



Ad-Hoc Query on information-, sensibilization- and prevention campaigns in countries of origin

Requested by BE EMN NCP on 23th December 2009

Responses from AT, BE, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, LV, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK, UK (17 in Total)

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1. Background Information

The Belgian Immigration Office would like to make a comparative study of information- sensibilization- and prevention campaigns organised by European Union Member States in third countries concerning irregular migration and the method used to evaluate these campaigns.

These campaigns seek a sustainable solution for the irregular migration flows. The aim is to prevent irregular migration through information dissemination. The information focuses on the risks and realities of irregular migration but also on the channel of legal migration in order to send a balanced message.

Different means can be used to reach this aim such as: theatre, film, coverage by the local media (TV, radio), brochures, billboards, flyers, ...

These campaigns could have been implemented by the official authorities or by a third partner (f.i. the International Organisation for Migration). It is also possible that the campaign has been the result of a collaboration between two or more states.

Has your country in the past organised such campaigns in any third country aimed on preventing illegal migration to your country?




If yes, in which countries and was the campaign followed by an evaluation?

Would it also be possible to give the contact details (telephone number and mail address) of the service or person to contact to gather more information on this subject.

Please note that a similar question has been asked by the BE NCP in October 2008 (Summary of Replies: see annex)





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2. Responses¹




		Wider Dissemination?	
	Belgium	Yes	<p>Belgian Prevention & Information campaigns, most of them implemented by IOM:</p> <p>Scope: preventing irregular/illegal migration to Belgium Content: sensitization (through television, theatre, ..) of local authorities and NGO's, press conferences, technical assistance...</p> <p>2000-2001: Slovakia, Kazakhstan, Balkan, Russia. 2002-2003: Slovakia, Russia, South-Caucasus, Albania, Kosovo, FYROM, 2003-2004: Russia, Romania 2005: Tunisia – AENEAS 2006: Congo 2007: Congo 2008: India (Punjab), Cameroon</p> <p>Only the project in Slovakia and the Balkan project were followed by an evaluation: projects should have more specific goals, target groups should be more specified and only big campaigns can generate a dissuasive effect. Information en prevention campaigns should be part of a general strategy. In general it is very difficult to establish whether a campaign had an impact on the irregular migration stream coming from certain regions/countries.</p> <p>Contact: Ilobel@dofi.fgov.be</p>
	Bulgaria		
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p><u>2007 – UKRAINE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organized by the Ministry of the Interior • implemented by Caritas Czech Republic (in cooperation with partner organisations in Ukraine) • aim: enhancing awareness of labour migrants on labour market and residence in the Czech Republic • form: distribution of information materials, building of information/assistant centres, public seminars • evaluated

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

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			<p><u>2007-2008 – UKRAINE (interconnected project)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs • implemented by Caritas Czech Republic and IOM Prague • aim: preventing illegal employment brokering • form: building of an assistant system • evaluated <p><u>2009-2010 – MOLDOVA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organized by the Ministry of the Interior • implemented by IOM Prague • aim: reintegration assistance, strengthening competence of re-emigrants and families of emigrants in financial affairs • form: distribution of printed information materials • the campaign is under way <p><u>2009 – MONGOLIA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organized by the Ministry of the Interior • implemented by IOM Prague • aim: enhancing awareness of labour migrants on labour market and residence in the Czech Republic • form: information campaign in printed media and TV • evaluated and proposed for continuation (see below) <p><u>2010 – MONGOLIA (continuation project)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organized by the Ministry of the Interior • implemented by IOM Prague • aim: as above • form: distribution of a documentary movie on Mongolian labour migration to the Czech Republic (and as above) • the campaign is under way <p>Detailed information and contacts to gather more information are available from the CZ NCP on demand.</p>
	Denmark		
	Germany	Yes	As to our knowledge government institutions have not conducted such information campaigns in third countries to prevent irregular migration.
	Estonia	Yes	In 2010 the answer is the same: NO we don't have such campaigns.
	Ireland	Yes	Ireland has not conducted any publicity campaigns of the sort referred to in the query

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	Greece		
	Spain	Yes	<p>Spain does not carry out information and prevention campaigns in the strict sense in which these are defined in the question posed by Belgium – that is, campaigns organised and executed by Spanish institutions – but rather, Spain has signed cooperation agreements concerning immigration matters with diverse countries of origin which include, amongst other purposes, the prevention of illegal immigration.</p> <p>These agreements were signed, in an initial phase, with those Spanish-speaking countries having the greatest affluence of migrants toward Spain, with some countries which are not members of the European Union, and subsequently, with countries from sub-Saharan Africa from which large numbers of migrants arrive trying to enter illegally through the Spanish coastline.</p> <p>In this way, agreements have been signed with Colombia, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic in 2001; with Gambia and Guinea in 2006; with Mauritania, Cape Verde and Mali in 2007; and with Niger and Guinea Bissau in 2008.</p> <p>These agreements set forth collaboration between Spain and these countries from which a large number of foreigners travel toward Spain in order for the country of origin to provide information and guidance on legal migration channels and on the risks inherent to illegal migration. These agreements also foresee the carrying out of awareness-raising campaigns on the risks of illegal migration and on human trafficking.</p> <p>Also worth highlighting are the agreements with Senegal, Morocco and Algeria on UAMs.</p> <p>However, there is no record as to an evaluation of these bilateral agreements having been carried out.</p> <p>In September 2007, the Ministry of Labour and Immigration launched in Senegal a Public Awareness Campaign about Illegal Immigration, in collaboration with the IOM (International Organisation for Migration) and the European Commission.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>France leads a firm policy towards illegal immigration. In that respect, IOM France in partnership with the OFII (French Office for Immigration and Integration) and the UK Border Agency has set up the ‘Global Project in Calais’ since January 2007 which provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the dissemination of objective information on the risks and realities of illegal migration to the UK; - and counselling for assisted voluntary returns and reintegration of illegal migrants. <p>This project addresses the problem of illegal migrants in the French area of Calais (called the Calaisis) trying to illegally cross the Channel. It provides migrants with objective information on the new realities of migration in the United Kingdom and on the real dangers of illegal crossings. The purpose of the dissemination of this information is to establish a dialogue with migrants in extreme difficulty and promote human and legal alternatives, such as the program of assisted voluntary return of the OFII.</p> <p>The OFII has a double function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it ensures the implementation of assisted voluntary returns of foreigners who want to return home and participate in specific programs to assist economic reintegration;








EMN Ad-Hoc Query: Trends in International Migration

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			<p>- then it offers a financial support to migrants wishing to start a small business in their country of origin.</p> <p>Since late May 2009, IOM France offers to migrants wishing to voluntarily return to their country of origin to benefit from reintegration assistance. Depending on their personal circumstances, this assistance can support the creation of a small business, job training, work placement or resumption of study. The objective of this new reintegration assistance is to make the return of beneficiaries in their country of origin sustainable through their involvement in an income generating activity.</p> <p>The 'Global Project in Calais' does not consist in an information, sensibilization or prevention campaign in a third country but it aims at preventing illegal migration at the national level.</p>
	Italy		
	Cyprus		
	Latvia	Yes	Latvia has not organized information campaigns in any third country aimed on preventing illegal migration to Latvia.
	Lithuania		
	Luxembourg		
	Hungary	Yes	<p>Hungary does not organize prevention campaigns in specific third countries.</p> <p>In the last couple of years IOM Budapest implemented several projects aiming to raise awareness of potential victims of human trafficking (especially women and children) to the risks of illegal migration and human trafficking. The target group included potential Hungarian emigrants and also third-country nationals present illegally or legally in the territory of Hungary. More information about these projects can be found under http://www.iom.hu/bpprojects/rm_completed.html. However, these projects and awareness raising campaigns were carried out in Hungary, not in specific third countries.</p> <p>It could be mentioned furthermore, that for instance in the framework of the mobility partnership with Moldova, Hungary held a training in February 2009 for the staff of the Moldovan Ministry of Interior. The training focused inter alia on the fight against illegal migration (including the fight against human smuggling and trafficking in human beings, voluntary and forced return, carriers' liability, sanctions against employers) and consisted of the following main points: the legal background at EU-level and in Hungary (main provisions and implementing authorities), migratory routes and trends in Hungary concerning illegal migration.</p>
	Malta		
	Netherlands		
	Austria	No	The NCP answered but requested no further dissemination beyond EMN and COM.
	Poland	Yes	Some activities aimed at sharing information concerning Poland were undertaken by IOM Bureau in Warsaw (in the Balkan region and in the Southern Asia). In the framework of network "Migrant Service Centre" information on conditions for legalisation of stay in Poland,

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			<p>possibility of legal employment and useful links to some governmental institutions (for example : the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy) were provided.</p> <p>Moreover, in 2008 and 2009 (during summer months) the Ministry of Interior and Administration together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs– via consular posts in Ukraine and the Russian Federation, the source countries of victims of human trafficking and forced labour, – disseminated the bilingual leaflets containing the most useful information on work in Poland. The target groups were nationals of above mentioned countries, wishing to work in Poland, who submitted visa applications.</p>
	Portugal	Yes	<p>In 2008 PT launched, with the cooperation of national authority's a campaign named "Não estás à venda" in Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Guinea-Bissau, proceed to the training of trainers and provision of tools, well adapted to practical realities.</p> <p>No evaluation was made.</p>
	Romania		
	Slovenia	Yes	Slovenia didn't implement any such campaigns yet.
	Slovak Republic	Yes	Slovak Republic did not organise such campaigns in any third country aimed at preventing illegal migration to the SK.
	Finland	Yes	<p>Finland has not organised any campaigns in COI in order to prevent illegal migration to Finland. Some diplomatic missions have, however, organised some small scale campaigns. For example in Romania a prevention campaign was organised by the Finnish diplomatic mission to ease the massive influx of Romanian beggars to Finland.</p> <p>(The Ministry of the Interior set up on 4 April 2008 a working group to assess the national need to harmonise the actions of authorities in dealing with beggars. The group was also asked to make development proposals and prepare any necessary instructions or legislative amendments. The working group was set up based on the proposal made by the Helsinki City Board to the Government concerning the introduction of necessary measures to harmonise the practices of authorities in dealing with beggars. The working group announced then that steps must be taken to ensure that Finnish missions abroad can provide general information about the need for the European Health Insurance Card (the Social Insurance Institution of Finland, KELA) and about job opportunities and working conditions in Finland (the Ministry of Employment and the Economy).)</p>
	Sweden	Yes	Sweden has not organised any campaigns in any third country in recent years.
	United Kingdom	No	The NCP answered but requested no further dissemination beyond EMN and COM.