

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON MIGRATION IDOM

HOTLINE SERVICE FINAL REPORT



Information Dissemination On Migration (IDOM)

1. INTRODUCTION

In October 2006, a hotline service has been launched in the framework of the IDOM project's information campaign. Its principal aim is to influence positively the strategy and to orient the choices of potential emigrants in Egypt. It provides information about existing opportunities for legal emigrants but also about the risks of illegal migration.¹ During the first four months of this activity, the hotline proved to be an effective and reliable service to raise the awareness about the reality of migration.

Composed of qualified staff, the line worked as an information desk able to answer even more technical questions which could concern the migration policies adopted by the different countries (in and outside the Schengen Area) or the procedures regarding the application procedures for the entry visa. It also provided assistance for migrants to get in contact with governmental institutions dealing with migration and foreign representative bodies based in Egypt.

The reliability acquired by the service, moreover, played a leading role in making the service a sort of permanent "open window" on the needs and requests of potential Egyptian migrants. This enabled the hotline staff to conduct a survey that can be conceived as a first step of a more detailed research aiming at defining a governmental migration strategy. The survey, as it has been organised, can help to:

- understand the main tendencies and attitudes of the potential Egyptian migrants
- detect the weakness and lacks existing in the institutional and technical apparatus dealing with migration
- sketch a profile of the potential illegal Egyptian migrants.

This report presents and elaborates on the results of the study conducted during the implementation of the hotline service. The first part will concentrate on the main findings of the survey: a portrait of the potential Egyptian migrant will be done. The second part will focus on the requests that these potential migrants formulated to the hotline. This part will also list their complaints and remarks about the quality of the services provided by the concerned foreign and governmental institutions dealing with migration. The third part will attempt to sketch a profile of the Egyptian potential illegal migrant as a result of the lack of institutional and informational support that the existing institutional setting fail to give to the would-be migrant. The conclusions are an assessment of the hotline service.

¹ This activity is continuously, thanks to the daily press review of Egyptian newspapers carried out by the Emigration Sector itself. The press review concerning political, social, and economic issues related to contemporary Egypt, created already a database on migration issues which constitutes the frame of reference for the hotline service.

1 - The survey

The survey has been conducted during a period of three months (November 2006 - January 2007) and includes an amount of 700 questionnaires. The standard questionnaire was composed of simple and short questions elaborated in such a way that they could be easily understood by the respondent; at the same time, satisfy the needs of the research objective of the hotline. The elaboration of the different questions is a result of a cross-checked work with other surveys carried out in Egypt.² Its improvement, however, has been entrusted to a daily-based extra-work which has taken into account the answers and the reactions of the respondents. It includes questions concerning different fields, ranging from the collection of general personal data to the more detailed questions about the professional situation or level of education of the caller. It was structured as follows:

General data

- age
- marital status
- education
- work
- governorate of origin
- skills

Migration decision

- Reasons of the decision to leave
- Country of desired migration
- Reasons for the choice of the country
- Kind of migration (temporary or permanent)
- Presence of friends or relatives in the country of desired migration

Awareness about migration issue

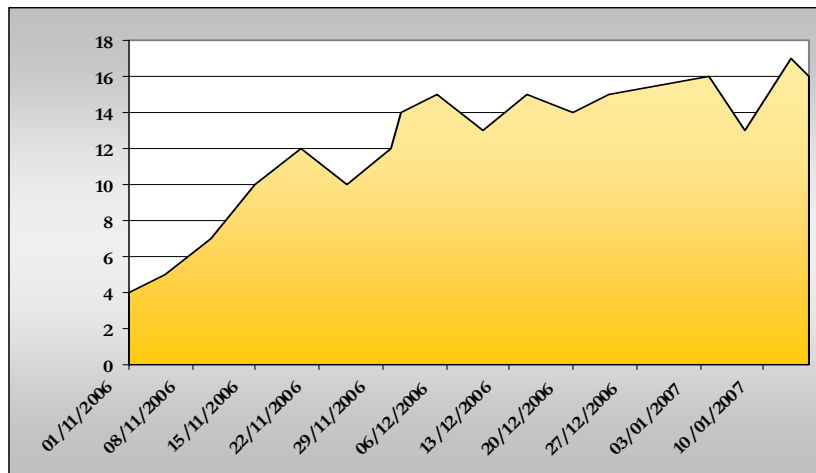
- awareness of the risks of illegal migration
- awareness of benefits of legal migration
- sources of their information

A bilingual version (English and Arabic) of the gathered data is available on the archive of the Ministry. The data entry, tabulation, computer editing and statistical analysis are a work in progress, ensured by the service.

² See *Attitudes of Egyptian Youth Towards Migration to Europe*, IDOM Project, Agenzia Italiana, Cairo, 2006; Talani, L. S., *Why Do Migrants Leave Their Country? The case of Egypt*, British Academy, Cairo, 2003.

Call frequency

From November to December, the number of received calls has more than tripled (from 70 to 300). With the publication of feature articles and columns on widely-circulated newspapers, the TV spot campaign and Radio teaser, the number of calls became outstanding. As it can be seen from the following chart, the average of received calls, turned from 4 to 14 calls per day. The peaks of incoming calls during these months correspond to the publication of articles in newspapers, as it can be seen by comparing the media campaign in the appendix n. 4.



The total number of received calls, expected to reach the amount of 1000 calls at the end of IDOM project (February 2006), makes sense in statistical terms. The sample of the questionnaires collected has proved to be an important tool to determine and analyze some attitudes of Egyptian towards migration. In the following section will be given a profile of the Egyptian potential migrant as it emerges through the survey carried out during these months. The profile largely confirms the one outlined by different studies conducted by agencies of statistics or researchers' organization.³

³ CAPMAS (1987), S. Talani Leila, *Globalisation, Marginalisation, and Illegal Muslim Migration to the EU*, UCLA International Studies, Los Angeles, 2005.

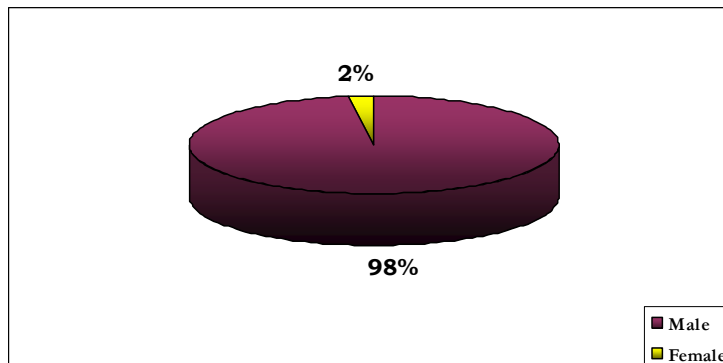
1.2 - The profile of the Egyptian potential migrant

The Egyptian potential migrants, far from representing a random group of the Egyptian society, appear as a selected sample in terms of sex, age and educational status. The following pies may contribute to a better understanding of the finding of the hotline service.

1.2.1 - Sex

The majority of potential migrants who called the service were males (98%).

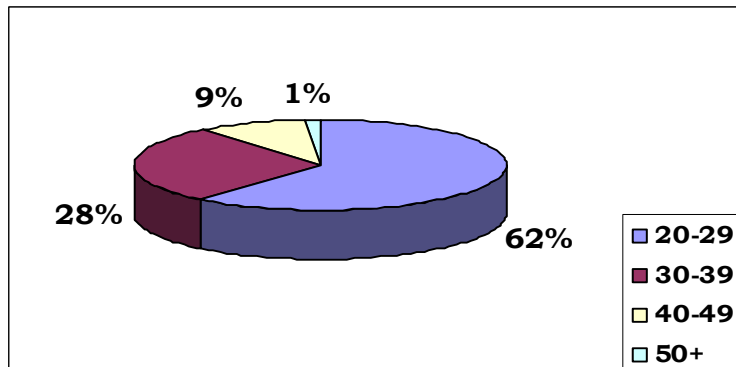
Pie I - Sex



1.2.2 - Age

The biggest part of them is composed by young people between 20 and 30 year.

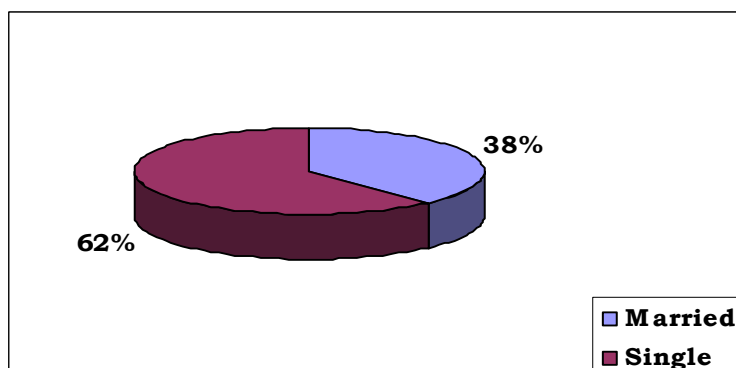
Pie II - Age



1.2.3 - Marital Status

As far as their marital status concerns, 62% of the callers are married.

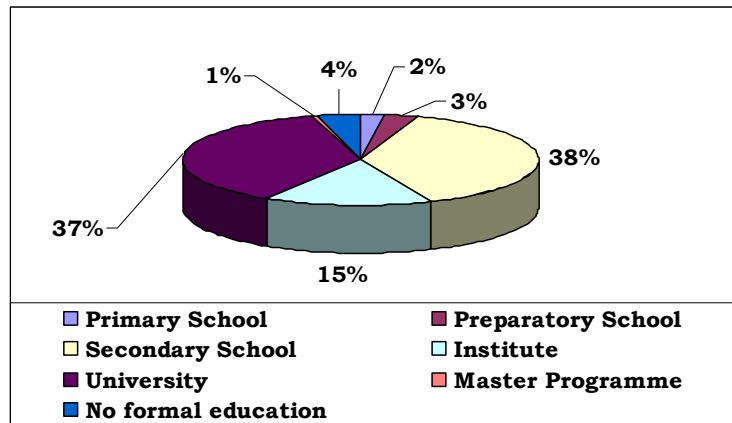
Pie III - Marital Status



1.2.4 - Education

In addition to this, the figures related to educational level, show that most of potential migrants who called the service have completed at least the secondary school. The percentage of callers who graduated their studies is quite high (37%), as the percentage of those who completed just the secondary school (38%). 6% of them had a primary or preparatory level of education. Only 4% of the callers had no formal education.

Pie IV – Education

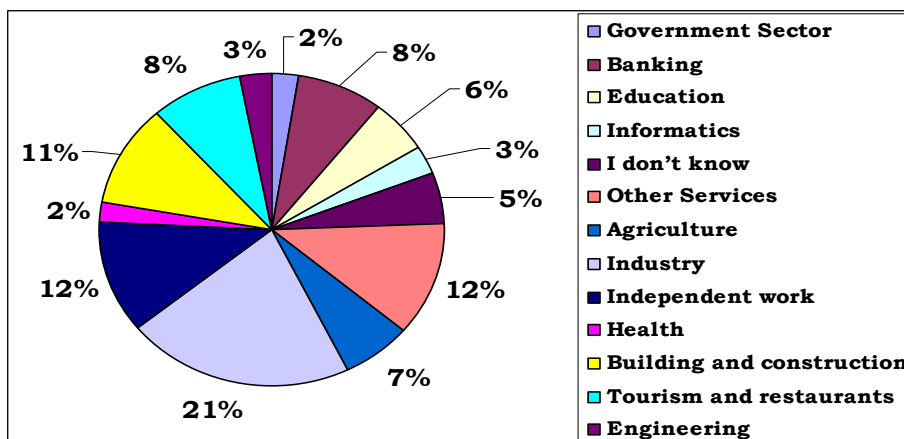


1.2.5 - Economic activity.

Due to high rate of instability in the private sector, in general terms, the potential migrants are composed by people who are employed in a work less qualified than the profession they studied for. In 70% of the cases they are not satisfied by their salary. It is for these reasons that the chance to find a better remunerated job, or more job opportunities in western countries seems to be a very important 'pull factor' for all the Egyptians who are not satisfied with their job situation.

In terms of insertion in the labour-market of the receiving countries, potential migrants expected to work first and fore mostly in the services sector or as qualified and skilled workers.

Pie V - Skills

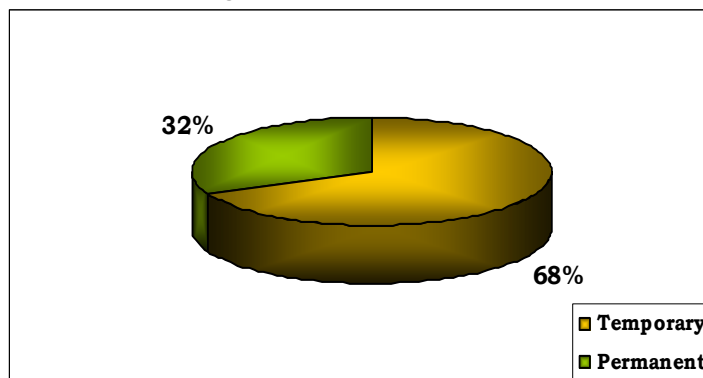


1.2.6 - Kind of migration

In general it seems that the level and kind of education plays an important role in choosing the kind of migration. At least in our sample the potential migrants who want to leave permanently, tend to be highly educated and mostly engineers and commercial consultants.

As far as concerns the people who want to leave temporary, they are mostly skilled workers who achieved the secondary level of education. The percentage showing the preference for the two different kinds of migration is indicated in the following pie.

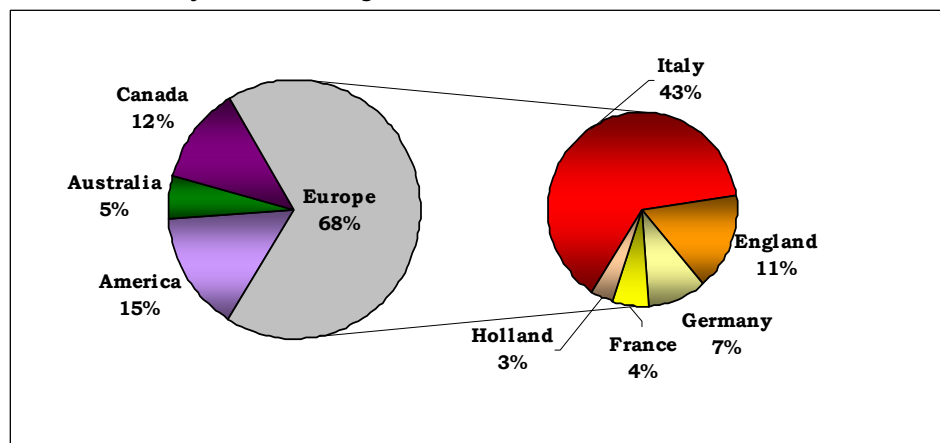
Pie VI – Kind of migration



1.2.7 - Country of desired migration

Apart from the presence of relatives or friends who preceded them in the eventual receiving countries, another factor playing an important role in their choice is given by the admission policies and the job opportunities existing in the potential receiving country. The fact, that Italy is the most desired country, can be explained through the circumstance that, in most cases, the callers are aware of the existence of the IMIS project, which offers facilities to inform about and to apply for job opportunities there.

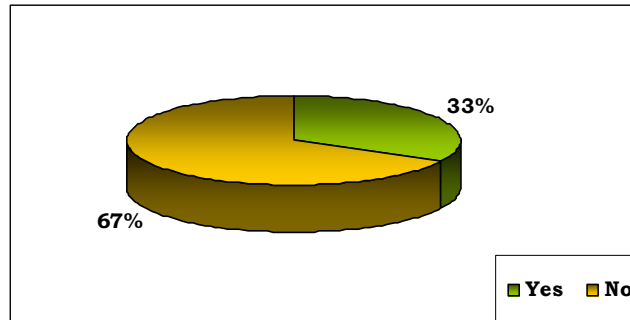
Pie VII – Country of desired migration



1.2.8 - Language knowledge

Generally the callers are not aware of the importance of the language in the migration experience. Only 33% of the callers know the language of the destination country.

Pie VIII – Language knowledge



A basic knowledge of English considered as a *passepartout* language is although a characteristic very frequently to find among callers. A part from the migrants who choose an English speaking country (16%) and who can all speak a fluent or intermediate English, 53% of the callers know this language instead of that of the desired country of migration.

In addition to being a useful tool for the IDOM project - acting as an observatory on tendencies and attitudes of Egyptian potential migrants - the hotline provides assistance to its users as well. This enables us to know and understand the main needs and request of Egyptian potential migrants. In the following section, a brief review of the requests received by the hotline will be done.

2 - The potential Egyptian emigrants and their needs.

Generally the users referred to the hotline service to obtain information about the visa application procedures. Often they did not have an idea of the steps to fulfil in order to obtain the authorization to migrate. Following the publication of articles on the newspapers, the main requests concerned the job opportunities existing in Italy, the labour market situation of the country and the effectiveness of the job matchmaking process launched by the IMIS project (phase I) on the website of the Egyptian Ministry of Manpower and Emigration. Most of the callers wanted to know more about the following details:

- the profile of workers which the Italian enterprises are looking for
- the employment procedures
- the job application procedures
- the kind of contract they can receive

- the way in which the selections of workers are organised
- the existing deadlines for this job's matchmaking procedures.

Moreover, a very frequent question concerned the reliability of the service: It seems that the callers do not have confidence in the governmental services, mainly because of precedent negative experiences. The analysis of received requests underlines a strong will of the Egyptian emigrants to have a better assistance from the institutions involved in the management of migration matters.

A lack of institutional services providing assistance and information to the people who want to migrate has been identified. The potential migrants don't know who to address for help and assistance. Up to 60% of the persons who called the hotline therefore strongly appealed for the establishment of an official service of support and orientation in the legal procedures of migration. Red tapes and difficulty to obtain even general information have been reported.

Furthermore, the most callers were not aware of migration procedures even if they claim their right to have such information. Generally they considered the institutions dealing with migration as inadequate. Up to 70% of the callers referred to their friends instead of an institution in order to obtain information. Although they would have preferred to rely on institutional support.

The hotline, according to the terms of reference of the IDOM project, tried successfully to work as a tool, able to fill the gap between migrants' expectations and the existing institutional setting.

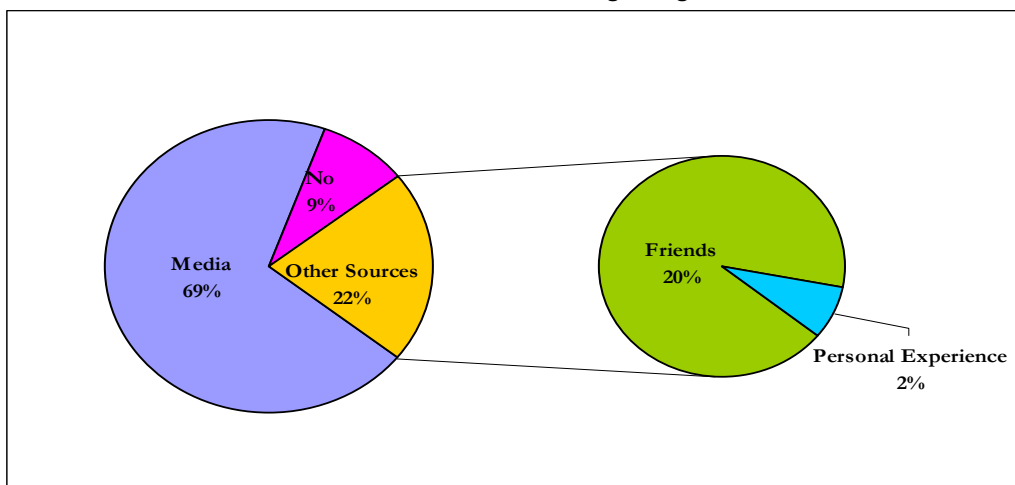
2.1 Awareness of risks and hazards of illegal migration

In spite of this lack of information, the overwhelming majority of the callers were familiar with the risks and hazards of illegal migration. In this case, the main source of information was the media (69%). Only 9% of the callers contacted the hotline because they ignored the subject.

Several callers have learned through personal or indirect experience the risks of illegal migration. 22% of the callers had a friend who crossed the undetected Libyan border and died in the sea or came back because he or she got detected by the police.

The following pie illustrates the sources of information on illegal emigration.

Pie IX– Sources of information about the risks of illegal migration



Moreover some callers contacted the line because they had already been reached by intermediaries of groups involved in organizing illegal migration to Europe. In this case they called the line to obtain help. However, even if a sort of awareness about the risks of illegal migration exists, it does not seem to be a real deterrent, which is able to persuade the potential migrants to stand back from this illegal but feasible alternative: struck by hard conditions to look for a job abroad and locked by the very strict European or western migration policies, they start to think of illegal migration as the only possibility to improve their condition.

Another factor playing a leading role in the decision to migrate illegally seems to be the lack of information about the mechanism of western regularization programs. Sometimes the callers mentioned positive experiences of illegal immigration. They told about some friends of them, who have either entered a country legally and then fallen out of legal status or entered a country illegally -crossing a border undetected or with false document. In both of the cases they achieved to regularize their position thanks to regularization programs existing in the receiving country.

All these people ignored, that these programs are exceptional measures even if they tend to consider permanent residency for the unauthorized population. On the other side, when characterized by large-scale model, they do not provide long term solution to the migrant workers exploitation, or permanent residency in the country. Furthermore, a new regularization program, such as the one adopted in Italy, subordinates the legalization procedure to the repatriation of illegal migrants: they will be forced to re-apply for the visa entry procedures from their countries.

All this information has been regularly provided during the service in order to remove some false believes which can ease the decision of migrating illegally.

The lack of information together with the weaknesses of the existing institutional settings can be considered among the variables playing an important role at the origin of the decision to embark on an illegal migration path. In the following part there is an attempt to sketch a portrait of the potential illegal migrant just as it emerged from the survey.

3 - The profile of potential illegal migrant

Even if young people between 18 and 40 years have been identified as a high risk group⁴ which may fall a prey to well organized and integrated trafficking networks, the finding of the hotline survey may make this profile more detailed.

Among the users of the service there was a restricted group that has been identified as a potential target of these well organized but illegal networks. Regardless to their age, the identified group was composed by people from rural and urban areas outside of Cairo and Alexandria. They did not have any formal education or were low educated.⁵ Some of them are holders of a secondary technical school diploma, working in less remunerated⁶ and less qualified positions. Unskilled workers, like porters, taxi drivers, waiters or security men are compelled by the instability of Egyptian labour market to change their work often. So doing, they have no chance to improve their skills in one specific field. Responsible for the household budget and uninformed neither about the situation they have to face in the migration country, nor about conditions of the labour market there, they conceive the migration as a sole way to improve their economic condition. They are ready to work in every field without taking into account the main requests of European labour market which on the contrary takes its doors open only for qualified and skilled workers. This *factotum* man is the typical sample of potential migrant who can be exploited by trafficking networks and who will become part of the underground economy in the receiving country.

Conclusions and recommendations.

It can be said, that the service worked in a way to achieve a big aim: it became a point of reference for the potential migrants in their migration choices. This can be measured by the frequency to which the line has been contacted by the same callers more than one time: they referred to the service as a desk which helps them in obtaining additional

⁴ Cfr., “Attitudes of Egyptian Youth Towards migration To Europe 2006”, research study carried out for the IDOM project, Agenzia Italiana, Cairo, 2006

⁵ Primary or preparatory school level.

⁶ The wage’s range went from 250 to 500 E.P. per month. The data concerning the average wages in Egypt can be compared with the statistical studies carried out by the CAPMAS agency.

information about a specific subject or even in fulfilling the procedures for their entry visa application.

Thus the growing number of calls has been a positive feedback for the quality and effectiveness of the methods used by the service, but also has been a clear indicator of the needs which the Egyptians have of a reliable service able to orient and help them, before they leave.

Furthermore the requests and complaints received suggested the weakness points of the existing management migration regime: it showed that although Egypt is a country who has a comprehensive legislation on migration⁷ and has been engaged in the last years in improving its migration policy, the migration management system still needs to be strengthened.

At this effect, it would be suitable to sustain the hotline as a permanent service, in the frame of the IMIS plus project or, in a longer perspective, as a desk belonging to the Ministry's Sector for Migration and Manpower. The aim of its activities in this frame will be twofold:

- To work as a permanent informational *guichet* able to support and assist the Egyptian migrants.
- To periodically produce a study able to contribute in defining an effective governmental strategy on the migration matter.

⁷ Eurostat Working Paper, *International Migration Statistics in Mediterranean Countries* (3/1998/E/n.12)

Annex 2

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON MIGRATION IDOM

FINAL REPORT PILOT PROJECT



Information Dissemination On Migration (IDOM)



**Pioneers Society for
Development**
Registered in the Ministry of
Social Cohesion under
608/2005



جمعية الرواد للتنمية
هيئة غير حكومية مسجلة بوزارة
التضامن الاجتماعي 2005/608

Egyptian Youth and the Risk of Irregular Migration: Local Media Campaign Fayoum Governorate

December 2006 – January 2007

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Many individuals and entities contributed to the production of this report and the local media campaign implemented by the Pioneers Society for Development in Fayoum Governorate. Special thanks go to Mrs. Magda Abdel Rahman, National Project director Information Dissemination on Migration Project (IDOM), and the Head of the Emigration Sector, Ministry of Manpower and Emigration and Mr. Bruno Botta, the International Director of the IDOM Project. Thanks go also to Professor Nesma El-Batreek, IDOM Media Campaign Consultant and Dr. Ayman Zohry, IDOM Demographic Consultant for providing guidelines and support for the local implementation of the Fayoum Media Campaign. The contribution of the Emigration Sector staff and professionals are highly appreciated. In this regard, we thank the researchers of the Emigration Sector Mr. Sherif El-Halawany and Mr. Wael Farrag for their contribution to the training of local media campaign facilitators and presenters.

At the governorate level, the Pioneers Society for Development acknowledges and appreciates the support that received from the Governor of Fayoum Mr. Magdy Koubaissi and Mr. Samir Awad, Head of Ministry of Interior Directorate, and Local administration and Units involved in the implementation of the Campaign. Special thanks go to Mr. Tareq Mo'men, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Social Cohesion and Mr. Hussein El-Syaed, Head of NGO Department. The space is limited to mention all names of those who contributed to the success of this Local Media Campaign, but without a highly qualified implementation team, , this work could have not be done; thanks to all of those who made it possible to have this work done.

Fayoum Project Director

Saeed Kassem

Head of Pioneers Society

Alyaa Sabeh Hussein

PREFACE

As part of the Information Dissemination on Migration Project (IDOM) activities that aim to raise awareness of Egyptian youth on issues related to illegal migration, the Pioneers Society for Development, an active NGO located in Fayoum Governorate, implemented a local media campaign that depends of face-to-face communication with target population to raise their awareness regarding illegal migration and its hazards. The project too place between 15 December 2006 and 10 January 2007. The project was a mixture of face-to-face communications through direct meetings and seminars with target population, and printed materials distribution to reach larger number of target population. A survey was carried out using two standard questionnaires (before and after seminars and meetings with youth) to evaluate and assess the project. This report documents the program implementation and evaluation of this project.

FAYOUM LOCAL DISSEMINATION CAMPAIGN

This local dissemination campaign in Fayoum governorate aims at reducing the irregular immigration and its negative effects through providing accurate information. The overall goal of this campaign is to contribute to the efforts of the Government of Egypt to counter irregular migration by raising public awareness through information dissemination activities in one of the major migrants' sending governorate in Egypt (Fayoum Governorate). This document presents a detailed report on the implementation of this campaign. It includes description of the main interventions with dates and locations of implementation.

TRAINING OF DISSEMINATION STAFF:

The Pioneers Society for Development (PSD) started the local dissemination campaign by conducting a two-day workshop for a selected group of development specialists in the governorate to equip them with the tools and knowledge to conduct dissemination and awareness raising sessions and seminars in the villages and cities of the governorate. The workshop took place in Fayoum City on Friday and Saturday 15-16 December 2006 in the City of Fayoum. The training included information on the IDOM project and its activities at the local level, the IDOM survey on attitudes of Egyptian youth towards migration to Europe, methods of information dissemination and face-to-face communications. In addition to lectures, seminars and discussions, role playing and multimedia methods were utilized in the training. The training was supported by the IDOM Project senior staff including the National and the International Directors, IDOM consultants, and Emigration Sector researchers, in addition to the Pioneer Society Members of Board and the Local Program Manager. The Local Administration Authorities headed by the Governor of Fayoum were behind the Local Project and provided full support for the project. Schedule of the training is given in Appendix 1 below.

DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES:

The Fayoum Media Campaign was a mixture of face-to-face communications through seminars, and distribution of locally tailored printed materials. Some 300 seminars were conducted in the different districts of the governorates including urban and rural areas. Below is a description of these activities.

CONDUCTING DISSEMINATION SEMINARS:

Some 300 seminars were conducted as part of the face-to-face communication plan. These seminars were attended by 6,663 participants aged between 18 and 40 years old with 663 participants more than the planned number. The total number comprises 111% of the target number in the Workplan. The seminars focused on the following points:

1. Negative effects of Illegal migration on youth and their families
2. Ways of combating illegal migration
3. Opportunities and procedures of legal migration

Seminars were conducted in local administration units, youth clubs, community development societies (NGOs), and other places where youth are found. The presenters communicated interactively with youth and answered their questions and inquiries about the different aspects of legal and illegal migration and the opportunities of migrating legally. Schedule of the seminars with places of implementation and number of audience are given in Appendix 2 below.



Youth in a Seminar at El-Amria village

PROMOTING THE HOTLINE AND THE WEBSITE

In addition, the hotline of the Emigration Sector was announced and promoted through all the campaign activities. Youth who are seeking migration were directed to consult the Emigration Sector's Website in order to get benefit of the variety of services and opportunities available legally through the website. Detailed method of using the services was explained in the flyers that were distributed. The campaign directed traffic from Fayoum Governorate to the Emigration Sector's Website and the Hotline service.



Printed materials to promote the Hotline and the ES Website

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATERIALS

Associated with conducting dissemination sessions, thousands of different printed materials were distributed to convey the campaign message to a large number of audience and beneficiaries. Printed materials included wall posters, flyers, calendars, pamphlets, badges/pins, and brochures. The total number of printed materials was 26,000. The total number of beneficiaries of these printed materials should exceed the number distributed since many of them were affixed in the main streets and youth center in the governorate. Many flyers were also distributed in the main mosques after Friday prayer. Below is a table that shows number of materials distributed by type.

Table 1
Number of Printed Materials Distributed by Type, Fayoum Dissemination
Campaign, Dec. 2006 – Jan. 2007

Type	Number
Wall Posters	1,000
Flyers	20,000
Pamphlets	2,000
Calendars	2,000
Badge/Pins	1,000
Total	26,000

EVALUATION OF THE CAMPAIGN

In order to assess the degree of success of campaign, the *Pioneers Society for Development* designed an evaluation questionnaire that was distributed before seminars to measure youth's awareness knowledge regarding illegal migration and The same questionnaire was administered the seminars, and then the results of the post- survey were matched and compared. difference between the pre and post survey attributed to the impact of the campaign. were analyzed using a statistical program entry and tabulation. The results are shown tables below categorized by education and respondents. The results show that awareness of the hazards of illegal migration increased and youth became more informed regarding different aspect of legal and illegal migration.



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Table 2
Results of pre- and post evaluation survey by Age Groups, Fayoum Dissemination Campaign,
Dec. 2006 – Jan. 2007

Variable		Age									
		18-24		25-29		30-34		35-40		Total	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Documents needed for migration:											
Passport	Yes	87.3	90.4	85.6	93.8	81.0	95.2	83.8	86.4	84.7	91.2
Visa	Yes	66.5	81.4	68.3	92.0	61.0	90.4	70.8	85.7	66.8	86.8
Work Contract	Yes	75.3	90.4	65.4	93.8	65.7	94.2	68.5	87.4	69.4	91.3
Work Permit	Yes	44.3	64.7	42.3	77.9	31.4	81.7	46.2	74.8	41.6	73.8
Other	Yes	6.3	9.0	3.8	9.7	5.7	10.6	8.5	12.6	6.2	10.4
Migrate without Documents?	Yes	48.4	34.0	52.5	26.1	65.0	30.8	54.8	22.0	54.4	28.6
Know about Illegal Migration Brokers?	Yes	78.7	79.7	79.2	82.9	79.4	80.2	78.0	81.0	78.8	80.9
Heard about Deported Illegal Migrants?	Yes	63.0	86.5	65.3	86.5	53.5	87.1	54.8	89.9	59.3	87.5
Know Consequences of Illegal Migration?	Yes	64.4	85.0	60.4	86.7	56.9	91.2	61.4	90.7	61.2	88.1
Easy to Migrate legally?	Yes	39.5	44.8	28.8	40.7	28.8	46.6	25.6	38.8	31.4	42.8

Table 3
Results of pre- and post evaluation survey by Age Groups, Fayoum Dissemination Campaign,
Dec. 2006 – Jan. 2007

Variable		Education Total											
		No Education		Primary		Preparatory		Secondary		University+			
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Documents needed for migration:													
Passport	Yes	81.1	86.9	87.5	93.2	90.5	93.0	83.2	93.7	90.3	89.5	85.4	91.0
Visa	Yes	60.8	77.8	53.1	93.3	66.7	95.3	69.8	88.6	76.1	84.2	67.5	86.2
Work Contract	Yes	59.5	81.8	57.8	95.6	52.4	88.4	75.2	94.3	82.3	91.7	71.1	90.6
Work Permit	Yes	37.8	72.7	26.6	75.6	14.3	67.4	46.5	74.1	54.0	68.4	42.8	71.8
Other	Yes	5.4	5.1	0.0	22.2	4.8	18.6	5.0	6.3	14.2	13.5	6.5	10.7
Migrate without Documents?	Yes	52.1	40.2	73.8	26.7	76.2	20.9	48.5	27.2	54.0	26.5	55.0	29.1
Know about Illegal Migration Brokers?	Yes	75.7	76.8	81.7	72.7	90.5	85.4	73.5	78.7	86.5	86.4	78.8	80.5
Heard about Deported Illegal Migrants?	Yes	54.8	86.5	41.4	88.9	47.6	86.0	64.6	86.5	60.7	89.5	58.3	87.5
Know Consequences of Illegal Migration?	Yes	66.7	85.6	43.3	71.1	33.3	81.4	64.9	92.9	62.8	92.5	60.4	88.1
Easy to Migrate legally?	Yes	25.7	50.0	27.0	23.3	19.0	31.0	40.5	54.4	25.7	33.6	31.8	42.8

CONCLUSION

The Fayoum Dissemination Campaign was an important event that took place between 15 December 2006 and 10 January 2007 for less than one month, but we confidently believe that the impact of this campaign will last for years in the minds of the youth who participated in our activities and seminars.

APPENDIX 1: TRAINING SCHEDULE

Workshop on Information Dissemination on Migration in Fayoum Governorate Fayoum City, 15 & 16 December 2006

Day One: Friday 15 December 2006

10-11 Opening	
Speakers	
Ms. Alyaa Saber	Chair of board, Pioneers Society for Development
Mr. Saeed Kassem	Director of Local Dissemination Program – Fayoum Governorate
Mr. Anwar Mostafa	Undersecretary – Ministry of Social Cohesion - Fayoum Governorate
Mr. Brono Botta	International IDOM Manager
Dr. Nesma Elbatrik	Professor, Faculty of Mass Communication - Cairo University Consultant, IDOM Project
Mrs. Magda Abdelrahman	National IDOM Manager Head of Emigration Sector - MMPE
11-11.30 Tea Break	
Session One: 11.30 – 12.30	
Information Dissemination on Migration at the National Level	
Speaker	
Dr. Nesma Elbatrik	Professor, Faculty of Mass Communication - Cairo University Consultant, IDOM Project
Session Two: 12.30 – 1.30	
Egyptian Migration Law and legal migration channels	
Speaker	
Mr. Wael Farrag	Researcher -Emigration Sector - MMPE
1.30 –2.30 Dinner	
Session Three: 2.30 – 3.30	
Immigration Regulations in Some EU Countries	
Speaker	
Mr. Sherif El-Halawani	Researcher -Emigration Sector - MMPE

Day Two: Saturday 16 December 2006

Session Four: 10.00 – 12.00	
Attitudes of Egyptian Youth towards Migration to Europe: Findings from the Field	
Speaker	
Dr. Ayman Zohry	Expert on Migration Studies Consultant, IDOM Project
12-12.30 Tea Break	
Session Five: 12.30 – 1.30	
Methods of Advocacy and Dissemination I	
Speaker	
Mr. Saeed Kassem	Director of Local Dissemination Program – Fayoum Governorate
1.30 –2.30 Dinner	
Session Six:2.30 – 3.30	
Methods of Advocacy and Dissemination II	
Speaker	
Ms. Alyaa Saber	Chair of board, Pioneers Society for Development
Closure: 3.30 – 4.00	

APPENDIX 2: SCHEDULE OF THE SEMINARS

**Schedule of the seminars with places of implementation and
number of audience**

Date	District	Village	Implementation Place	Number of Seminars	Audience
Sunday 17/12/2006	Fayoum	El-Salhyia	El-Khawagat	4	87
	Fayoum	El-Salhyia	El-Kharaba	3	71
	Etsa	----	----	5	111
	Etsa	Garado	----	2	47
Monday 18/12/2006	Fayoum	----	----	3	66
	Fayoum	Syila	Nasar	3	61
	Sinoures	Gabala	----	5	117
	Etsa	----	----	5	113
	Etsa	Garado	----	2	46
Tuesday 19/12/2006	Fayoum	Syila	Nasar	1	24
	Fayoum	Syila	----	3	73
	Fayoum	Syila	El-Azaly	2	44
	Etsa	----	----	5	118
	Etsa	Atamena_Mazarie	----	4	88
Wednesday 20/12/2006	Sinoures	Gabala	Dawar Gabala	2	42
	Etsa	Shadmou	----	5	109
	Etsa	Maigoun	----	3	66
	Sinoures	Naqalifa	----	5	107
	Fayoum	Al-Mandra	----	5	122

Date	District	Village	Implementation Place	Number of Seminars	Audience
Thursday 21/12/2006	Sinoures	Alkaaby_Alkadema	----	3	72
	Fayoum	Alzawia	----	3	62
	Etsa	Maigoun	----	3	67
	Ebshaway	Tobhar	----	5	103
	Fayoum	Bany saleh	----	5	121
Friday 22/12/2006	Sinoures	Al Ekhsas	----	2	43
	Fayoum	Menshat AbdAllah	----	3	63
	Etsa	El-Gahfra	----	5	112
	Etsa	Abu Seer	El-Swafna	4	87
	Ebshaway	El-Agameen	----	5	105
	Fayoum	El-adwa	----	5	114
Saturday 23/12/2006	Sinoures	Matartares	----	3	63
	Etsa	El-Gharak	----	5	102
	Etsa	Abgig	----	2	47
	Sinoures	Garfas	----	4	93
	Fayoum	El-Azab	El-hadka	4	91
Sunday 24/12/2006	Fayoum	----	----	2	44
	Etsa	Mattol	----	5	121
	Etsa	Halfa	----	2	44
	Sinoures	----	----	4	89
Monday 25/12/2006	Fayoum	Syila	Al-lata	2	41
	Sinoures	Alkaaby Elgedida	----	2	46
	Etsa	Halfa	----	3	69
	Etsa	Abu awes	----	3	67
	Etsa	Khalaf	----	3	72
	Fayoum	El-zawia	----	4	93
	Fayoum	Talat	----	4	96
Tuesday	Etsa	Taton	Abu El-nour	3	71

Date	District	Village	Implementation Place	Number of Seminars	Audience
26/12/2006	Etsa	Abu Gandeer Kalam Shaa	El-debiky	3	69
	Etsa	Behamo	Qalhana	3	72
	Sinoures	Hawara El-maqtah	----	4	88
	Fayoum		Sinofar	4	84
Wednesday 27/12/2006	Etsa	Kalam Shaa	----	7	152
	Fayoum Fayoum	Desia	----	4	83
		Hawara_Elmaqtah	----	4	89
Thursday 28/12/2006	Etsa	Menshat Rabia	----	3	61
	Etsa	Kalam Shaa	Kalam Shaa	4	86
	Sinoures	Tersa	----	4	81
	Fayoum	Hawara_Elmaqtah	MenshatElgazaer	4	82
Friday 29/12/2006	Etsa	El-wanaisa	----	3	66
	Etsa	El-husseinia	----	2	41
	Etsa	Abu Seer	----	3	68
	Fayoum Fayoum	Manshy El-khatib	----	4	88
		Ezba Alsaiedy	----	4	92
Saturday 30/12/2006	Etsa	Abu Gandeer	----	7	153
Monday 1/1/2007	Etsa	El-maasara	----	3	67
	Etsa	El-hagar	----	3	71
	Etsa	El-Mahmoudia	----	3	63
Tuesday 2/1/2007	Etsa	Taton	----	5	107
	Etsa	Kofor Heshmat	----	4	93
Wednesday 3/1/2007	Etsa	Taton	----	5	111
	Etsa	Taton	Rofan	3	72
Thursday 4/1/2007	Etsa	Taton	----	5	104
	Etsa	El-seada	----	3	62
Friday 5/1/2007	Etsa	Meneat El-Het	----	5	124
	Etsa	El-kasemia	----	3	64

Date	District	Village	Implementation Place	Number of Seminars	Audience
	Fayoum	El-adwa	El-Ameria	4	82
Saturday 6/1/2007	Etsa	Meneat_ElHet	----	5	101
	Etsa	Nawara	----	3	67
Sunday 7/1/2007	Etsa	Meneat El-Het	----	5	104
	Etsa	El-Ghaba	----	3	69
Monday 8/1/2007	Etsa	Elkasemia	----	2	43
Tuesday 9/1/2007	Etsa	Nawara	----	2	46
	Etsa	El-Ghaba	----	2	48
Total				300	6663

APPENDIX 3: LOCAL DISSEMINATION STAFF

Pioneers Society for Development Chairperson

Alyaa Sabeh Hussein

Local Program Director

Saeed Kassem

Program Officer

Hussein Saeed Mostafa

Secretary

Ussama Mohamed Ussama

Presenters/Lecturers

Osama Morsy Mostafa
Hoaida Ahmed Abd El-salam
Rokaia sayed abd el- hafiz
Taher magdy mohamed
Barkat Mohamed Mohamed marzouk
Hany moawad Mohamed
Mostafa abd el- monim badran
Eman aid gaber
Ahmed kamal abd el- moaty
Inas abd allah gobiely
Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed marzouk
AMAL MAGDY MOHAMED
Nady kolieb Anwar
Said Mohamed abd el- wahab
Mohamed ragab rabie
Hasnaa salah fakhry
Said hassan abe elhafiez
Mohamed lofty Hussein
Hanady sayed aly
Ahmed sayed Aly

Annex 3

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON MIGRATION IDOM

Radio Program Translation



Message No. 1

Duration: 1:06

Type: Verbal

Female voice

Do you want to open new doors for yourself?

Do you want to win the challenge?

So listen!

Don't waste your life. Don't put yourself in a dilemma nor be like a thirsty man in the middle of the desert.

Don't be sneaky. Don't make a fool of yourself. You will be a prisoner, with no way out.

If you really want to emigrate, do it legally! Don't risk being deracinated like a tree in the wind with a fake passport and without an entry visa, it would be a trip with no arrival. Don't seed without harvesting. The future and your life are in your hands.

We just want to open up your eye:

``If you behave well, you will be able to surprise your enemy``⁸

⁸ Attempt of translation of an Egyptian proverb which indicates that a correct behavior is the only way of not showing your weaknesses where your enemy can hit you.

Message No. 2

Duration: 1:18

Type: Verbal

Female voice

Do you want to migrate?

Do you want to have new experiences?

Come closer, come closer to the heart of Egypt!

Here, wherever you go, your life is beautiful. Egypt is full of treasures, and its land is of gold. It gives you what you ask for.

Earn it! One day you will find the right path. ``The land of the Nile is good only what is good``.

Egypt is your son, grandparent, nephew, leave all this and depart. You will lose sweat and blood, tears for the drowned, because you will cry.

Egypt with all its strength is saying NO! The true Egypt is here. If you come and go, the whole world you will see, here Egypt remains, peace and serenity. Here Egypt remains, home and patriot.

Message No. 3

Duration: 0:38

Type: Verbal

Female voice

Your country needs you; before you answer, it will come to you.

Remember its donations, and you will be compensated.

Make a wish and it will come true.

Smile at it and it will smile back.

Live for patriotism.

Live in patriotism.

Live here, in patriotism.

Message No. 4

Duration: 0:57

Type: Verbal

Female voice

Clandestine emigration is illegal. It is against the law. Anyway, you will shake of fear, and you will have insomnia. Forget making it to the other side.

If you make a mistake, you will suffer the pains of hell! You would be committing a mistake; you will not disembark on any shore! Anyway, if you emigrate illegally, you will be in terror and the only way out will be returning with your hands cuffed.

We want to open up your eyes:

``If you behave well, you will be able to surprise your enemy ``.

Message No. 5

Duration: 1:31

Type: Verbal

Female voice

Do you see? Every part of Egypt offers the harvests of today and yesterday. Oh, if all the hearts made peace! But far away from here, you will be prisoner between the walls, depressed, like a shadow without a body.

Maybe you will not be living the usual end of the month economical crisis, but you will live in the repression, far away from the breeze of the Nile and without the scent of flowers.

Emarginated from society, forced to live between traditions and customs that don't belong to you.

The gold that you will earn, will be of no value.

It is exhausting, exhausting, exhausting. The scale of your dignity will regret the past days.

Message No. 6

Duration: 1:24

Type: Verbal

Female voice

You dream of emigrating?

You dream of working and earning money?

It is your right. But to do it the right way, to realize your dreams and return proud and satisfied, you have to think correctly.

Don't be fooled by the dream, by those who want to take advantage of you and tell you: ``I will let you travel, but give me the money first! When you arrive, you will find a thousand jobs waiting for you``.

By the time it too late to go back, you will be like Ismail Yassin when he bought the Ramsis station!⁹

You ask yourself: what could I have done?

I told you: think about it correctly!

If you think of going to work abroad, you have to go to the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration! They will tell you if the country you want to go to needs manpower, if your skill is requested, if the wage is good or not. They will tell you the right procedures, so that you can travel safely. They will protect you and guard your rights.

Let's think about it carefully!

⁹ Ismail Yassin, a famous Egyptian comedian in the '50s, and in one of his most famous movies, he lets himself be fooled by a foreigner who sells him the railway station in Cairo (Ramsis).

Message No. 7

Duration: 1:10

Type: Verbal

Female voice

Egyptians have always been kind and well mannered. When they go away, they leave good memories of Egypt. As workers, they are always demanded abroad, where their rights are always recognized and their work is appreciated because Egyptians are good people and do excellent jobs, the jobs of honest and sincere pharos.

The most important matter is to enter other countries through legal channels of entry, according to the law. A valid passport, 100%. A guaranteed and secure work contract. An authentic entry visa. All according to the law, this is how it should be done.

We know that you dream of emigrating and of realizing your dreams! It is your right. But we beg you, remember this famous proverb:
``if you do everything like it should be done, you have nothing to do but ask and you will be given what you want``.

Message No. 8

Duration: 1:23

Type: Verbal

Female voice

There are countries that need manpower and others that export manpower. That's the way life is: you take, but you also have to give!

Countries that need manpower, put conditions on who wants to emigrate: the possession of a valid passport and of a travel ticket with a secure mean of transportation. They definitely have the right to protect their own society and your market of jobs. Many throw their lives away and depart without answering to these requests, and end up drowning in the sea, and all their dreams drown along, or succeed in arriving on time to be immediately arrested or repatriated. In both cases he goes back home empty handed.

So why risk and travel on account of your dignity? Why do you induce the countries that need manpower to close doors in everyone's face saying: ``thank you, but we do not want any more immigrants``! Only because you insist to want to depart clandestinely.

Think well, before its too late.

Message No. 9

Duration: 2:11

Type: Song

Female voice

I can't make it any more!
I can't sleep, after seeing you in my dream...
There are many people that surround you...
How much they asked you, in change for a bunch of illusions.

You followed them
I waited for you
And you came back full of sufferings
Since then I have been afraid for you

I can't make it any more!
I can't sleep,
I know you want to realize something big
But I swear to you that I am not pretending anything

Don't leave me alone in fear and in solitude
But if you have a contract and an entry visa
Go ahead! Go ahead!
Then I will wait for you all my life
And in my best dreams I will see you

I can't make it any more!
I can't sleep

Message No. 10

Duration: 3:10

Type: Song

Female voice

Oh what a lovely night!

Oh what a lovely night!

I love liberty!

And I adore traveling

And I dream for a better future

Work, wife, and money

They asked me: ``do you want to go to Europe``?

I said: ``I'm in``.

There will be work, savings...

And I will be rich

I realized that their wording didn't match

So I thought: why not ask a consultant of the ministry, my countryman.

After the salutations and their welcoming,

He asked me: ``where is the contact and the entry visa``?

These are fakes, my son

Be careful, don't take the death trip``!

I shouted at the top of my lungs and you are my witnesses

``I swear that I will not depart nor will I emigrate``.

Why should I loose my youth and my dignity

I am an Egyptian free and aware citizen

No one can fool me

There is need of a visa

There is need of a contract

You cannot trick me.

Track No. 11

Duration: 0:51

Type: Verbal

Female voice

The young Egyptian man is intelligent, aware of his own actions, and can never be fooled.

Before thinking of traveling or emigrating, he fully informs himself, assures himself on the seriousness of the proposal and then he departs.

He doesn't risk that someone may be selling him illusions, or promising him an entry visa, residence, and a job when it is already too late, and that someone then disappears taking along all the savings he sweated for.

The young Egyptian man is intelligent, aware of his own actions, and can never be fooled.

Track No. 12

Duration: 1:19

Type: Verbal

Female voice

Attention!

Before thinking of traveling or emigrating, go to the General Management of Emigration at the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to find out if your skill is requested, if the country of destination hosts immigrants, if it has a high tax of unemployment, if the company that hires you is recognized and the proposed contract is legal, if the salary you are offered is suitable or the means of transportation are secure. Otherwise, no! no! no! And a thousand no!

In this case, it would be better to stay here and follow together the model of those young people that, before us, have found the road and have reached success.

Do it for your future, for your family, for the savings you have earned by sweating and for your dignity.

Do you understand?

Be careful!

Track No. 13

Duration: 1:06

Type: Verbal

Female voice

You have the right to travel.

You have the right to emigrate.

You have the right to work abroad.

But you do not have the right to entrust a boaster with your life, who will take your savings and will force you to travel with no guarantee, no safety, and no destination.

Be careful!!!

Be careful in the trip of death, bewilderment, and of slavery.

You have no right to give up your dignity nor that of your country. Before you think of working abroad, consult the Egyptian authorities of emigration and the competent administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

You have the right to travel.

You have the right to emigrate.

And we have the right to be sure that you have a contract which guarantees you a decent life, a future, a dignity, and a life deprived of dangers.

Annex 4

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON MIGRATION IDOM

DRAFT OF PRESS COLLECTION OF THE ARTICLES OF THE PRESS ON MIGRATION IN 2005 BEFORE IDOM PROJECT



Information Dissemination On Migration (IDOM)

THE IDOM PROJECT



VISIBILITY OF THE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON THE EGYPTIAN PRESS

1. INTRODUCTION

2. THE VISIBILITY OF THE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON THE EGYPTIAN PRESS

2.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE DOCUMENT

2.2 METHODOLOGY OF COLLECTION

2.3 GRAPHS

3. CONCLUSIONS

1. Introduction

One of the commitments of the Italian global action of support to the Egyptian Government reform plan is aimed at setting up an effective system of management of Egyptian migratory flows towards Europe, in order to support social Egyptian growth and decrease unemployment.

In the framework of the Italian action the **IDOM** Project has been of fundamental importance for increasing the awareness of potential Egyptian migrant pertaining to the risks of illegal migration.

The IDOM project had as one of its main objectives the dissemination, through the various means of communication, of information related to the dangers of illegal migration practice.

A structured action of communication has consequently been designed and implemented in order to disseminate on the Egyptian written press, information on the dangers of illegal migration. The messages to be conveyed have been, when appropriate, integrated in a larger topic context related to the global Italian action of support in the management of migratory flows towards Europe, which is made up of bilateral agreements and projects, namely:

- Labour Agreement
- Readmission Agreement
- IMIS Project
- IDOM Project
- International Mobility project
- Educational and training offers aimed at Human Resources Development

illustrating, a part from the dangers connected with irregular practices, the legal possibilities and the ways to enter the labor mobility schemes implemented together with the Egyptian authorities.

2. The visibility of the awareness campaign on the Egyptian Press

2.1 Objective of the document

This annex to the main document will consider, in a chronological and quantitative approach, the visibility that Egyptian press devoted to the topic of irregular migration and connected topics in the period of activity of the Project 1st July 2005-31st December 2006.

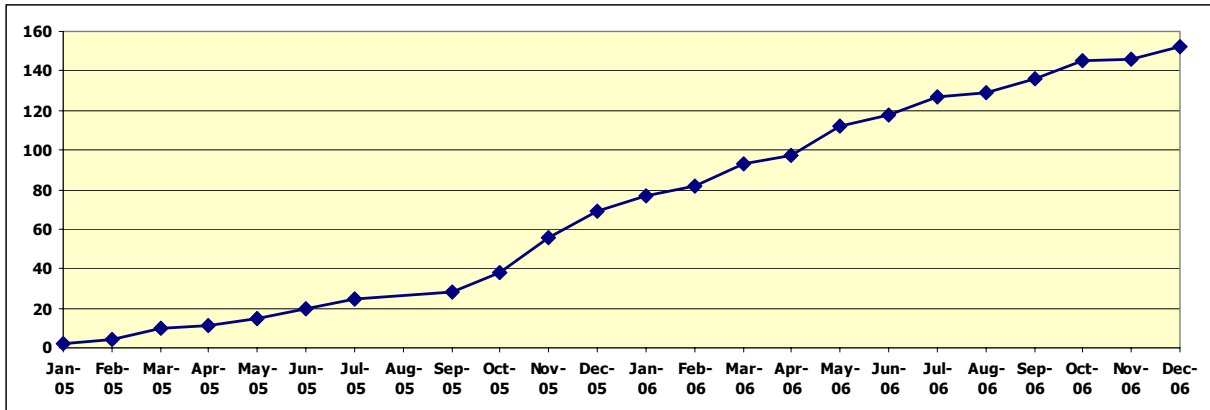
2.2 Methodology

A press review concerning the issue of irregular migration and related topics has been carried out, daily, on the main Egyptian Newspapers. The articles collected are 150 and have been inserted in a database for the elaboration of data.

2.3 Graphs

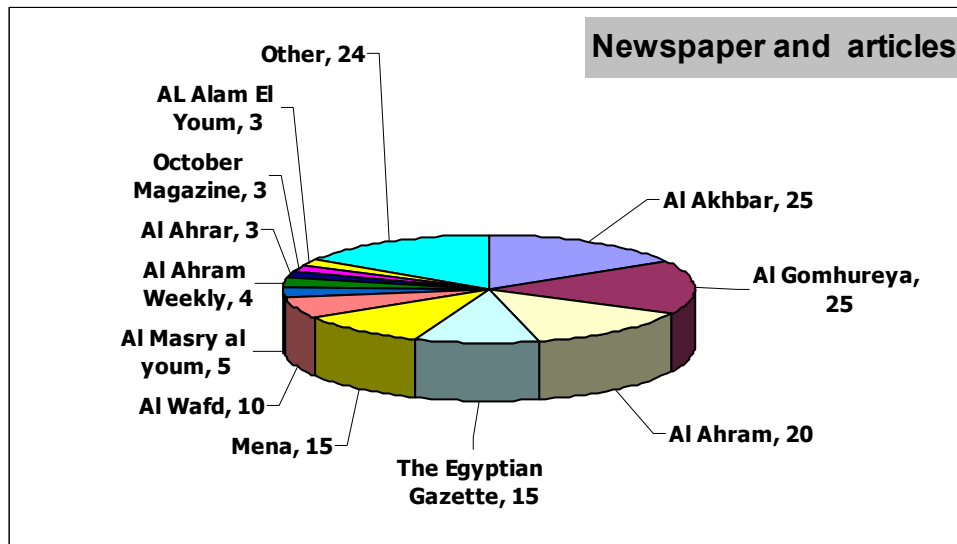
Visibility trend of IDOM awareness campaign

The graph shows the differences in the growing trend of the visibility on the Egyptian press of the topics related to irregular migration before the start up of the IDOM project (January 2005-July 2005) and the increase of the number of articles during the implementation of the activities (August 2005-December 2006)



Newspaper and articles

The graph shows the main Egyptian Newspaper and Press Agencies' coverage of the topics and events related to IDOM project and migration issues in the period analyzed.



Conclusions

The visibility achieved on the Egyptian Press of the messages conveyed through the awareness-raising campaign promoted by IDOM shows the great importance that the Egyptian public opinion and authorities attach to the topic.

For there is evidence to suggest that the impetus to migrate is often based on ill-founded perceptions of the conditions and opportunities that exist in other countries, as well as a limited awareness of the dangers associated with irregular migration. Information programmes in countries of origin help to dispel such misconceptions, discouraging people from moving by irregular and clandestine means and informing potential migrants about any regular immigration opportunities that exist, including possibilities of labor mobility.

Credible information disseminated and made available to potential Egyptian migrants has played an important role in reducing irregular migration towards Italy. **Recent figures released by Italian authorities show that the number of irregular Egyptian migrants towards Italy has decreased.**

In the light of the findings of the IDOM project awareness campaign it is recommended to keep on investing on actions aimed to raise awareness and provide correct and clear information, not only of dangers connected with irregular migration practices, but also about legal ways of migration, labor mobility schemes and available activities for Human Resources Development.

Annex 6

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON MIGRATION IDOM

TV PROGRAM TRANSLATION



Information Dissemination On Migration (IDOM)

**The Time table
Of
TV programs on illegal migration**

15 th January	Delivering the episode scripts
20 th January	shooting the three episodes
27 th January	Broadcasting the first episode
3 rd February	Broadcasting the second episode
10 th February	Documentary film on illegal migration
17 th February	The last episode

Amidst this, there will be some announcements on illegal migration. In addition, the issue will be dealt with in a number of programs, such as:

- Down Town “West El Ballad”
- From five to six “Men Khamsa Le Setta”

The local channels will be instructed to deal with this issue in youth and public oriented programs.

There is also a flexible interval for one week due to the plan of TV development and change of TV screens, which will be reflected on these timings.

TV Programs

"How to face the Illegal Migration Phenomenon"

Slogan:

Think properly, travel legally

TV program episodes

1. The Traveling Bird
2. The Anonymous Way
3. Bridge to the Other Side
4. The Marina

Suggested slogans

Think properly,travel legally

In order to travel safely ... you have to think properly

Illegal migration

First idea:

Present a story board	Commentator	<p>If you want to have a good career abroad , Why do you plan in the wrong way!!!</p> <p>If any person told you that he can help you to enter a European country in an illegal way , be sure that he is a swindler who will take your money and leave you if any problem arises.</p> <p>Think about it</p> <p>Traveling in an illegal way with a forged visa and on worn-out boats that can sink</p> <p>Really, Europe is requesting Egyptian labor but through the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration.</p> <p>Think properly, travel legally</p>
	Slogan	Think properly, travel legally

Second idea:

This idea is based on utilizing famous character beloved by youth (the actor Ahmed El Sakka)

<p>Ahmed el sakka will stand in an isolated place in which there are a lot of worn-out boats and present the story board</p>	<p>Commentator</p>	<p>I traveled to Europe many times to shoot my film scenes. during these times, I have heard a lot of stories about our youth who tried to enter Europe by the help of smuggling gangs.</p> <p>The lucky ones are those who are caught by the police, because the rest of youth drowned in the sea in the worn out boats.</p> <p>If you want to have a career in Europe, it is your right, but you have to submit your documents to the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration. It is the only place which can give you the chance and the proper training.</p> <p>Think properly, travel legally</p>
	<p>Slogan</p>	<p>Think properly, travel legally</p>

Third idea:

<p>Some young people, who were victimized by smuggling gangs, are telling their stories with these gangs.</p> <p>Separated story board</p>	<p>Commentator</p>	<p>They tell their stories</p>
	<p>Slogan</p>	<p>Think properly, travel legally</p>

Duration:

30- 45 seconds for each idea

Costs:

The primary costs for one idea is 80,000 including:

1. the costs of shooting for one idea
2. the costs of shooting in the sea for the smuggling boats and the conditions of the emigrating youth for one day (day and night)

Notice:

1. Additional costs should be added to the above mentioned amount in case of making a contract with a famous character.
2. It is preferable to have some shots in Italy that present the troubles faced by illegal migrants because of their continuous attempts to escape from authorities. In this case, additional costs will be added in respect of the trip of a special team to shoot the required scenes.

Teasers Department
Bassam Ismail

TV Programs

"How to address the phenomenon of illegal migration"

Participants:

- Mrs. Magda Abdel Rahman, Head of Emigration sector
- Ambassador Mohammed El-Dorghamy, Assistant Foreign Minister for Consular and Egyptians Abroad Affairs
- General ****, Director of the Passports and Residence Department.
- Mr. _____, representative of the International Organization for Migration

After the introduction which provides a brief summary of the last two episodes that tackled the causes and consequences of illegal migration, the program presenter asks IOM representative the following questions

1. Can you give me an idea of the efforts exerted by IOM for reducing illegal migration flows?
 2. What has been achieved in this regard?
 3. What is sought by IOM in this regard but is difficult for the organization to attain?
- The program presenter asks Mrs. Mgada Abdel Rahman the following questions.
 1. Can you tell us about IMIS project, its objective and achievements?
 2. Please give us an idea of the international agreements concluded between the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration and other countries for regulating legal labour migration.
 3. In your opinion, how can we overcome the phenomenon of illegal migration? What is required to achieve this?
 - The program presenter asks the audience to follow with him part of an episode from the Small Enterprises Development Agency.
 - Once again, the program presenter talks with a group of youth present at the studio and explore their viewpoints on how to overcome illegal migration.
 - Following this, the program presenter addresses the following questions to Ambassador Mohammed El-Dorghamy, Assistant Foreign Minister for Consular and Egyptians abroad and Refugees Affairs:
 1. How is this phenomenon addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, taking into consideration that your Ministry has launched a protective awareness campaign to combat illegal migration? Please tell us about this project and what has been achieved up till now.
 2. What are the functions performed by the Travel Guidelines Unit? How can people access the unit? And what is the number of beneficiaries?
 - The program presenter tells the audience that he will be interviewing a Young man who went through a harsh experience of illegal migration

- An outdoor part of the episode highlights the experience of the aforementioned illegal migrant, and deals with the details of the experience: the idea, the source of money, how he traveled, when and how he was arrested, and his advice to youth after the pains and suffering undergone.
- The program presenter resumes his interview with the guests and addresses the following questions to General /Director of Passports and residence Department:
 1. On the security level, are there any agreements concluded between Egypt and other countries concerning illegal migration?
 2. In your own viewpoint, what is required in order to overcome the illegal migration phenomenon?
 3. What can you say to young people who are thinking of illegal migration?
- At the end of the episode, the program presenter thanks the audience for watching the program which has discussed over three episodes the issue of illegal migration, its causes and dangerous effects on the society, and has tried to guide young people to other alternatives, since migration is not the only solution.

Note: While the episode is being displayed, the audience will be informed of the phone numbers and web sites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Manpower, and the Emigration Sector, that can be accessed for information on travel and migration.

TV Programs

"Causes of Illegal Migration"

Participates:

- Mrs. Magda Abdel Rahman, Head of Emigration Sector
 - Ambassador Mohammed El-Dorghamy, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for Consulate, Egyptians Abroad, Emigration and Refugees Affairs
 - General ****, Director of the Passports and Residence Department..
 - Dr. Said El Lawendy, Writer and journalist- Al Ahram Newspaper
 - Mr. , the representative of the international organization of migration
 - Dr. Nesma El Batrik, IDOM Media Consultant
 - Dr. Ayman Zohry, demographic professor consultant on IDOM project
-
- The program presenter will give an introduction by about the theme of the episode which is the illegal migration phenomenon and the main reasons behind it.

(Report)

- "A two minutes" report about illegal migration

- The program presenter will ask Mrs. Magda Abdel Rahman, Head of Emigration Sector the following questions:
 1. What is meant by the term of "illegal migration"?
 2. If illegal migration is an old phenomenon, why it becomes widely spread these days
 3. We know that the number of legal Egyptian migrants is between 3 to 5 million migrants, so what is the number of illegal Egyptian migrants? And why there aren't a specific number of them?

- The program presenter will ask some youth who are attending the episode if they accept to travel illegally and why?

"Campaign announcement"

- The program presenter will ask Ambassador Mohammed El-Dorghamy, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for Consulate, Egyptians Abroad, Emigration and Refugees Affairs following questions:
 1. What are the reasons behind illegal migration, since all countries have many embassies all over the world that facilities legal migration?
 2. We know that European countries classified illegal migration into several categories, what are these categories?
 3. Is this classification a common one that applied to all countries or there are other classifications?

4. How does the ministry of foreign affairs deals with Egyptians abroad who fall under these classifications? Can the ministry of foreign affairs play a role in helping these people or it become a legal issue?
- The program presenter will present Dr. Ayman Zohry, who was responsible of the survey and the field research on illegal migration phenomena and will ask him the following questions:
 1. According to your survey, what are the age groups of illegal migrants?
 2. What is the level of education of illegal migrants?
 3. What is the financial status of them?
 4. What is the recommendation of the research?
 - The program presenter will introduce one of the attendance who will present his personal experience with illegal migration
 - "Out door scene": an interview with a young man, who has an experience with illegal migration and will be asked the following questions :
 1. How did you think of the idea of illegal migration
 2. How much does it cost you and how did you provide the money?
 3. How did you travel?
 4. When, where and how did you got arrested?
 5. What is your advice to other youth?
 - The program presenter will ask the General ****, Director of the Passports and Residence Department the following questions:
 1. We want to know if the number of case of illegal migration is really increasing in Egypt.
 2. What are the methods used by human trafficking gangs?
 3. What are the common methods for human trafficking in Egypt?
 4. Do these methods differ from one country to another?
 5. Are these human trafficking gangs international gangs or local gangs and which one is widely spread?
 - At the end of the episode, the program presenter thanks the audience for watching the program which has discussed over three episodes the issue of illegal migration, its causes and dangerous effects on the society, and has tried to guide young people to other alternatives, since migration is not the only solution.

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TV Programs

"Consequences of illegal Migration"

(The Studio)

Participants:

1. Dr. Ahamd Zayed
2. Dr. Sayed Sobhi
3. Dr. Hamdy Abdel Azim
4. Ambassador Gamaal Bayoumi
5. Mohammad Al Karmany
6. Dr. Ahmad Fadaly
7. Dr. Rashad Abdel Latif
8. Dr. Soaad Saleh
9. Dr. Soheir Lotfy

Program presenter: today we will be tackling the issue of illegal migration

Video font

- 80 Egyptian youth deported from Italy
- 110 Egyptian youth arrested amidst the sea
- were about to die of hunger and thirst
- Were victims of fraud
- Swam towards Italy but found themselves on the Egyptian shores
- The worn-out boat sank while in its way towards Libya

Report

- The rates of Illegal migration from Egypt to Europe have increased
- Most victims are youth between 22-30
- They fall victims for fraud
- Lose their lives amidst the sea
- And get on worn-out boats
- Those who sneak through borders are chased by the laws of destination countries and undergo trials and imprisonment
- Finally, they re-deported to their homelands after a long experience of pains and suffering
- In which they lose their money and savings.

Part of Dalita's song: "La Ya Masri La"

With some photos for youth in various production sites,
And some beautiful views in Egypt.

(Report on the consequences of illegal migration)

Back to the studio

- The program presenter interviews some guests.
- The program presenter asks Dr. Ahmad Zayed to highlight the social dimension of migration and the reasons that motivate youth to migrate.
- The program presenter addresses the following question to Dr. Sayed Sobhi:
 - Can you tell us about the psychological consequences of migration on young people? Would you also indicate the psychological state of a young man who undergoes a bitter illegal migration experience, loses his money and is exposed to detention and deportation?
- The program presenter asks Dr. Hamdy Abdel Azim to describe the economic state of a young man who was exposed to fraud and lost all his savings.

(Photo montage)

Outdoor meetings with youth in order to asks them about the causes and risks of illegal migration.

(Back the studio)

- The program presenter proclaims that Ambassador Gamaal Bayoumi will be talking about the problems faced by youth abroad, especially illegal migrants.
- The program presenter asks Consultant Mohammad Al Karmany and Dr. Ahmad Fadaly about the legal consequences of illegal migration and the punishment afflicted on Illegal migrants.
- The program presenter asks Dr. Rashad Abdel Latif to underline the social feeling of the youth who are arrested and deported to their homeland, and wonders whether they are likely to repeat this attempt again!
- The program presenter asks the audience to listen to the following report:

An audio-video report is displayed with the photos of the Corniche, the Citadel, and Al Hussein District.

(Photo Montage)

The question of some young people who were faced by the migration problem.

(Part of Shadia's song "Messafer" or "traveler")

(Back to the studio)

- The program presenter addresses the following question to Dr. Soaad Saleh: Talking from a religious perspective, is it allowed for youth to risk with their money and lives and to migrate and leave behind their family, while there is no guarantee that this experience will be a success?
- The program presenter asks Dr. Soheir Lotfy: do families bear the bitter consequences with illegal migrants as they are considered partners in the migration decision made by youth?

(Questions and inquiries by youth to the guests on the issue of migration)

(A report)

A drama that displays some young people who are selling their cattle or land, bidding farewell to their families, getting on the ship that takes them far away in the sea.

(Photo montage)

Interviews with the families of some young people who drowned in the sea and others who were subject to fraud.

(Back to the studio)

The program presenter asks each guest to address a one-minute message to the youth who seek to emigrate in an illegal way.

The program presenter says:

What we are displaying in this episode is an alarm to the entirety of Egyptian youth against the risks of illegal migration. It is a forewarning that each family has to share youth their ideas and provide them with sound advice, so that they are not motivated towards death or ruin.

Thanks for our guests.

TV Programs

"The effects of Illegal Migration on the Individual and Society"

Participates:

- Mrs. Magda Abdel Rahman, Head of emigration sector
- Ambassador Mohammed El-Dorghamy, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for Consulate, Egyptians Abroad, Emigration and Refugees Affairs
- General ****, Director of the Passports and Residence Department
- Dr. Said El Lawendy, Writer and journalist- Al Ahram Newspaper
- Mr. , the representative of the international organization of migration
- Dr. Nesma El Batrik, IDOM Media Consultant

The program presenter will give an introduction that provides a brief summary of the last episode about illegal migration phenomenon.

- The program presenter asked the representative of the international organization of migration the following questions:
 4. What are the main reasons of illegal migration phenomenon and if they are common all over the world?
 5. Are there any specific numbers for illegal migration movements and how many are they?
 6. Can we categorize the countries according to their specification as sending, receiving and transit countries or they exchange their specificities?
- "Out door scene": an interview with Mr. , Sociology professor, who will talk about the relation between illegal migrate and the hosts society and his origin society before , during and after migration
- The program presenter asked Ambassador Mohammed El-Dorghamy, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for Consulate, Egyptians Abroad, Emigration and Refugees Affairs the following questions:
 3. What are the negative impacts of illegal migration on sending or receiving countries?
 4. How do the receiving countries deal with illegal migrants especially after the legal procedures restrictions?
- Some attendance in the studio will present their personal experiences with illegal migration

- The program presenter asked Dr. Said El Lawendy, Writer and journalist- Al Ahram Newspaper the following questions:
 1. How does the society view and deal with the illegal migrant? Does he obtain the same rights as the legal migrant?
 2. Can you give us an example for illegal migration that you see during your stay in France for 15 years and what can the youth face if they travel in an illegal way?

- An interview with one of young men in the studio who will tell his personal experience with illegal migration

- The program presenter asked General ****, Director of the Passports and Residence Department. the following questions:
 1. How does the Egyptian law deals with the person who tried to travel in an illegal way before he travel or after being arrested and sent back to Egypt?
 2. How does the law deals with Egypt as transit country or with individual who stay in Egypt illegally?

- At the end of the episode, the program presenter thanks the audience for watching the program which has discussed over three episodes the issue of illegal migration, its causes and dangerous effects on the society, and has tried to guide young people to other alternatives, since migration is not the only solution.

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