

Brussels, 18 November 2011

## Cooperation with non-EU countries in the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility

*Since 2005, approximately 300 migration-related projects in non-EU countries have been funded by the European Commission, amounting to a value of €800 million.*

The following are a few examples covering the main areas of the Global Approach: legal migration; irregular migration and trafficking in human beings; migration and development; international protection and asylum.

<b>Republic of Moldova: Managing labour and return migration</b>
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EC contribution €3 million / Project period: 2009-2012
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- The project aims to facilitate the legal mobility between the Republic of Moldova and the EU and improve the reinsertion of migrants returning to Moldova.
- Amongst the achievements:
  - The functioning of the National Employment Agency of Moldova has been improved, with the set up of new channels of communication, such as an Intranet, aiming to offer quick access to useful and updated information and increase efficiency.
  - Personnel from the National Employment Agency have been trained and their capacities to advise potential migrants looking for jobs have been increased.
  - A Call Centre of the National Employment Agency of Moldova has been set up to further improve the quality of services to job seekers and potential migrants.
  - Job fairs and information campaigns have been organised in Italy and Germany on job opportunities on the Moldovan labour market, including by bringing together companies, job seekers and the Moldovan diaspora.

**Increasing the protection of migrant workers in the Russian Federation and enhancing the development impact of migration in South Caucasus**

EC contribution €2 million / Project period: 2007-2008

- The project is an example of an initiative covering cross-cutting thematic issues such as irregular migration, development and the rights of migrants.
- The project has ensured:
  - Access to information on admission rules, on procedures and on rights for migrant workers in target areas of the Russian Federation and in countries of origin (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia).
  - Increased membership of migrant workers to trade unions and improved services by trade unions to answer specific migrants' needs.
  - Better support by consular officials to migrant workers in distress.
  - An efficient Migration and Development strategy, with mechanisms for the contribution of the diasporas and returnees to the development of their country of origin and financial products to leverage remittances for long term development.

**Interactive Map on Irregular Migration Routes and Flows in Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean Region (I-Map)**

EC contribution: €1 million / Project period: 2007-2008

- The I-Map, at <https://www.imap-migration.org/>, provides a visualisation of the migratory situation in States around the Mediterranean. This project helps improving the management irregular flows of migration and the implementation of cooperation initiatives.
- The planned I-Maps are in place and have been useful for governments as a tool in monitoring and preventing irregular migration flows. It provides them with up-to-date data and in-depth analyses (involving Europol, Odysseus Academic Network, Frontex, INTERPOL, UNODC and UNHCR)
  - A follow-up project I-MAP II has been developed to cover data needs for migration from the East to the EU, and results are also in place in this region.

**Going back - Moving on: Economic and Social Empowerment of Migrants Including Victims of Trafficking Returned from EU countries**

EC contribution: €2.2 million / Project period: 2009-2012

- The project will contribute to the reduction of labour and sexual exploitation of migrants including victims of trafficking and provide support to a humane return and reintegration process in Thailand and the Philippines.
- By the end of the project:
  - Support to returning migrants who have experienced labour and sexual exploitation including victims of trafficking will have been improved in Thailand, the Philippines and the EU and neighbouring countries through enhanced cooperation among agencies and stakeholders.
  - Economical and social integration of returning migrants who have experienced labour and sexual exploitation will have been improved, contributing to protect them from further exploitation, including re-trafficking.

### **The EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative**

EC contribution: €15 million: Project period: 2008-2011

- The aim has been to reinforce the capacities of small scale actors (civil society organisations and local authorities) to be more effective in designing and implementing their migration and development initiatives. It should also facilitate networking and knowledge sharing among Migration and Development practitioners and the dissemination of recommendations to policy makers.
- 51 projects have been implemented in 16 countries (more on <http://www.migration4development.org/content/about-jmdi>). They contributed to:
  - Promote the use of migrant remittances for development, support the contribution of diasporas to the development of countries of origin, facilitate circular migration and prevent and reduce the negative effects of brain drain.
  - Strengthen capacities of civil society organisations to access funding and carry out projects.

### **The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration**

EU contribution: €8 million / Project period: 2010-ongoing

- The Observatory is an initiative of the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States, empowered by the International Organization for Migration and funded by the European Union. It will be able to produce much needed data on South-South ACP migration flows for migrants, researchers, civil society, general public, governments and policy-makers.
- 12 pilot countries are concerned so far (Angola, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Tanzania, Timor-Leste and Trinidad and Tobago) but it is foreseen that other countries will join the process. Launched in 2010, this initiative (<http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/>) will further consolidate knowledge in areas including:
  - The impact of South-South migration on human development;
  - South-South remittances;
  - Diaspora mapping;
  - South-South labour migration;
  - The impact of internal migration on development;
  - Forced migration as a consequence of natural disasters;
  - Irregular migration in ACP countries, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants;
  - The environment, climate change and migration in ACP countries;
  - Cross-cutting issues, such as health, gender, human rights and other topics.

### **Strengthening Protection and Durable Solutions for Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Egypt**

EC contribution €500,000 / Project period: 2006-2007

- The project has been supporting institutional capacity-building, to allow the gradual transfer of refugee status determination and assistance to the Egyptian government.
- With this initiative:
  - The knowledge and skills of officials from government departments, the judiciary, and NGOs on international refugee protection standards and durable solutions have been strengthened.
  - An environment more conducive to the reception and humane treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees has been created through public information campaigns.
  - Effective support for refugees has improved through the building up of a network of human rights NGOs and other civil society actors that are able to speak out when international standards are not respected.
  - The economical, social and cultural integration of refugees has been improved through increased access to education, vocational training, and job placement opportunities
  - Local NGOs have increased knowledge, technical expertise and management skills to provide effective service delivery to refugee populations.
  - Refugee community organisations have been supported to be more efficient in meeting the needs of their members and offer professional and sustainable services.