 3 | 113 700 | | 4 | 211 200 |
| IOM Austria including SLM Vienna | | 1 | 141 500 | | 14 | 1 082 100 | | 15 | 1 223 600 | | 1 | 155 300 | | 3 | 1 256 200 | | 3 | 1 411 500 |
| Subtotal | 10 | 16 | 3 150 200 | 68 | 935 | 60 150 530 | 78 | 951 | 63 300 730 | 11 | 21 | 3 168 100 | 72 | 807 | 50 768 200 | 83 | 828 | 53 936 300 |

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

| | 2007 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/681) | | | | | | | | | 2008 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 | | |
| GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEADQUARTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Office | 2 | | 389 000 | | | | 2 | | 389 000 | 2 | | 491 000 | | | | 2 | | 491 000 | |
| Inspector General | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | |
| Information Technology and Communications | 1 | 1 | 462 900 | | | | 1 | 1 | 462 900 | 2 | 1 | 638 000 | | | | 2 | 1 | 638 000 | |
| International Migration Law and Legal Affairs | 3 | | 407 500 | | | | 3 | | 407 500 | 3 | | 433 000 | | | | 3 | | 433 000 | |
| Migration Management Services | | | 150 000 | | | | | | 150 000 | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | |
| Counter-trafficking | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 000 | | | | | | 20 000 | |
| Labour Migration | 1 | | 119 000 | | | | 1 | | 119 000 | 1 | | 141 000 | | | | 1 | | 141 000 | |
| Technical Cooperation on Migration | | | | | | | | | | | | 150 000 | | | | | | 150 000 | |
| Migration Policy, Research and Communications | 1 | | 203 000 | | | | 1 | | 203 000 | 1 | | 209 000 | | | | 1 | | 209 000 | |
| International Dialogue on Migration | | | 174 000 | | | | | | 174 000 | | | 185 000 | | | | | | 185 000 | |
| Media and Public Information | 1 | | 199 000 | | | | 1 | | 199 000 | 1 | | 205 000 | | | | 1 | | 205 000 | |
| Research and Publications | | | 200 000 | | | | | | 200 000 | | | 200 000 | | | | | | 200 000 | |
| Strategic Policy and Planning | 2 | | 369 000 | | | | 2 | | 369 000 | 2 | | 244 000 | | | | 2 | | 244 000 | |
| External Relations | | | 25 000 | | | | | | 25 000 | | | 25 000 | | | | | | 25 000 | |
| Donor Relations | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | 1 | | 200 000 | | | | 1 | | 200 000 | |
| Meeting Secretariat | | | 48 000 | | | | | | 48 000 | | | 48 000 | | | | | | 48 000 | |
| Translations | | | 35 000 | | | | | | 35 000 | | | 35 000 | | | | | | 35 000 | |
| Resources Management | | | 55 000 | | | | | | 55 000 | | | 55 000 | | | | | | 55 000 | |
| Budget | | 1 | 115 600 | | | | | 1 | 115 600 | | 1 | 119 000 | | | | | 1 | 119 000 | |
| Common Services | | 2 | 496 700 | | | | | 2 | 496 700 | | 2 | 533 000 | | | | | 2 | 533 000 | |
| Human Resources Management | | | 61 000 | | | | | | 61 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Occupational Health | | 2 | 305 300 | | | | | 2 | 305 300 | | 2 | 281 000 | | | | | 2 | 281 000 | |
| Treasury and Cash Management | 1 | | 159 000 | | | | 1 | | 159 000 | 1 | | 203 000 | | | | 1 | | 203 000 | |
| Operations Support | | | | | | | | | | | | 80 000 | | | | | | 80 000 | |
| Elections Support | | | 60 000 | | | | | | 60 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency and Post-conflict | 2 | | 270 000 | | | | 2 | | 270 000 | 2 | | 270 000 | | | | 2 | | 270 000 | |
| Movement Management | | 1 | 109 700 | | | | | 1 | 109 700 | | 1 | 110 000 | | | | | 1 | 110 000 | |
| Migration Health | 1 | | 240 500 | | | | 1 | | 240 500 | 1 | | 266 000 | | | | 1 | | 266 000 | |
| Subtotal | 15 | 7 | 4 754 200 | | | | 15 | 7 | 4 754 200 | 18 | 7 | 5 241 000 | | | | 18 | 7 | 5 241 000 | |
| GLOBAL ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Associate Experts | | | | 13 | | 1 255 300 | 13 | | 1 255 300 | | | | 14 | | 1 213 000 | 14 | | 1 213 000 | |
| Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts | 4 | | 400 000 | | | | 4 | | 400 000 | 4 | | 400 000 | | | | 4 | | 400 000 | |
| Emergency Support | | | 330 000 | | | | | | 330 000 | | | 330 000 | | | | | | 330 000 | |
| Special Assignments and Support | 1 | | 168 000 | 2 | | 574 800 | 3 | | 742 800 | 1 | | 168 000 | 1 | | 161 900 | 2 | | 329 900 | |
| Course on International Migration Law | | | 20 000 | | | | | | 20 000 | | | 20 000 | | | | | | 20 000 | |
| Information Technology | | | | | | | | | | | | 280 000 | | | | | | 280 000 | |
| PRISM | | | 3 361 500 | | | | | | 3 361 500 | | | 2 500 000 | | | | | | 2 500 000 | |
| PROJECTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender Issues Activities | | | 80 000 | | | | | | 80 000 | | | 80 000 | | | | | | 80 000 | |
| Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | |
| Loan Funds Administration | | | 1 600 | 1 | 6 | 1 085 300 | 1 | 6 | 1 086 900 | | | 1 600 | 1 | 4 | 1 226 100 | 1 | 4 | 1 227 700 | |
| MIDA General | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | |
| Private Sector Liaison | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | | | 50 000 | | | | | | 50 000 | |
| Reparation Programmes | | | | 23 | 16 | 4 021 300 | 23 | 16 | 4 021 300 | | | | 10 | 3 | 1 531 900 | 10 | 3 | 1 531 900 | |
| Inter-American Course on International Migration | | | 40 000 | | | | | | 40 000 | | | 40 000 | | | | | | 40 000 | |
| 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 | | | 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 | |
| Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition - 1035 Facility | | | 1 400 000 | | | | | | 1 400 000 | | | 2 700 000 | | | | | | 2 700 000 | |
| Coverage of UNDSS fees | | | 3 900 000 | | | | | | 3 900 000 | | | 4 300 000 | | | | | | 4 300 000 | |
| Unbudgeted Activities and Structures | | | 992 600 | | | | | | | | | 241 600 | | | | | | 241 600 | |
| Subtotal | 5 | | 10 893 700 | 39 | 22 | 6 936 700 | 44 | 22 | 16 837 800 | 5 | | 11 291 200 | 26 | 7 | 4 132 900 | 31 | 7 | 15 424 100 | |
| TOTAL | 61 | 160 | 28 500 000 | 512 | 3 950 | 174 642 980 | 573 | 4 110 | 202 130 380 | 66 | 176 | 31 000 000 | 406 | 3 520 | 150 959 200 | 472 | 3 696 | 181 959 200 | |

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

| | 2007 | | | | | | | | | | 2008 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----|---|----|-----|----|---|----|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|----|---|----|-----|----|----|----|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | 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 | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | 30 | 34 | | | | | 4 | | | 4 | 39 | 43 | |
| Iraq (based in Jordan) | | | 1 | | 9 | 3 | | | 13 | 40 | 53 | | | 1 | 2 | 10 | | | 13 | 40 | 53 | |
| Jordan | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 9 | 10 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 101 | 110 | |
| Kuwait | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Saudi Arabia | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Syrian Arabic Republic | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 8 | 9 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 46 | 51 | |
| MRF - Dakar, Senegal | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 14 | 16 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | 16 | 19 | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 25 | 27 | |
| Gambia | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | |
| Ghana | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 40 | 47 | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 8 | 59 | 67 | |
| Guinea | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 28 | 32 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 28 | 31 | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | |
| Nigeria | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 16 | 17 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 21 | 22 | |
| Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Senegal | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| MRF - Nairobi, Kenya | | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | | 20 | 182 | 202 | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 192 | 212 |
| Sudan | | | 1 | 1 | 26 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 56 | 249 | 305 | | | 1 | | 23 | 17 | 5 | | 46 | 180 | 226 |
| Uganda | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 15 | 16 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 20 | 21 | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 12 | 41 | 53 | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 83 | 91 |
| MRF - Pretoria, South Africa | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | 20 | 24 | | | | 1 | 5 | 3 | | 9 | 22 | 31 | |
| Angola | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | 6 | 57 | 63 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 10 | 13 | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 9 | 11 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 217 | 221 | |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| Zambia | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | 4 | 11 | 15 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 | |
| Zimbabwe | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | | 1 | 14 | 48 | 62 | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 11 | 83 | 94 |
| Technical Cooperation Specialist based in South Africa | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| IOM Ethiopia including SLM Addis Ababa | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 37 | 43 | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 34 | 40 | |
| Subtotal | | | 5 | 19 | 71 | 54 | 8 | 7 | 164 | 874 | 1038 | | | 6 | 22 | 69 | 44 | 14 | 6 | 161 | 1247 | 1408 |
| AMERICAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama Administrative Centre | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 14 | 17 | | | | | | | | 2 | 17 | 19 |
| MRF - Buenos Aires, Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 21 | | | | | | | | | 27 | 27 |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Chile | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 20 | | | | | | | | 1 | 26 | 27 |
| Uruguay | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| MRF - Lima, Peru | | | | | 1 | | | | | 11 | 155 | 166 | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | | 11 | 236 | 247 |
| Bolivia | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 71 | 76 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 43 | 45 |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 20 | 22 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| MRF - San José, Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 6 | 7 | |
| Guatemala | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 40 | 42 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 46 | 48 | |
| Honduras | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 9 | 10 | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | |
| Mexico | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | 1 | | | | | | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| MRF - Washington, D.C., United States | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 4 | 15 | 19 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 11 | 13 | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | |
| Haiti | | | | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | 9 | 59 | 68 | | | | 2 | 5 | 8 | | 15 | 63 | 78 | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| United States Country Missions | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 43 | 48 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 40 | 45 | |
| SLM - New York, United States | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Subtotal | | 1 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 46 | 493 | 539 | | 1 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 47 | 574 | 621 | |
| ASIA AND OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MRF - Bangkok, Thailand | | | 1 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 137 | 165 | | | 2 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 166 | 194 |
| Cambodia | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | 6 | 56 | 62 | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | 5 | 37 | 42 | |
| Indonesia | | | 2 | 9 | 21 | 23 | | 2 | 57 | 564 | 621 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 8 | 112 | 120 | |
| Myanmar | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 23 | 24 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 27 | 28 | |
| Viet Nam | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 87 | 102 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 15 | 95 | 110 | |
| MRF - Canberra, Australia | | | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 15 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 13 | 17 | |
| Nauru | | | | | 5 | 8 | 8 | | 21 | 41 | 62 | | | | | 3 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 50 | |
| Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MRF - Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 54 | 55 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 59 | 61 | |
| Nepal | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | | 4 | 19 | 259 | 278 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | | 7 | 62 | 69 | 69 |
| India | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 7 | 7 |

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

MC/2227

| | 2007 | | | | | | | | | | 2008 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----|---|----|-----|----|----|----|-----------|-------|-----------|----|----|---|----|-----|----|----|-----------|-------|----|-----------|---|-----|------|------|
| | Officials | | | | | | | | Employees | Total | Officials | | | | | | | | Employees | Total | | | | | | |
| | D2 | D1 | V | IV | III | II | I | UG | | | Sub-total | D2 | D1 | V | IV | III | II | I | | | UG | Sub-total | | | | |
| ASIA AND OCEANIA (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manila Administrative Centre | | | | 5 | 11 | 4 | | 1 | 21 | 138 | 159 | | | | | | | | 10 | 78 | 88 | | | | | |
| MRF - Manila, Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 73 | 85 | | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 6 | 12 | | | | | | | 6 | 36 | 42 | | | | | | |
| China, including Hong Kong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Administrative Region | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 8 | 10 | | | | | | | 2 | 8 | 10 | | | | | | |
| MRF - Islamabad, Pakistan | | | | 2 | 5 | 3 | | | 10 | 120 | 130 | | | | | | | 4 | 75 | 79 | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 3 | | 28 | 160 | 188 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 61 | 73 | | | | | | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 18 | 19 | | | | | | | | 15 | 15 | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 17 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 9 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 13 | 14 | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 32 | 33 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 30 | 31 | | | | | | |
| Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | 7 | 7 | | | | | | |
| IOM Japan including SLM Tokyo | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | | | 7 | 37 | 73 | 73 | 20 | 16 | 226 | 1763 | 1989 | | | | | | | 9 | 23 | 49 | 34 | 13 | 4 | 132 | 1033 | 1165 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MRF - Budapest, Hungary | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 13 | 15 | | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 12 | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | 5 | 28 | 33 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 21 | 24 | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | 7 | 7 | | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 19 | | | | | | | | 20 | 20 | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 10 | 12 | | | | | | | 2 | 7 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 12 | | | | | | | 3 | 16 | 19 | | | | | | |
| Kosovo Province, Serbia | | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | | 5 | 40 | 45 | | | | | | | 8 | 50 | 58 | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 13 | | | | | | | | 11 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 18 | 19 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | |
| MRF - Brussels, Belgium | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 43 | 52 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 48 | 54 | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 9 | 10 | | | | | | | | 1 | 12 | 13 | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 71 | 72 | | | | | | | 1 | 70 | 71 | | | | | | |
| Switzerland (Bern) | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | 5 | 8 | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 13 | | | | | | |
| MRF - Helsinki, Finland | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 14 | 16 | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 11 | | | | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 14 | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 76 | 78 | | | | | | | 2 | 16 | 18 | | | | | | |
| Belarus | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 19 | 20 | | | | | | | 1 | 19 | 20 | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Georgia | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 16 | 16 | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Moldova | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 40 | 43 | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 19 | 22 | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 21 | 24 | | | | | | | 3 | 14 | 17 | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | | | 2 | 10 | 53 | 63 | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 56 | 65 | | | | | |
| MRF - Rome, Italy | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 32 | 35 | | | | | | | | 4 | 40 | 44 | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 19 | 20 | | | | | | | | 2 | 17 | 19 | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 11 | | | | | | | | 11 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 13 | 15 | | | | | | | | 7 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 17 | 18 | | | | | | | | 2 | 25 | 27 | | | | | |
| Russian Federation | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 13 | 149 | 162 | | | | | | | 1 | 113 | 126 | | | | | | |
| Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Austria | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| IOM Germany including SLM Berlin | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 30 | | | | | | | | | 28 | 28 | | | | | |
| IOM United Kingdom including SLM London | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 73 | 74 | | | | | | | 1 | 77 | 78 | | | | | | |
| IOM France including SLM Paris | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| IOM Austria including SLM Vienna | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | | 3 | 25 | 28 | | | | | |
| Subtotal | | | 6 | 18 | 26 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 78 | 951 | 1029 | | | | | | | 7 | 19 | 33 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 83 | 828 | 911 |

| Service | Programme/Project | Region of Origin | Countries / Regions of Destination | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | 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 | | |
| <i>Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management</i> | Resettlement Assistance | Africa | 31 530 | 18 800 | 4 030 | 4 570 | | 465 | 360 | 60 | 1 020 | 1 065 | | | | | | 1 160 | |
| | | Middle East | 15 015 | 13 100 | 550 | 470 | | | 160 | 40 | 60 | 635 | | | | | | | |
| | | Latin America and the Caribbean | 2 160 | | 1 870 | | | 25 | | | | 265 | | | | | | | |
| | | North America | 3 120 | 3 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Asia and Oceania | 40 090 | 28 650 | 4 460 | 2 800 | | 100 | 880 | 500 | 1 480 | 1 020 | | | | | | | 200 |
| | | Europe | 12 955 | 11 330 | 1 140 | 440 | | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | 30 |
| | | Global | 630 | | | | 20 | | | 20 | | | 10 | | 140 | | | | 440 |
| | Subtotal | 105 500 | 75 000 | 12 050 | 8 280 | 20 | 590 | 1 400 | 620 | 2 560 | 3 000 | 10 | | 140 | | | | 1 830 | |
| | Repatriation Assistance | Africa | 425 | | | | | | | | | 425 | | | | | | | |
| | | Middle East | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| | | Latin America and the Caribbean | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | 80 | 10 | | | |
| | | Asia and Oceania | 10 | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | Europe | 120 | | | | | | | | | 10 | | 70 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| | Subtotal | 650 | | | | | | | | | 445 | 5 | 150 | 30 | 20 | | | | |
| | Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance | Africa | 7 000 | | | | | | | | | | 7 000 | | | | | | |
| | | Asia and Oceania | 100 | | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Subtotal | 7 100 | | | 100 | | | | | | | 7 000 | | | | | | |
| | Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management Total | | | 113 250 | 75 000 | 12 050 | 8 380 | 20 | 590 | 1 400 | 620 | 2 560 | 3 000 | 7 455 | 5 | 290 | 30 | 1 850 | |
| | <i>Regulating Migration</i> | Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments | Africa | 100 | | | | | | | | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | Latin America and the Caribbean | 1 700 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 700 | | | |
| | | | Asia and Oceania | 270 | | 10 | | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 170 | 10 | |
| Europe | | | 21 600 | 15 | 1 120 | 80 | | | | | | 3 195 | 2 980 | 3 000 | 3 620 | 7 590 | | | |
| Subtotal | | 23 670 | 15 | 1 130 | 80 | | | | | | 3 355 | 2 990 | 4 710 | 3 790 | 7 600 | | | | |
| Counter-trafficking | | Latin America and the Caribbean | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | | | | |
| | | Asia and Oceania | 380 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 380 | | | |
| | | Europe | 385 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 385 | |
| Subtotal | | 795 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 380 | 385 | | |
| Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building | | Latin America and the Caribbean | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 120 | | | |
| Subtotal | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 120 | | | | |
| Regulating Migration Total | | | 24 585 | 15 | 1 130 | 80 | | | | | | | 3 355 | 2 990 | 4 860 | 4 170 | 7 985 | | |
| <i>Facilitating Migration</i> | Labour Migration | Latin America and the Caribbean | 2 850 | | 2 000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 850 | |
| | | Subtotal | 2 850 | | 2 000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 850 | |
| | Migrant Processing and Integration | Africa | 5 170 | 1 010 | 360 | 2 380 | | 320 | 10 | 30 | 380 | 60 | | | | | | | 620 |
| | | Middle East | 135 | | | 135 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Latin America and the Caribbean | 8 730 | 1 010 | 2 200 | 360 | 1 470 | | | | | | | | 1 630 | | | 2 060 | |
| | | Asia and Oceania | 9 570 | 3 330 | 3 310 | 1 930 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 000 |
| | Europe | 845 | 50 | 550 | 215 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| Subtotal | 24 450 | 5 400 | 6 420 | 5 020 | 1 470 | 320 | 10 | 30 | 380 | 60 | | | 1 630 | | | 3 710 | | | |
| Facilitating Migration Total | | | 27 300 | 5 400 | 8 420 | 5 020 | 1 470 | 320 | 10 | 30 | 380 | 60 | | 1 630 | | | 4 560 | | |
| <i>General Programme Support</i> | Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants | Global | 115 | | | | | | | | | | 45 | 10 | | 60 | | | |
| General Programme Support Total | | | 115 | | | | | | | | | | 45 | 10 | | 60 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 165 250 | 80 415 | 21 600 | 13 480 | 1 490 | 910 | 1 410 | 650 | 2 940 | 3 060 | 10 855 | 3 005 | 6 780 | 4 260 | 14 395 | | |