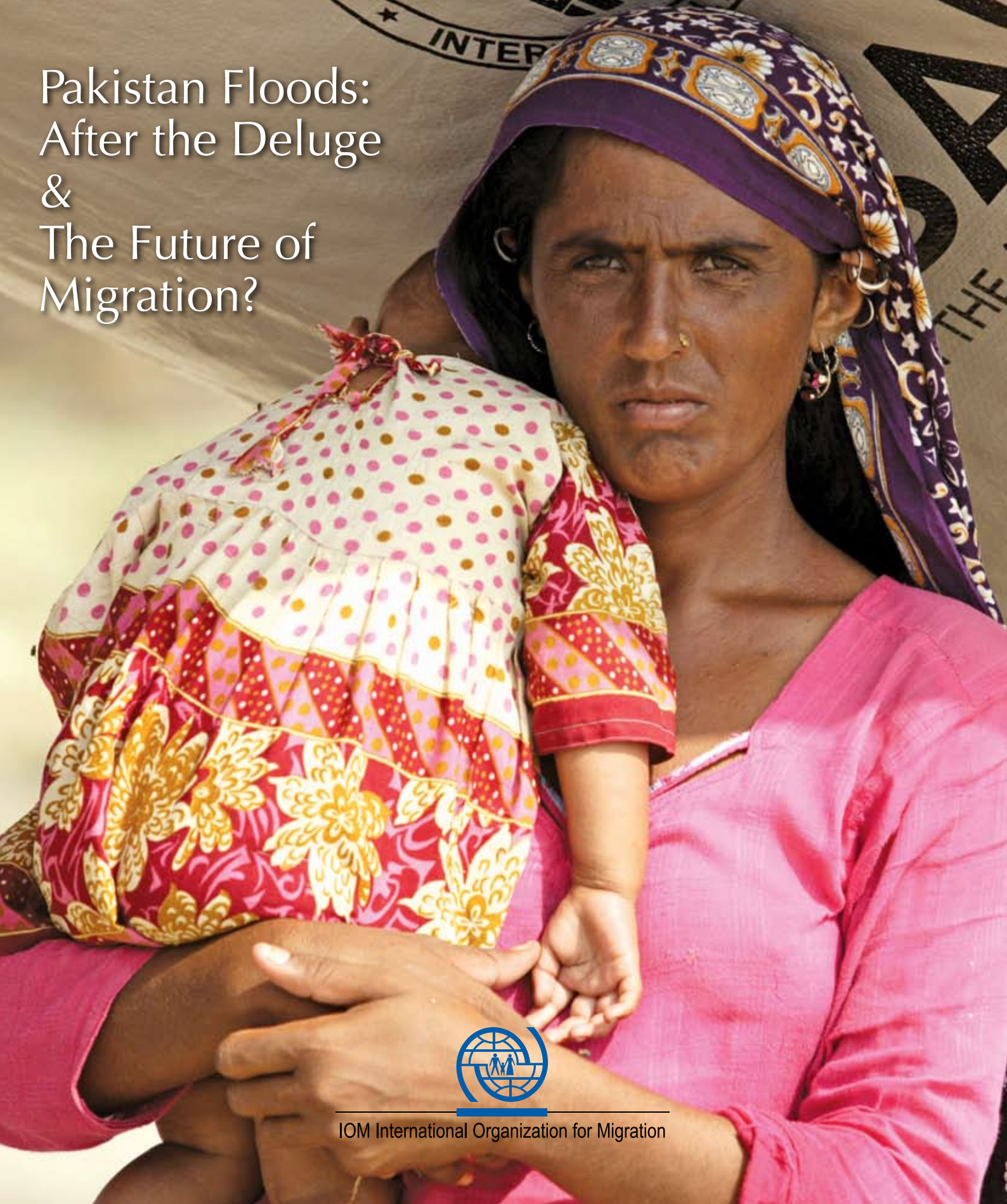


MIGRATION

Winter 2010

Pakistan Floods:
After the Deluge
&
The Future of
Migration?



IOM International Organization for Migration

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MIGRATION

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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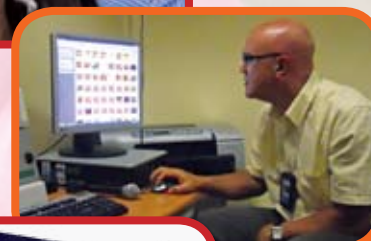
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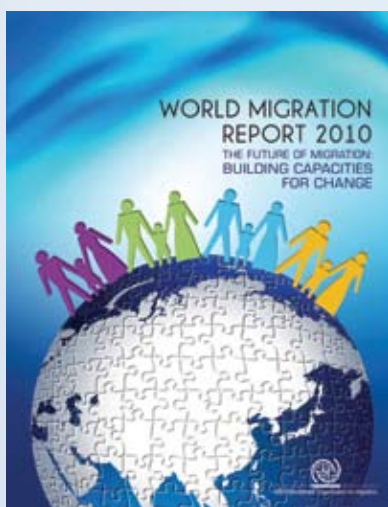
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Let's Invest Now for Tomorrow's Migration

By William Lacy Swing, IOM Director General

Today, there are an estimated 214 million international migrants in the world. If this number continues to grow at the same pace as during the last 20 years, international migrants could number 405 million by 2050. It's a figure that needs thinking about and planning for.

We - States, business, international organizations and civil society - all need to make a concerted effort to invest in migration given its relentless pace.



The 2010 **World Migration Report**, "The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change" argues that in a world where demographics, economic needs and the effects of environmental change are driving this inexorable rise in numbers of international migrants, there is little choice but to invest adequate financial and human resources. Getting it right means ensuring that the full potential of migration is reaped in the future.

There is no doubt that hundreds of millions of dollars are spent each

year to strengthen the ability of States to effectively manage migration. However, responses are often short-term, piecemeal and fragmented. The result is a profound effect on human mobility and economic and social development, with every country affected in some way.

There is no getting away from the fact that the labour force in developing countries will substantially increase from 2.4 billion in 2005 to 3.6 billion in 2040, accentuating the global mismatch between labour supply and demand.

This in turn will have an impact on any increase in numbers of irregular migrants as legal migration channels continue to remain the exception rather than the rule. The growing numbers of unaccompanied minors, asylum-seekers, victims of trafficking and other irregular migrants already pose a challenge to States and societies struggling to deal with them in a humane way.

New migration patterns are also in evidence. For example, the emerging economies of Asia, Africa and Latin America are becoming ever more important countries of destination for labour migrants, emphasizing increasing South-South movements of people. They highlight too the need for those countries to invest in migration management programmes and policies.

And let's not forget the impact of environmental change on migration trends in the future.

Importantly, investing and planning in the future of migration will help improve public perceptions of migrants,

which have been particularly dented by the current economic downturn. It will also help to lessen political pressure on governments to devise short-term responses to migration.

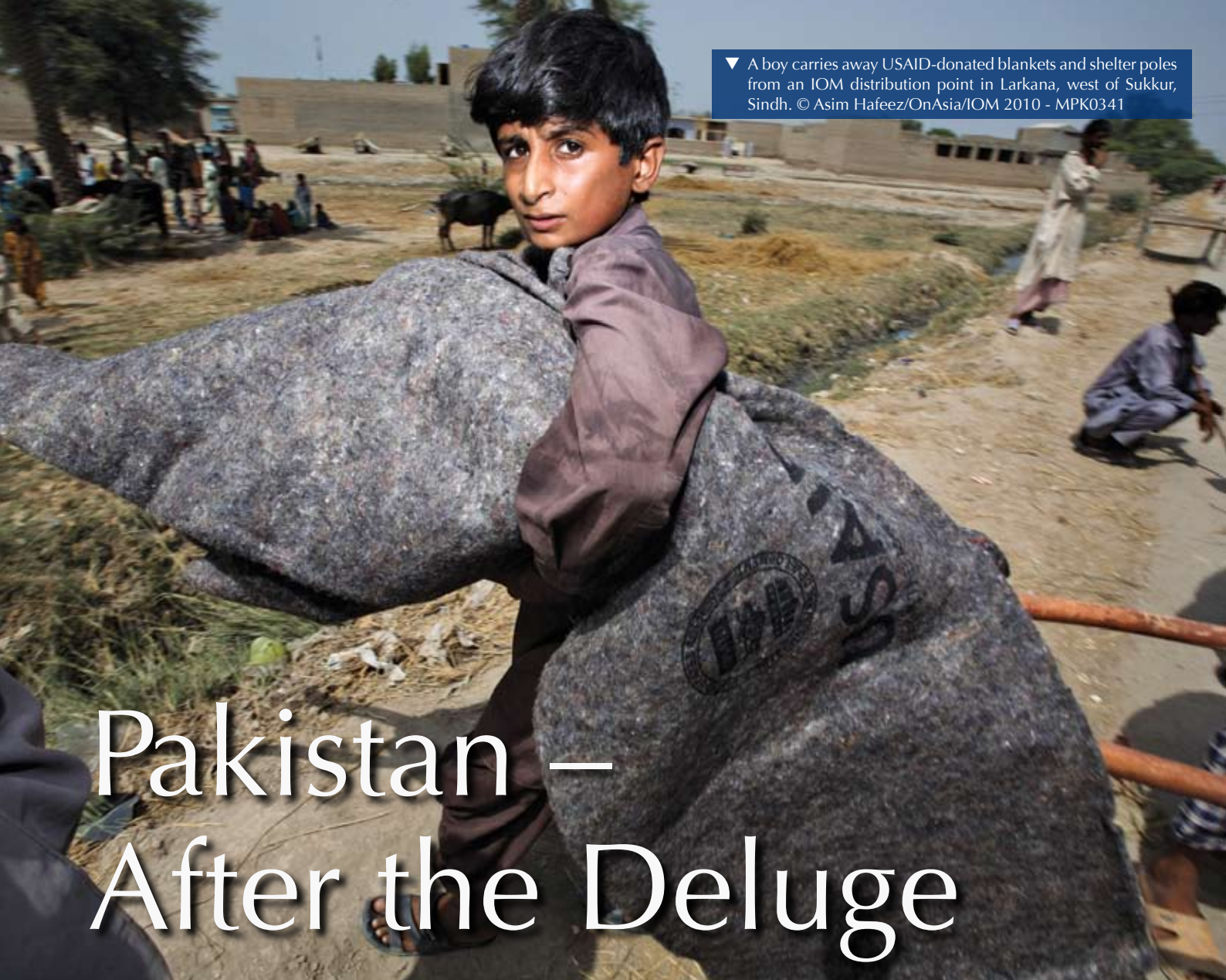
To begin with, a rigorous analysis of the core capacities of countries to manage migration needs to be carried out in order to assess their effectiveness. This will identify gaps and priorities for the future.

The World Migration Report notes that, for example, by investing in generating better data on irregular migration and labour markets, on ways to combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking and in improving the ability of transit countries to assist irregular migrants, critical questions such as the human rights of migrants and their integration into host societies will be easier to tackle.

We lose a historic opportunity to take advantage of this global phenomenon that we know as migration by not putting in place policies and adequate resources to deal with it, now and in the future. But the window of opportunity for States to turn the negatives of migration into positives is rapidly shrinking.

There is no need to reinvent the wheel on migration or to break the bank in terms of financial investment. Humane and effective solutions to migration issues are within our reach. It's just a question of partnership and effective resource allocation with an eye to addressing the future. Let's base the migration response on facts and not short-term political opportunism. **M**

▼ A boy carries away USAID-donated blankets and shelter poles from an IOM distribution point in Larkana, west of Sukkur, Sindh. © Asim Hafeez/OnAsia/IOM 2010 - MPK0341



Pakistan – After the Deluge

Chris Lom reports from Islamabad

Images of desperate families struggling through flood waters to save their lives and whatever pitiful possessions they could salvage are fast fading from our TV screens, newspapers and the world's collective consciousness.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and other provinces where millions were forced to flee in August and September by the worst floods in Pakistan's history, most people have now returned to what is left of their towns and villages the length and breadth of the Indus valley.

The statistics provided by Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) tell only part of the story. They paint a picture of a disaster unparalleled in modern times

- over 20 million people affected, at least 12 million made homeless as a result of 1.9 million houses damaged or destroyed, and countless roads, bridges and other infrastructure swept away across an area the size of Italy.

But in Pakistan's densely populated agricultural heartland, inhabited and farmed for over 4,000 years, the disaster described by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon as "a slow-moving tsunami" defies description in simple terms.

"It systematically destroyed the homes, livelihoods and way of life of millions of the country's poorest citizens, posing a real threat to the stability of a society already struggling with a daunting raft of political, economic and security challenges,"

says IOM Islamabad-based Regional Representative for West and Central Asia Hassan Abdel Moneim Mostafa.

The international response, while somewhat muted compared to the avalanche of funding pledges generated by more telegenic, "instant" disasters like the 2010 Haiti earthquake or the 2004 Asian tsunami, was substantial in historical terms and mobilized relatively quickly.

By early October international donors had contributed USD 666 million towards a 12-month multi-sectoral relief and early recovery programme. But the magnitude of the disaster dwarfed the sum. It represented just a third of the USD 2 billion appealed for in the UN's September 17th Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan.

IOM, which was asked by the Government and the UN in August to coordinate the work of the “cluster” of over 70 agencies providing emergency shelter and non-food relief items – a role that it previously successfully filled after Pakistan’s huge 2005 earthquake – faced an even greater shortfall in the shelter sector.

By early October, the Emergency Shelter Cluster’s appeal for USD 346 million had received just USD 68.7 million or 20 per cent of the amount that cluster agencies and the government believed that they would need to provide basic shelter and relief items for flood victims, according to UNOCHA’s Financial Tracking Service.

The vast funding gap, at a time when shelter cluster agencies and the government had already managed to reach some 450,000 families or 3.15 million people with tents or plastic sheeting, conveyed a stark reality.

Two months into the disaster, despite a massive international effort to buy and distribute hundreds of thousands of plastic sheets, tents, blankets and other relief items, over 7 million homeless and vulnerable Pakistani flood victims had yet to receive anything.

The funding shortfall – unless reversed by a major donor rethink in the coming months - will also have serious implications for the shelter cluster’s government-endorsed strategy for the coming year.

“The “early recovery” strategy is based on a flexible approach that combines “core shelter” repair and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed homes based on individual needs and “transitional shelter” solutions for families unable to return to their land,” says IOM Pakistan Emergency Response Manager Brian Kelly.

“It aims to optimize use of local materials and avoid the “one solution fits all” transitional shelter approach of many previous emergencies. But it depends heavily on accurate assessments of both the needs on the ground, and Pakistan’s capacity to meet the potentially huge demand for construction materials. The more we have to import, the more expensive it will be,” he observes.

As damage, needs and market assessments led by Oxfam, the NDMA, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, begin to paint a picture of what will be needed to rebuild, it is becoming clear that the likely lack of funding could also be matched by a lack of locally available materials.

An Oxfam survey in September estimated that supplies of the bamboo and timber needed to build frames for transitional shelters will begin to dry up after 3-4 months.



▲ An old man shelters under USAID plastic sheeting distributed by IOM and its partners in Panu Aaqil, 45 km from Sukkur, Sindh. © Asim Hafeez/OnAsia/IOM 2010 - MPK0276



▲ The old and the young are the hardest hit by the worst floods in Pakistan's history. Seeta bank, Dadu, Sindh. © Asim Hafeez/OnAsia/IOM 2010 - MPK0320



▲ Displaced children at a relocation site in Panu Aaqil, 45 km from Sukkur, Sindh. Uprooted from their villages, many have been traumatized by the floods. © Asim Hafeez/OnAsia/IOM 2010 - MPK0272

The NDMA is also investigating scaling up key Pakistani construction industries to meet demand and says that the government may have to facilitate more imports if demand cannot be met in country.

For families who have returned to damaged or destroyed homes from thousands of displacement camps the length of the country, getting adequate shelter is just one of a number of life-threatening challenges that they face.

“Most people returned home as soon as they could after the water subsided to secure their land, to try to salvage any possessions that may have survived the floods, and to replant their fields in time for the winter harvest,” says IOM Pakistan Operations Officer Tya Maskun.

“But most of them lost all their seeds and farm implements in the floods, and are now struggling to find some way to replace them in order to secure their food supplies for the coming year,” she notes.


The UN World Food Program, which says that some 10 million people are in need of food assistance, has appealed to the international community for USD 574 million to feed flood victims through the coming year. By early October it had received just USD 200 million or 35 per cent of the total.

The government has stepped in to distribute so-called Watan cards that entitle flood-affected families to an initial PKR 20,000 (USD 250) payment as a stop gap measure.

A further government payment of over USD 1,000 has been mooted at some point in the future. But distribution of the cards is reportedly slow and, as returnees become more desperate for help, more than one card distribution has triggered rioting.

In northern areas including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Pakistan-administered Kashmir, returnees face the added threat of plummeting temperatures with the onset of winter. The area frequently experiences snowfall by early November.

According to shelter cluster agencies operating in all three northern provinces, they face a race against time to deliver enough shelter materials, insulation and winter clothing for families to survive the winter in a single “warm room.”

For more information on IOM’s activities in Pakistan, please go to: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pakistan>. For more information on the IASC Emergency Shelter Cluster, please go to: <http://www.shelterpakistan.org>. 



▲ Floodwater engulfs a section of the city in Dadu, Sindh.
© Asim Hafeez/OnAsia/IOM 2010 - MPK0306



▲ IOM and its implementing partners target the most vulnerable, including the elderly and female-headed households in Larkana, west of Sukkur, Sindh.
© Asim Hafeez/OnAsia/IOM 2010 - MPK0351

Amanullah Helimzai says that he woke in the middle of the night when water suddenly poured into his house in Ghalgiqilla village in Pakistan's northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province.

"We ran outside and climbed onto the roof of a brick building nearby. While we were sitting there, the water was rising quickly," says the 60-year-old father of five. "At noon the next day some helicopters approached and threw food and other things to us," he adds.

For the next four days, Amanullah, his wife, children, daughters-in-law and grandchildren were all stranded on the roof, waiting for the water levels to go down.

"There was water all around. We had no radio, no electricity and the roads

were blocked. We had no information whatsoever," he says. "We thought that we were going to die."

Amanullah is one of at least 12 million people who lost their homes in Pakistan's worst ever floods on record. The raging waters left behind a trail of unprecedented devastation stretching from the north of the country through the Indus River valley to the south.

When massive emergency relief operations started shortly after the onset of the disaster, IOM took the lead in providing crucial information to millions of flood victims.

The programme was designed to tell people where help was available and how to access it; and to help them to get in touch with loved-ones and connect with the outside world.

But it was also about listening to people's concerns in order to improve the targeting and effectiveness of humanitarian aid, according to IOM Mass Communications Project Officer Maria Ahmad.

"Communicating with people affected by natural disasters or conflicts has almost always been linked to aid agencies' public information and image-building activities. As a result, agencies were not providing enough practical information for those in need," she says.

"This programme is different because it is a consolidated effort to bring together all the information available from aid providers using a variety of media to get it out to people and then generating actionable feedback," she adds.

Mass Communications Programme Talks and Listens to Pakistan's Flood Victims

By Eliane Engeler, IOM Islamabad



▲ A staff member at IOM's humanitarian call centre notes the location of floods victims to deliver aid. © IOM 2010 - MPK0404 (Photo: Eliane Engeler)



▲ An elderly flood victim in KP province listens to a radio he received from IOM. © IOM 2010 - MPK0396 (Photo: Eliane Engeler)

IOM's mass communications programme in Pakistan began in August 2009, initially providing information on humanitarian services to people displaced by conflict in KP province.

With the floods, the mass communications programme has been significantly ramped up and extended to the provinces of Sindh and Punjab – the areas worst affected by the disaster.

Over 40 IOM mass communications experts now prepare a wide range of messages for flood victims through different media, including FM / AM radio and banners. Topics include how to get government compensation, how to prevent diseases and how to build shelters with plastic sheets.

IOM collaborates with non-governmental organization (NGO) media partners, including Internews Network and BBC World Service Trust, to disseminate the messages.

"People often don't know how to use hygiene kits or other material they get from aid agencies," says Amjad Qammar of Internews, which broadcasts IOM's public service announcements during its daily radio programme.

"The radio messages help people to use the relief items and at the same time can provide important public health information," he notes.

Amanullah is among a group of elderly, disabled and widowed people, who have received solar-powered radios from IOM's mass communications programme, distributed through the NGO BEST in KP province.

Radio is the main channel of information for most people in this rural and conservative area of Pakistan. Less than 10 per cent of women here can read and few people can afford to buy a television.

Men and women gathered in two separate courtyards of a communal

house say they like to listen to the news. But they also want to know how to get the materials they need to rebuild their homes and the seeds and fertilizer they need to start planting. Many complain about insufficient aid and say they have no money to restart their lives.

"We're getting some food and other help from the rich people here - through their charities. But nobody from the government or aid organizations has approached us for any kind of assistance apart from the radios," says Basbibbi Qasabar, a 40-year-old widow and mother of four, her eyes filling with tears.

She says her family sleeps in the open because she has no money to rebuild their house, which was completely flattened by the floods.

Other women ask which government agency is providing what sort of assistance and also whether they can get any medicines for their sick children.

IOM field workers collect the questions and comments to share them with the mass communications team in Islamabad.

“It is important that information flows both ways: from us to the people and from the people to us,” says Maria Ahmad. “If we know what people’s most pressing needs are, and what sort of information they want, we can work together with the other organizations and get it to them.”

Flood victims can also directly call IOM through a toll-free telephone number at the humanitarian call centre in Peshawar. The centre operates a help-line, providing all sorts of information about humanitarian services.

“Many people call to ask where they can get clean drinking water, blankets or medicines. Many ask what they can do about diarrhea and dehydration. The phone rings non-stop,” says Pir Fahad, one of the IOM employees taking calls.

The call centre also has the support of a network of some 130 local volunteers in flood-affected areas of KP who talk to people about their needs and concerns.

Thanks to the call centre, thousands of people who lost their identity cards in the floods were informed that they don’t have to pay to get new ones. The cards are essential to get government compensation.

“The information spread like wildfire,” says Laila Mukaram, IOM’s Provincial Coordinator for KP.

But getting information to people in Pakistan is still a huge challenge due to low rates of literacy, poverty, lack of technology and cultural restrictions on women, according to Maria Ahmad.

“In the entire northern section of the country it has always been hard to reach women. Displaced women are not allowed to go out to the nearest bathroom in a camp during daylight because it’s a matter of family honour and pride,” she says.

They have to wait until sunset and are accompanied by their male family members.

In those areas, female communication experts go to women’s health clinics or women’s gatherings to provide the village women with information specifically for them.


In the village of Samandr Garhi in Nowshera district of KP, like elsewhere, many people cannot read and have no television or telephone. They listen to the radio and go to a mobile phone shop to make important calls.

In the aftermath of the floods, the villagers were able to make free calls from the shop thanks to another IOM initiative.

The project, supported by Zong, the local subsidiary of China Mobile, set up humanitarian calling points to enable people to call for help or get in touch with displaced family or friends.

Jangrez Afghan, a 40-year-old father of nine, says he made several calls to his wife and relatives who had fled to his parents-in-law at a nearby village.

“I was glad I could call them and check if they were OK,” he says. “We lost everything in the floods, but we managed to save ourselves.”

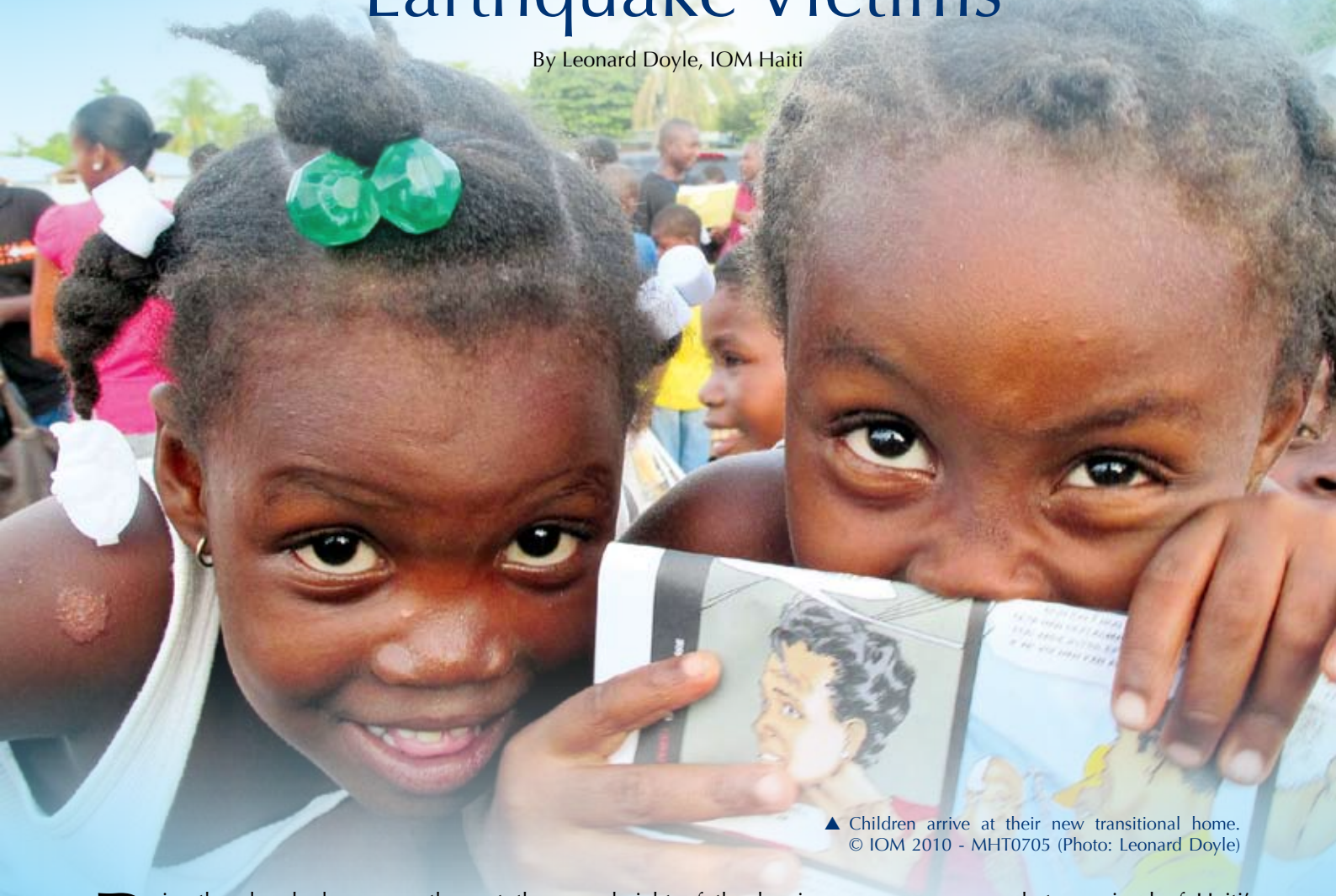
For more information on IOM’s mass communication programme in Pakistan visit <http://www.mcommsorg.net/> 



▲ An IOM field worker at the humanitarian calling point answers flood victims’ questions on how to access services provided by various aid agencies. © IOM 2010 - MPK0406 (Photo: Eliane Engeler)

Giving Voice to Haiti's Earthquake Victims

By Leonard Doyle, IOM Haiti



▲ Children arrive at their new transitional home.
© IOM 2010 - MHT0705 (Photo: Leonard Doyle)

Rain thundered down on the miserable tents of Place St. Pierre when the presenter of an IOM radio show asked: “Does anyone know when the hurricane season begins in Haiti?”

“We don’t know,” a dozen voices responded, surprising because hurricanes strike Haiti with monotonous regularity between June and November every year.

The response was all the more worrying because the internally displaced people (IDPs) at Place St. Pierre have been squatting in tents in the very heart of Haiti’s most important commercial district of Pétion-Ville since the earthquake on 12 January 2010.

How could they not know? And if these residents were unaware of the peril they face living in tattered shelters

at the very height of the hurricane season, what chance do those others have?

The world turned upside down for Haiti last January when 225,000 people were killed in the earthquake. A cruel twist of fate saw the simple concrete homes the poor had built to withstand hurricanes come tumbling down on their heads. For countless hard-working families, the earthquake crushed the dreams of a better life.

The quake also left some 1.3 million Haitians homeless. Most are still living in tents and flimsy shelters. Tens of thousands more are staying with host families in the regions, putting added strain on communities themselves barely able to cope with the burden of poverty before 12 January.

The magnitude of the disaster has unsurprisingly placed enormous

pressure on what remained of Haiti’s social structures - not least its public health systems. When the walls came tumbling down that fateful day, hospitals and clinics were not spared. Nor were many of the people who worked in them.

In the aftermath of any major disaster that leaves large numbers of people homeless and displaced and which destroys so much of a country’s infrastructure, the spectre of communicable diseases that kill drives the humanitarian response.

Nine months after the earthquake and with 1.3 million people still homeless, an outbreak of the dreaded cholera in October put enormous and renewed strain on the public health system.

Efforts to contain it had to centre on spreading hygiene messages, as well as on providing treatment, if the disease was not to get out of hand.

Working in many of the camps for the displaced, IOM's network of community mobilizers integral to its mass communications programme in the country, immediately began to use a variety of means to get hygiene messages out. Drama performances and live radio broadcasts in camps and digital outreach through voice and SMS messages on mobile phones were at the heart of efforts to reach potential victims with limited access to healthcare.

Undoubtedly, the cholera epidemic added greatly to the burden of the displaced population. Since the quake relatively few have managed to find work and families live in fearful insecurity in camps, where kidnap, rape and robbery are constant threats. They are also prone to manipulation from the unscrupulous.

Many of the shelters leak badly, battered as they are by wind and rain and weakened by the relentless

Caribbean sun. And as the crisis grinds on and worsens for many, the displaced often express the fear that they will become another forgotten generation of Haitians.

It's the sheer scale of the disaster that has proved to be overwhelming, despite the ongoing efforts of the government of Haiti, international humanitarian actors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Getting people from camps back to their communities or into new homes is one of the most intractable issues. Simply finding a piece of land to build upon legally is a huge problem and one that seems sure to haunt Haiti for a long time to come unless there is a serious national conversation about land reform. Even removing rubble from buildings and streets is fraught with problems.

While the issue seems at first sight straightforward, in Haiti it is greatly

complicated by the fact that there is no national land registry. Thus there are many potential claimants for every scrap of land.

Furthermore, since many of the IDPs were renting space in dangerously congested slums before the quake, at best only a third of the original residents can be returned.

With so little prospect of re-housing affected populations properly and quickly, IOM and other humanitarian partners have put emphasis on building transitional housing where it is possible to find land with clear legal title, one of the greatest obstacles to "building back better" in Haiti. IOM has already handed over the keys to over a thousand such shelters in Corail-Cesselesse high above the capital, Port au Prince, and in nearby Croix des Bouquets, as well as in other parts of Haiti. These solid structures provide more protection than a tent or shelter and could perhaps be the footprint of a future permanent house where legal title is acquired.

Helping the displaced Haitians figure out a way to return to their original communities is another priority.

"Civic participation in governance has traditionally been weak in Haiti, which goes a long way towards explaining the chronic underdevelopment of the country," says Karl Jean Louis, executive director the Haiti Aid Watchdog OCAPH.

As a result, IOM has put in place a series of measures to activate that civic participation.

Community Radio

A daily community-driven radio show is produced focused on helping the IDPs figure out their next moves. Radio is the most trusted media in Haiti and IOM's Radio Chimen Lakay (The Way Home) seeks to provide people with low literacy skills the information they need to make important decisions about their lives.

The 'open mike' show allows communities to express their concerns forcefully and directly. The broadcast is available to a majority of radio listeners in the country. The show acts

▼ Transitional shelters offer a new start after nine months of living under canvas.
© IOM 2010 - MHT0711 (Photo: Leonard Doyle)



as both a complaints mechanism for camp dwellers and an opportunity to talk about solutions to the practical problems faced by those who are trying desperately to return to their communities, but do not know how.

Information Kiosks

IOM has also placed some 200 information kiosks in the camps to ease the communication flow. They are used by camp residents as a meeting point and venue to express their most urgent needs. The kiosks contain posters, copies of IOM's Manga-style graphic newspaper also called *Chimen Lakay*, as well as key messages from the Haitian government and the broader humanitarian community.

Letters

Evidence of a yawning gap in communications with IDPs has come in the form of thousands of letters which have been placed in locked letterboxes in the kiosks. Over 3,000 have been collected so far and they bear eloquent testimony to the strength of the written word to communicate the hardships being endured in the camps. From this predominantly illiterate population powerful voices are emerging calling for urgent change in their lives. Some of the letters are cries for help, others heartfelt pleas on behalf of suffering friends and relatives. One man from the town of Jeremie asks for help in getting home from his wretched tent in Cité Soleil, where his hopes of finding a better life have been dashed by disappointment.



▲ Two girls celebrate the move from their tent to a transitional shelter. © IOM 2010 - MHT0698 (Photo: Leonard Doyle)

Comic Newspaper

IOM's Creole language newspaper *Chimen Lakay* ensures that humanitarian messages are well dispersed among a population with literacy levels below 50 per cent. In addition, teams of highly motivated community mobilizers go into the field every day to engage with the population and encourage active communication in order to get their issues taken seriously.

Mapping

Before the earthquake, less than a third of the streets of Port au Prince were mapped, leading to great confusion as first responders tried to rescue people who were sending SMS texts to say that they were trapped under rubble. IOM has sponsored an innovative mapping project aimed at giving communities the power to project their own reality rather than see it imposed from outside.

Working closely with the Humanitarian Open Street Map, IOM has been training community mobilizers in basic mapping techniques. Detailed community-driven maps are published and these are attached to the information kiosks. The maps show aspects of community living that residents deem to be important for humanitarian reasons and might typically be left off a government-produced map, such as trees that provide shade, playgrounds, community spaces, shops and football fields.

Engaging locals in mapping their own communities can also have a dramatic impact on the working relationship with humanitarian actors.

In Cité Soleil, often described as the poorest (and most violent) place in the Western Hemisphere, IOM's team of mappers and community mobilizers have been welcomed with open arms because of the recognition that they are actually empowering and partnering with the community.

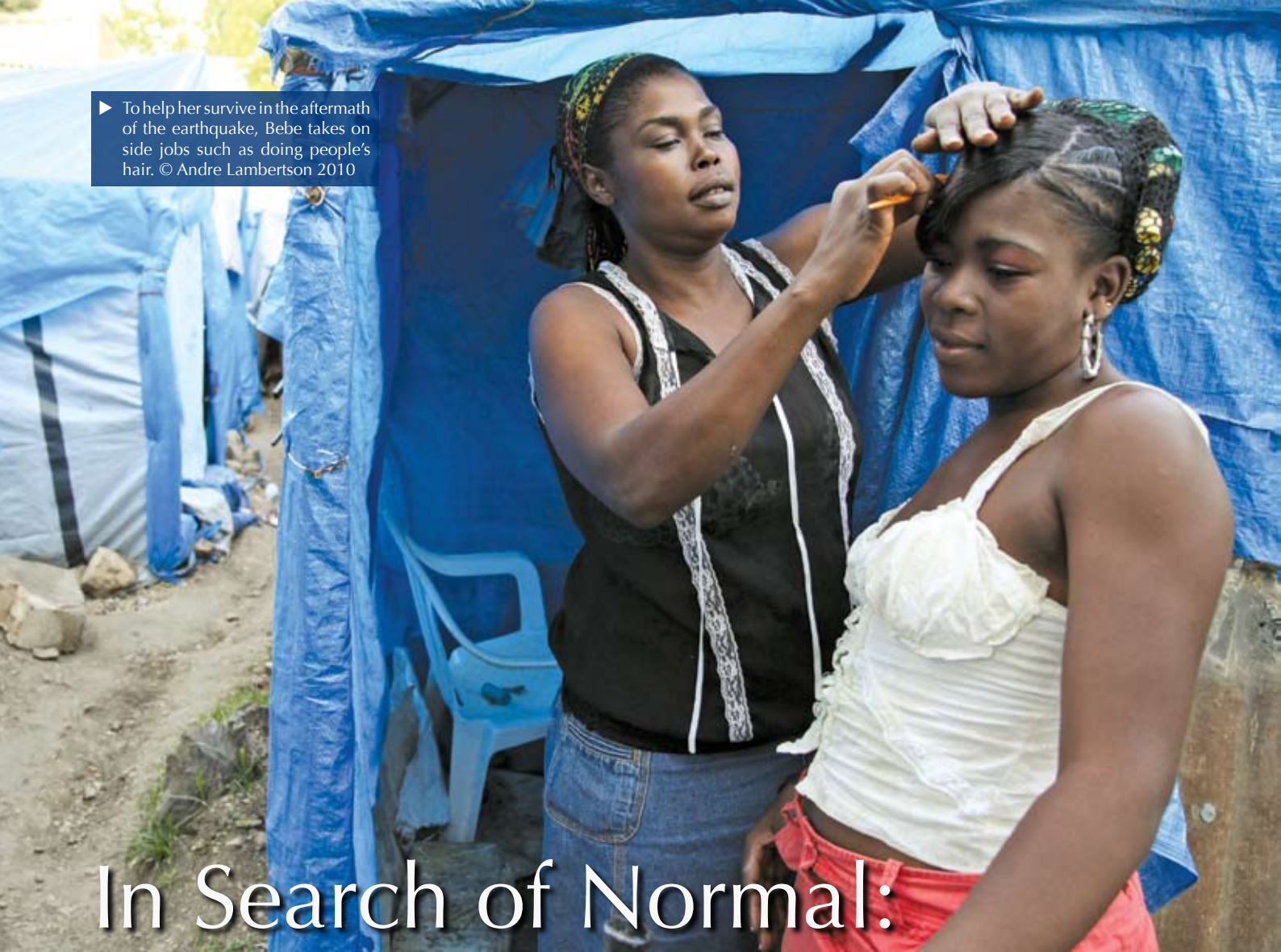
Many of the communications projects mentioned are being carried out with grants from the Haiti Recovery Initiative Project funded by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), as well as the Emergency Relief Response (ERRF) of the United Nations. It's clear these initiatives serve many purposes that aim to help communities recover and rebuild for a better future.

But perhaps most importantly, as the months go by, they give voice and identity to those likely to be seen only through the prism of the helpless victim. **M**



▲ A transitional shelter recipient gets the keys of her new, Japanese-funded home. © IOM 2010 - MHT0707 (Photo: Leonard Doyle)

► To help her survive in the aftermath of the earthquake, Bebe takes on side jobs such as doing people's hair. © Andre Lambertson 2010



In Search of Normal: Thoughts about Haiti after the Earthquake

By Kwame Dawes in Port au Prince, Haiti

She goes by the name Bebe. There is something arresting about her bold stare, her ability to laugh genuinely and uproariously at the drop of a hat and her manner of showing displeasure by pouting with a sensuality that always leaves the door open for reconciliation.

These are the outward qualities of Bebe, perhaps qualities that are simply part of who she is – a woman who likes to sing in her deep husky rugged voice, and someone whose smile is a sudden burst of light. But these are traits that she employs in her line of work. Bebe is a prostitute in Port-au-Prince. She is a beautiful,

intelligent and pragmatic woman who understands that she has to do what she does to make ends meet. On the side, she does hair and sells bootlegged liquor from her small tent in Pétionville, but prostitution is what she does, and she is not ashamed of it. It is work for her. But it is dangerous work.

“No condom, no sex,” she says. Then she adds, “But I always wear the female condom. I can’t get any diseases.”

Bebe is always looking for business. Even our interviews begin with questions about payment. And when she acknowledges that I can’t pay her

for the time she has spent doing the interviews (“I could be working right now, you know”), she then asks me if I have any friends in my hotel who would like to be her friend.

Bebe is skilled at making the people who come to her forget the squalor and the hardships of the world around them by the mere force of her personality, her ability to laugh and be playful. But when we start to talk about the tragedies she has seen, about how hungry she gets sometimes or whether I think she is worth the three US dollars that she is paid by her customers before wondering aloud whether she is not worth more than that, and when

she grows silent contemplating how grim her future looks now that she is without a home, it is hard not to feel saddened by it all.

After my first meeting with Bebe in April, I wanted to write about the way she sought to maintain her sense of dignity in the cramped blue tinted shadowy tent she lived in. It did not matter that she was camped out in the front yard of an elementary school in Petionville, a school that was still functioning. It did not matter that she had to take her baths in a small alcove near the front wall of the school protected only by the flimsy blue tarps of other tents. She was making do, making ends meet. I wanted to tell her story because I realized that I could multiply the story of this woman again and again in so many of the people I had come to know in Haiti. I saw them trying to make a go of it, and I saw how much they had settled into the routine of their lives.

The closer you get to people, the more you speak to them, the more you realize just how much the country remains deeply traumatized and in shock by the earthquake on 12 January 2010. Children still hold

onto their parents not wanting them to leave their sight. People are still reluctant to spend long stretches of time in walled buildings. People still slow down as they walk past one ruin or the other, a subtle act of respect for the bodies they know to be buried under the stones still. People are living dangerously, taking unnecessary risks because of a heightened sense of the fleeting nature of life. In late October, Igor Bosc, the Haiti representative to the United Nations Population Fund told reporters of a new report confirming what I had heard anecdotally from doctors and health workers, that the fertility rate in Haiti had tripled since the earthquake. With only 12 per cent of sexually active people using condoms, the risk-taking is significant.

A generation of orphaned people has stopped trusting the world around them to ever be stable and normal. People's hearts leap and their skin prickles when a truck rumbles close enough to their homes to cause the glass windows to rattle. More and more these days the future is about working out when and how to leave Haiti for some other place. It will

take years for Haiti to recover from the earthquake. Yet it is telling that few people say that they are waiting for Haiti to return to normal. The truth is that Haiti was in poor shape even before the earthquake. Those people who are optimistic are the ones who see this earthquake as an opportunity to do things right. Perhaps it is enough to have that hope, that vision of what can be done.

Some people, despite their situation, seem to have the ability to hope. Joel Sinton is an itinerant preacher who formed a grassroots agency called APIA to serve the needs of people living with HIV AIDS. He does his work in Port au Prince and has continued to serve these people despite the challenges caused by the earthquake.

Sinton's work involves counselling those with the disease about how and where to get treatment, supporting families who find it difficult to find the basic necessities of life, visiting those that are sick and shut in, and creating a community of people who can support each other while maintaining the confidence of each other.



▲ Joel Sinton, an itinerant preacher and creator APIA which helps people living with HIV and AIDS. © Andre Lambertson 2010

Most of the people I met from APIA had not gone public with the fact that they were HIV-positive. Indeed, some of them admitted that the only people who knew they were carrying the virus were colleagues.

Joel Sainton relies on public transportation and his own feet to get around the city to visit the sick. He lives in a small room with his mother in Carrefour. Simply put, he is poor. His fingernails carry the tell-tale sign of anemia – bone white. He is a tall, lanky man whose smile is a brilliant thing. His eyes reveal the fatigue that must consume him each day as he makes his way through the city, yet it is hard not to see in them resilience and uncanny faith. He enjoys philosophical banter, especially when it's on questions of theology and faith.

And yet the reality is that 1.3 million Haitians are living in camp cities that defy our notion of cities. There are few schools to speak of in these "cities", no jobs lined up to sustain the people in these "cities", few consistent health services to support these "cities", no social services to sustain these "cities", and where people have been relocated from one part of the city

to another, the welcome by those who were there first is not always forthcoming. People have to hustle for their own space and access to what few resources there might be. It is not as if no one knows what is going on, nor is it as if no one knows what needs to be done, but on the ground, there are so many competing entities, so many competing organizations with so many ideas that a peculiar kind of chaos of good will is in operation, one that could eventually lead to inertia.

In April 2010, three months after the devastating earthquake, I flew into Haiti. From the air, the landscape reminded me of Jamaica, stretches of green that turned into dense clusters of trees and bushes as we came closer to the ground. The mountains too were familiar – lush, dramatic presences circling the city. A woman behind me started to sob as the plane landed. I imagined that the Haitians on this flight were returning to news of deaths, that many were coming to see for themselves the tragic aftermath of this earthquake.


The world was still paying attention to Haiti at that time, and yet the Haitians I spoke to were guarded about what they saw in the future. It would

become clear to me that what most defined how people were feeling was the question of whether things would ever become normal again.

I have been back to Haiti two more times since. The rains have come. The tents were destroyed, but they were replaced.


In an interview with Dr. Jean William Pape, the well-known head of GHESKIO, an organization known for its role in dramatically arresting the spread of HIV and AIDS in Haiti, something he said struck me deeply. The greatest danger that the 1.3 million displaced Haitians face since the earthquake, he said, is that they will start to see their condition as normal, as the way it should be. They will see the tent cities as new municipalities in the city; they will start to accept as normal conditions that no one should accept as normal.

His fear was that they will stop demanding something better and that they may even start to think that they do not deserve any better.

Kwame Dawes is an internationally acclaimed poet who travelled to Haiti for the Pulitzer Center on Crisis Reporting. 



▲ A scene in one of the temporary camps around Port au Prince more than a month after a catastrophic earthquake hit Haiti on 12 January. © IOM 2010 - MHT0454 (Photo: Mark Turner)



▶ P. escaped from her trafficker and found sanctuary at the IOM-supported shelter run by NGO Kiwodhede.
© IOM 2009 - MTZ0076
(Photo: Jemini Pandya)

Helping the Lost Youth of Tanzania

Jemini Pandya reports from Dar es Salaam

“I feel really bad about what happened to me. I’ve lost my virginity and... the pain I felt when I was raped.....if I hadn’t run away, my life would have been lost.”

In a matter-of-fact voice, a 14-year-old Tanzanian girl describes the trauma she suffered during the last month of a seven year human trafficking ordeal.

P. was seven years old when her maternal uncle turned up at her home with a stranger, a female soldier. He convinced her mother to let the soldier take P. to Dar es Salaam to work in her home. In return, there were promises of schooling and being well looked after.

Although P., the eldest of four children, didn’t want to leave home, her mother forced her to go. She trusted her brother.

Instead of going to school along with the soldier’s own children, P. spent long days cooking, cleaning, washing clothes – and being beaten. A lot, she adds. The trafficker had never shown her how to do things, so when she didn’t do things right, she would get a beating.

“Even her own children were scared of her. They would run away from her whenever she was around, so you can imagine what it was like for me,” she says.

After several months of this, P. was sent by the trafficker to another house as a domestic servant. Her new “employer” paid the trafficker a regular sum for her services.

P. was desperate to go to school, but it was three years before her employer relented, feeling guilty at seeing P. work so hard with no reward. Wanting to see the girl do well, the employer sent her to an informal school with tuition so she could pass an examination allowing her into a formal school.

It was hard work combining household duties with school, but P. didn’t mind so much because she had got what she had been promised. But it wasn’t to last. A few years later, the trafficker heard about her schooling and came to take her back. The employer was too scared of her to protest.

Back in the trafficker’s house, P.’s situation was to take a turn for the



▲ A bright pupil, keen to learn. P. is desperate to have an education, like many of the victims of trafficking in Tanzania.
© IOM 2009 - MTZ0064 (Photo: Jemini Pandya)

worse. Using her as a domestic slave was no longer enough for the trafficker. One day, the trafficker took P. to a place and left her there with two men.

With the barest of details, P. recounts how one man held her down while the other raped her. She remembers she was in a “bad” state when she was taken back to the house. Bleeding, she told a neighbour and one of the trafficker’s daughters what had happened. They were kind enough and took her to the hospital for treatment, much to the trafficker’s fury when she found out later that evening.

It was not long before another rape was organized. But this time, P. screamed so loudly and so repeatedly that the men got scared and ran away. Her cries had brought others to her. Seeing her, they took her back to the trafficker’s house.

“I realized that if I stayed, there would be much more of this. So I grabbed my kanga cloth and ran,” she recounts.

She was to be lucky. A woman on the road saw P. crying, in scant, dirty and smelly clothes and clearly bleeding. She was in a pitiful state. The woman contacted Kiwodhede, a non-governmental organization (NGO) assisting vulnerable women and girls and which, since 2005, has been supported by IOM to help girl victims of trafficking.

P.’s story is not unique. Nor is it an example of the worst suffering at the hands of a human trafficker. But it is one that is being repeated in various forms across the country, particularly in Tanzania’s urban centres such as the capital, Dar es Salaam.

Economic growth and development in urban areas coupled with climactic changes, lack of irrigation infrastructure and decreasing water supplies that make farming a less viable and popular way of eking out a living, have sparked a massive rural-urban migration flow in recent decades.

With that migration has come new social trends with worrying consequences. The exodus to towns and cities has created a growing demand for domestic servants in urban Tanzanian households, no matter one’s social standing.

“Human trafficking has been around for a very long time,” says Sabas Masawe, project coordinator for Dogodogo, Tanzania’s oldest NGO working with street children. “It’s just that now we have a name for it.”

It’s an allusion to the age-old African custom of putting one’s child into the care of another family member or friend so they are better provided for. But the traditional “fostering” system

is being abused, as elsewhere in Africa, to exploit children for free labour.

Social workers say extended family structures in Tanzania that have provided a safety net for children have changed or are falling apart. Rural-urban migration, economic development, the impact of HIV and AIDS which has decimated families, and the declining importance of tribal identity, have all contributed to breaking bonds and undermining the traditional extended family structure and with it, the sense of responsibility for others other than your own.

Omari Abunga, was a social worker for Child in the Sun (CIS), one of seven NGO’s that IOM was supporting in 2009 with Japanese and US government funding through training, and the provision of food, shelter, educational, livelihood, counselling, health, and family reunification and reintegration assistance for victims of trafficking. In the two years that IOM has teamed up with CIS to help boy victims of trafficking, 77 children have been assisted.

Often going to rural areas to reunite children with their families or for follow-up visits, Omari says that villagers were increasingly telling him of strangers coming to them from urban areas and asking for children for work.

An Invisible Victim

A beautiful woman of 32 years-of-age, Mama J. stands tall in a tiny room barely big enough to swing a cat. It houses a bed, a small cupboard, a set of drawers and a couple of chairs. Thanks to a policewoman, who rents it out to her for 10,000 shillings a month, it is home to her and her two daughters, aged six and four. All three are HIV-positive. And none of her neighbours knows.

Mama J. was trafficked by her brother to Dar es Salaam from her home region of Kaghera when she was just 16. Arriving with lots of gifts and promises, he had told her she would be able to study in the capital and she had willingly gone with him. But instead of school, she became housemaid to him and his wife for three years. There was no pay, leftover scraps to eat, very long hours and only a floor to sleep on when the others had gone to bed.

Her situation only ended when she married a truck driver friend of her brother's who had been sympathetic

to her situation. In time, they had two children. But her husband became sick. Dying from AIDS, he told his family in the northern town of Mwanza to come and get him, blaming Mama J. for the disease. So they left her and the children on their own with no means of support.

She doesn't want to talk about how she and her daughters survived after that, but it is not hard to guess. For two years she got by, but often by having to depend on the kindness of others. It was only when she met the policewoman in 2007 who rented her a room in her compound with deferred payment for six months that things looked more hopeful. Borrowing money from a friend, she bought stock to set herself up as a second-hand clothes seller. It's not an easy life, but she cannot return to her home village. Her mother cannot look after her, nor does she have the 130,000 shillings (USD 100) to pay for the fare home. And if they were to go back to their village, they would not be

able to access the medicines they need. HIV keeps her and the children in Dar.

There is no way of knowing how many Mama J.'s there are in Tanzania. Counter-trafficking programmes in Tanzania, while targeting both genders and all ages, are largely assisting only child victims of trafficking in the belief that adults somehow don't need protection or assistance.



▲ Anti-retro virals, which have a prominent place in her one-room home, keep Mama J. alive. © IOM 2009 - MTZ0075 (Photo: Jemini Pandya)

Usually struggling to feed and look after their children, parents in rural areas are becomingly easier to trick into parting with their offspring. Although not common, some parents are giving a child away, he says, for between 60,000 -100,000 Tanzanian shillings (USD 45-USD 75).

However, the typical profile of a trafficker is rather different.

"Through our outreach efforts and direct assistance to victims of trafficking, we know that 80 per cent of victims are trafficked by either family members or close family friends," says IOM's counter-trafficking specialist in Tanzania, Monika Peruffo. "In some cases, people are using their own siblings as slaves."

Although there is incidence of people being trafficked to Tanzania to work in various industries including fishing, human trafficking in this large East African country is mainly internal. And while there is also evidence of trafficking for sexual exploitation, Tanzanian children are largely trafficked for labour, especially to big cities like the capital and to Zanzibar to work not only in the domestic market, but also in the fishing industry and as garden workers.

But human trafficking isn't the only consequence of this rural-urban migration. Urban areas are also magnets for another group of children, mainly boys. In recent decades, Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Arusha and other urban centres have increasingly become home to thousands of street children who have run away from home. No-one knows how many.

Social workers from the NGOs CIS, Dogodogo and Mkombozi, which work in the north of country, all agree that numbers are increasing even though the occasional police crackdown forces the children to go underground for a period of time.

Father Anthony, Rector of CIS, thinks the growing prevalence of children on the streets is a combination of several factors. Urban migration has fuelled the myth of getting rich quick and the "city" has become a paradise where streets are proverbially paved with gold. In a country where the majority of the population is dependent on subsistence farming, such myths act as a significant pull for mainly illiterate children from broken, dysfunctional families where marriages have broken down and remarriages cause tension and often violence and abuse.

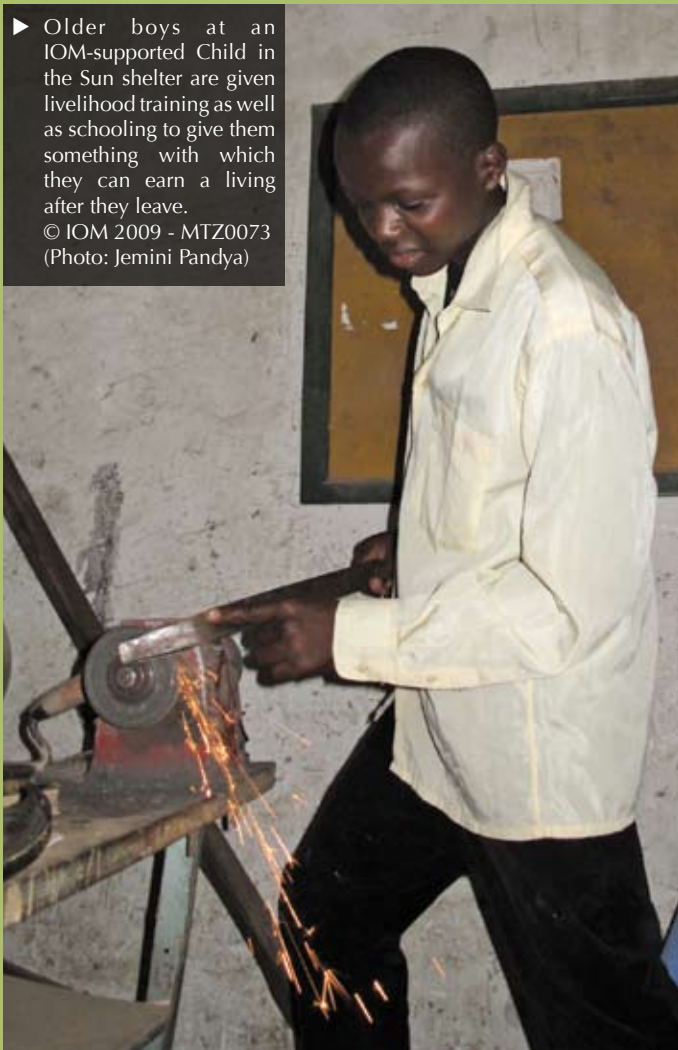
"This abuse includes both the physical and sexual," says the founder of Dogodogo, Sister Jean of the US-based Maryknoll Order, affectionately called Mama Dogodogo.

But clearly, there is an emotional aspect too. There is a certain hardness among the street children in the various NGO shelters that is a result of both their experiences at home and on the street where power relations among the children themselves can and do lead to further physical and sexual abuse. Particularly when so many of the children are under school age and especially vulnerable.

"Although our primary focus is in helping child victims of trafficking, we know that we cannot separate their plight from that of street children, some of whom turn out to be trafficking victims too," IOM's Peruffo says. "We are partnering with NGOs that have been set up for street children because they are an existing structure helping abused and exploited children, even though until very recently, there was no awareness of human trafficking and so no-one was looking out for such a thing."

Through that partnership, some issues have become clear. There is a need for

▶ Older boys at an IOM-supported Child in the Sun shelter are given livelihood training as well as schooling to give them something with which they can earn a living after they leave.
 © IOM 2009 - MTZ0073
 (Photo: Jemini Pandya)

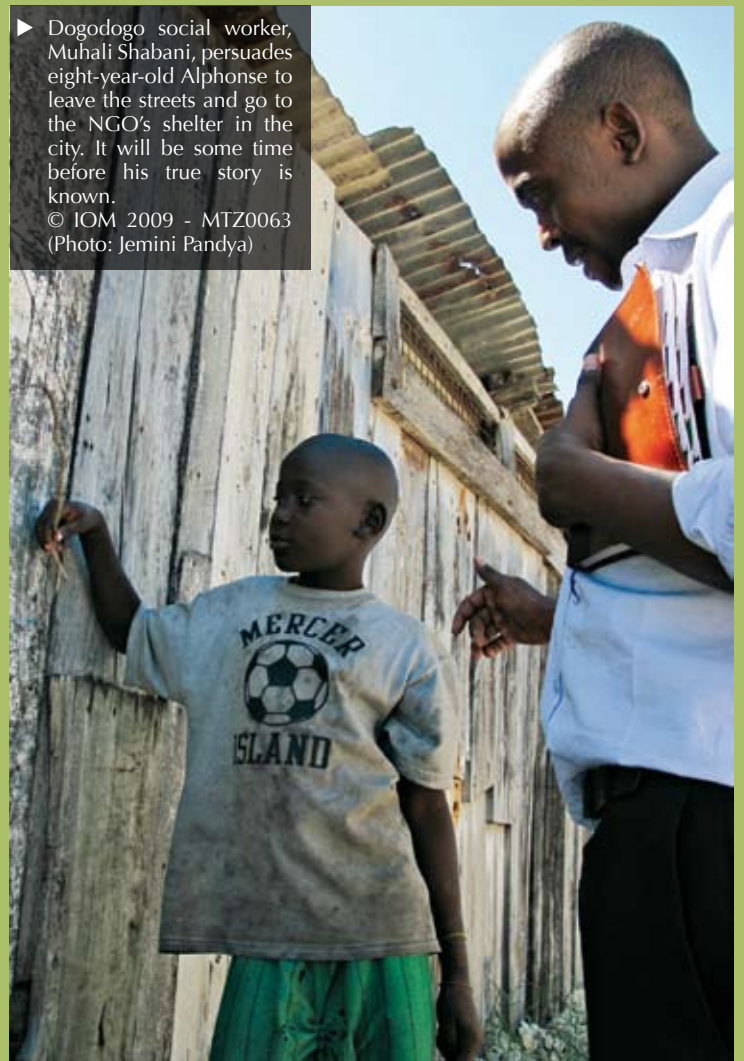


▲ Trafficked girls learn new skills that will provide them with a livelihood option once they leave Faraja's vocational training centre. © IOM 2009 - MTZ0081 (Photo: Jemini Pandya)



▲ Work is underway to build a new kitchen and dining room at the vocational training centre for vulnerable women and girls run by the NGO Faraja in Arusha. The building work and support for victims of trafficking is funded by IOM through its Japanese and US-government counter-trafficking programme. © IOM 2009 - MTZ0068 (Photo: Jemini Pandya)

▶ Dogodogo social worker, Muhali Shabani, persuades eight-year-old Alphonse to leave the streets and go to the NGO's shelter in the city. It will be some time before his true story is known.
 © IOM 2009 - MTZ0063
 (Photo: Jemini Pandya)



Coming in from the Shadows – Hope for a Tanzanian Street Child

Thirteen-year-old Medad is an engaging child. Intelligent, creative, gentle and full of smiles, he isn't shy of sharing his aspirations. He wants to be like Akon – a Senegalese-American musician known the world over.

Rescued from the streets of Dar es Salaam by Dogodogo, Medad now has a chance for a future that would have been unimaginable a few months ago.

The fifth of six children to parents in Rukwa region in western Tanzania, he ran away from home in January 2009. His story is typical of Tanzania's street children. A broken family with parents each remarrying with neither step-parent wanting him around, Medad was torn into two. He had to drop out of school through non-payment of fees and was often at the receiving end of "serious beatings" from an increasingly drunk father.

Sneaking onto a train to Dar, he survived for two months on the streets but only because other street children at the railway station took him under their wing. But he didn't like his new life of petty crime, begging and smoking dope so he ran away from the other children too. He had other ideas for his life.

After surviving two days on the streets by begging, he had the good sense to agree to go to the Dogodogo shelter when one of its social workers approached him.

He hasn't looked back since. Wanting to practice the English that he is rapidly picking up, he wants to tell his story in this new language. And only gives up after much effort and great reluctance. But you know that it won't be long before he gets there. He's enjoying his return to formal schooling that being at Dogodogo entails. His aptitude means that doors could open for him giving not only him hope for a better future, but also Tanzania, which needs to make the most of all its human potential.

Dogodogo, the latest of IOM's NGO partners providing assistance to child victims of trafficking, says it has "given identities to 2,000 children" since 1992, according to its founder, Sister Jean. However, lack of funding could soon shut down the organization and the shelter that for longer than any other organization has been a safe haven for the capital's lost youth, commanding widespread affection everywhere.



▲ Having come off the streets of Dar es Salaam and in the protective care of Dogodogo at its shelter in the Tanzanian capital, Medad is hoping his dreams of becoming a world famous musician will be realized now that he has a second chance at life.
© IOM 2009 - MTZ0067
(Photo: Jemini Pandya)

“What we have to do is to look out for the children’s future. Parents don’t care for their children. They value their land, cows, wives, many wives, but they don’t care about their children’s future.”

better and age-appropriate counselling techniques, both of victims of trafficking and of street children. Unable to trust others, especially adults, it takes a long time and sometimes never, for the children to reveal who they are or what happened to them, making it much harder to assist them and eventually to reunite some of them with their families.

That reunification and reintegration back in their home communities, particularly for victims of trafficking, is the preferred solution for IOM and the NGOs in a country where there is no long-term institutional support available for children if they refuse to go back home. But reunification is not always possible. Almost all the children prefer to stay in the shelters where there is a reliable supply of food and

school or vocational training. Life back in rural areas would be much harder. For some, there is simply no-one to reunify with. Parents or family members have died from malaria, AIDS or other diseases.

Unable to assist them indefinitely, all the NGO's can do is reluctantly acknowledge that some of the street children and victims of trafficking will end up having to fend for themselves.

Regina Mandia, the counter-trafficking project officer at Kiwohede, which has helped 199 girl victims of trafficking since it teamed up with IOM, says half of the girls don't want to return home.



▲ Looking out for children's future, the challenge for Tanzania. These two boys at the CIS shelter are certainly happier now than they were before and although it's too early to tell what their future holds, it's certainly more hopeful. © IOM 2009 - MTZ0065 (Photo: Jemini Pandya)

"What we have to do is to look out for the children's future. Parents don't care for their children. They value their land, cows, wives, many wives, but they don't care about their children's future," she stresses.

Tanzania's new anti-trafficking law passed in 2008 is proving to be useful she says in raising levels of consciousness that trafficking is not a good thing.

"We find families are feeling guilty. They start to realize that what they did or are

doing is bad. Before the legislation, we couldn't say to families that we could take them to the police. Now we do and it scares them," she says with a smile.

It's an attack on the weak because it has proved notoriously difficult to bring the traffickers to justice. In their history, Kiwodhede have only twice gone after traffickers with the law – not for trafficking, but for rape. One case ended in imprisonment. The other is stuck in legal quagmire.

Regina says she would like to go after P.'s trafficker. But it is a forlorn hope.

For P., happy in the knowledge that she is safe now, the future is infinitely brighter. At the centre for less than a month, she seems to have settled in relatively well and is looking forward to going back to school. Her plans for the future?

"Before, I wanted to be a nun," she says self-consciously. "But if I can't be a nun, then I want to work in an office," she ends laughingly. **M**

The Silent Plight of Migrant Farm Workers in South Africa

By Nosipho Theyise, IOM Pretoria

In the far northern lowveld of South Africa, between the Soutpansberg Mountains and the Limpopo River, lies the dry baobab-dotted landscape of Vhembe District. Dry though it is, the rivers running through the area give it enough water to make it one of the best citrus-producing districts in the country.

Little wonder then that many seasonal workers come to Vhembe between April and September each year to work on the farms. One such seasonal worker is Solomon (not his real name), a 32-year-old man from Mwenezi, a drought-prone rural district in Zimbabwe about 200 kilometres north of the border with South Africa.

Solomon migrated to South Africa in search for greener pastures in 2002 after his salary as a cleaner at a Harare supermarket could no longer sustain him and his family. He found a job on a farm in Vhembe as a seasonal worker assembling boxes in the pack house. Since then, he has returned to the farm every year during the fruit-

picking season. When the season ends, Solomon returns to Zimbabwe to help his family plant crops during the summer rains.

An undocumented migrant, Solomon enters South Africa irregularly through the Orange River. It means he cannot take luggage with him for fear of being robbed by Mgumagumas (bandit gangs in the bush who terrorize many desperate undocumented migrants on their journey to South Africa). His biggest problem, however, is that his wife is unable to join him on the farm.

'I can't allow my wife to come through the river because I know that there are a lot of problems. Maybe she can meet Mgumagumas and be raped,'" he explains.

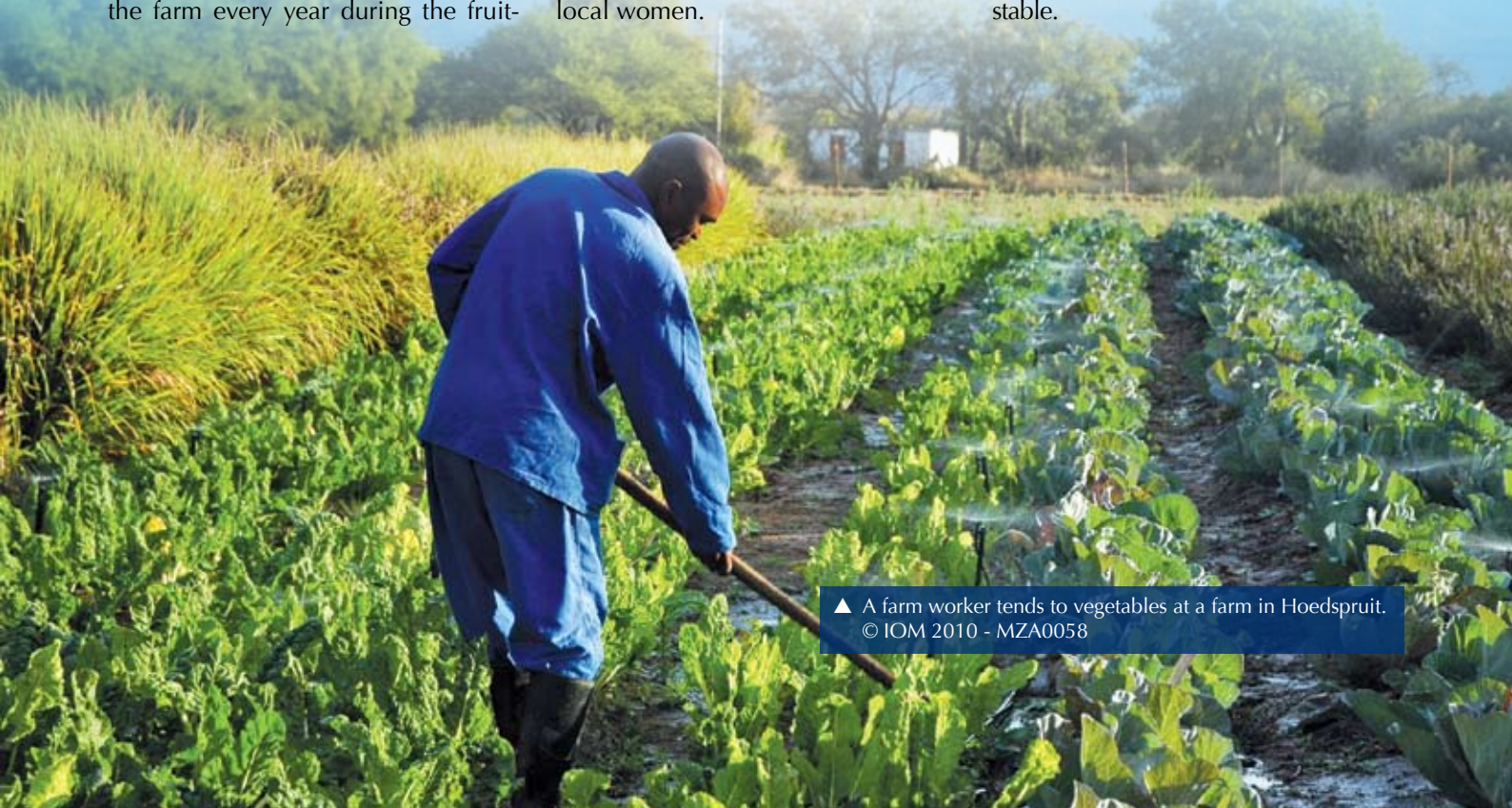
As a result, Solomon, like many other seasonal migrant workers, lives a lonely life whilst at the farm. He admits this causes many of the migrants to form relationships with local women.

Farm life and HIV vulnerability

Life is tough for low-skilled, poorly paid seasonal farm workers. They are housed predominantly in traditional wattle and daub huts which the workers must build and maintain themselves. There are no flush toilets, no running water and no electricity in the compound. When Solomon arrives at the start of the season in April without any money, he has to wait until the end of May to get his first pay packet. It's a difficult period for him and other seasonal workers.

This lack of money becomes a major HIV risk factor for some, especially women, who can end up engaging in transactional sex or sex work to make ends meet. Since permanent workers on the farms and those who work at nearby brickfields have disposable incomes, there is no shortage of clients.

What makes the migrant workers' situation even more precarious is that their income is neither guaranteed nor stable.



▲ A farm worker tends to vegetables at a farm in Hoedspruit.
© IOM 2010 - MZA0058



▲ Male farm workers chatting to an IOM-trained peer educator at a farm in Hoedspruit. © IOM 2010 - MZA0057

'Most of the people who are working here...they don't complete their month fully...Like pickers, they pick oranges. Now, when there are no oranges to be picked, they do not work, they just stop, which means they are going to find little money,' says Solomon.

To try and get a better understanding of the dynamics of HIV and migration in farm worker settings, IOM recently conducted an Integrated Biological and Behavioural (IBBS) survey on 23 commercial farms in the Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces of South Africa.

This survey found an overall HIV prevalence rate of 39.5 per cent among farm workers. This is significantly higher than the national prevalence rate of 18.1 per cent in South Africa. In fact, it is the highest HIV prevalence rate ever reported amongst a working population in southern Africa.

Unsurprisingly, women fared the worst. Almost half of them (46.7%) tested HIV-positive compared to 30.9 per cent of the male farm workers. This is reflective of the various gender dynamics at play as most women on farms are seasonal pickers with irregular work and income.

Solomon's story and that of other farm workers illustrates how poverty, poor living and working conditions, physically demanding work, limited access to health care and HIV services, as well as separation from families, increase their vulnerability to HIV.

Solomon has seen how that separation has led to broken families and contributed to the spread of HIV.

'As a man, you can stay here for... three months: after three months I feel I need a woman...So some they take some women to stay with them in order to assist them to carry firewood, to cook for them, to do whatever... Most of the people they fall in love with a South African...those who live near the farm...they end up having marriages with those women and they forget about their marriage back home. So it is easy for them to catch a disease or spread a disease because you can get a disease here in South Africa and go home and give it to your wife,' Solomon observes.

In spite of the recent introduction of HIV awareness programmes on farms, Solomon thinks that their impact is still minimal. He says that people may now have greater knowledge about HIV, but they are not changing their behaviour. This, he argues, is exacerbated by the widespread alcohol abuse due to the prevalence of illicit makeshift bars in farm compounds, combined with a lack of recreational facilities.

Solomon's observations are supported by IOM findings where only 53.6 per cent of the participants reported using a condom at their

last sexual encounter. This is not due to difficulty in accessing condoms, as 80 per cent of the participants reported that condoms were freely available on farms. It's really a case of knowledge not translating into behaviour.

In a bid to minimize the impact of HIV on migrant farm workers, IOM's study makes several recommendations including increasing farm worker access to healthcare, implementing positive prevention programmes that go beyond awareness-raising, addressing gender norms that increase risky behaviour, as well as tackling the growing need for workplace health policies to cater for both permanent and seasonal farm workers.

The study, which was funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), is just one of several projects on the issue IOM is currently working on. Among them is a USAID-funded project reaching out to 20,000 migrant farm workers and their families on 120 farms across South Africa's Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces.

For Solomon and others like him, meanwhile, life carries on as usual. He has, however, a few modest desires. Among them - to become a permanent worker at the farm.

This would not only afford Solomon a more stable income and better living conditions, it would allow him and his family to have a life together on the farm, finally. **M**



▲ A farm worker mans a tractor at a farm in Malelane. © IOM 2010 - MZA0059



▲ Passport control at Cibao airport. © IOM 2010 - MDO0019

New York City area, had paid the smuggler USD 15,000 to be reunited with her daughter.

Torres explains that summer and Christmas holidays are when this airport sees the majority of these cases. The Cibao International Airport, in the city of Santiago, processes an average of 20 unaccompanied children per day during the holidays.

“Smugglers take advantage of the increase in passengers to smuggle the children with fake passports. But if we are vigilant, we can detect every single one of them,” stresses Torres.

Technology, Vigilance and Sound Judgement – Managing the Dominican Republic’s Borders

Niurka Pineiro reports from Santo Domingo

Bienvenido (Tony) Torres, veteran Immigration Officer and General Supervisor at the Cibao International Airport in the Dominican Republic, knew something was amiss when he took one look at the passport and at the girl travelling as an unaccompanied minor to the United States with the document.

Torres recalls: “It was a U.S. passport belonging to an eight-year-old girl born in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The passport was official, but I knew something was not quite right. The girl standing in front of me looked at least 12 years old.”

Torres immediately put his years of experience to work. “I spoke to her in English asking how long she had been in the Dominican Republic, if she had liked it, and if she had been to the beach. The empty look on her face confirmed that she did not understand English.”

But he needed more concrete evidence if he was going to stop her

from travelling and to build a case against the smuggler. So Torres went to the VSC4 Plus Forensic Document Analyzer, installed as part of an IOM Border Management and Enhanced Security Project in the Dominican Republic, to do further research.

“I put the passport in the machine and with its sophisticated technology analysed the facial features of the girl in the photo. I realized the ears were different, the nose was wider and flatter and the top lip had a pronounced point - all different from the girl standing in front of me.”

The woman who had brought the girl to the airport was called back for questioning and is now being prosecuted. The girl’s mother, an irregular migrant living in the

As part of the programme, which is funded by the U.S. State Department Bureau for Western Hemisphere Affairs, IOM has installed 12 VSC4 Plus Forensic Document Analyzers in the six international airports (Santo Domingo Las Américas, La Isabela, Cibao, Puerto Plata, La Romana, and Punta Cana), one at the National Migration Directorate (DGM by its Spanish acronym) Investigations Unit, and at four land borders (Dajabón, Elías Piña, Jimaní, and Pedernales).



▲ Tony Torres working on a document examination machine. © IOM 2010 - MDO0023

As part of the project, IOM has conducted similar trainings for immigration officials in The Bahamas, where IOM employed a different strategy by creating a travel document fraud detection laboratory, the second such facility in the Caribbean. The first one was established by IOM in Trinidad and Tobago in 2007. The laboratory, equipped with the latest technology, allows immigration officials to detect fraudulent documents and impostors, and to drastically reduce the number of persons travelling with documents that appear legitimate, but are in fact fake or legitimate documents that do not belong to the holder.

At the four land borders, IOM has also installed computers, servers, printers, power generators, telecommunications equipment and mobile offices to ensure the security of the equipment.

The sophisticated forensic (VSC4Plus) equipment allows for the thorough examination of passports and ID and is a vital tool in stopping persons carrying fraudulent documents.

Navy Captain Félix Albuquerque, Head of DGM's Investigations Unit, says the equipment allowed them to detect and intercept 10 Haitian prisoners who had escaped from

a facility in Port-au-Prince after it was demolished by the January earthquake. They were all travelling on false passports and were using the Dominican Republic as a transit country.

"This is truly an essential tool for us because time is vital in this work. Now we can quickly identify persons travelling on false documents or visas. Before it took a minimum of 48 hours because we had to contact the authorities in the other country and wait for them to investigate and get back to us," explains Albuquerque.

He adds that the world changed after September 11 and immigration services all over the world need to work quickly to detect any potential threats.

"We are seeing Haitians transiting through the Dominican Republic with passports stamped with fake Schengen Visas. We've also intercepted a number of Iranians who travel through Venezuela, taking advantage of the fact that they do not need a visa. They buy a fake passport for four to five thousand US dollars and then use our country as a transit point."

Albuquerque's office intercepts an average of 25 to 30 people each month from Central and South America, Cuba and Haiti, but also from more distant places such as Bangladesh - all of them using fake documents trying to make their way to North America and Europe.

So far this year, the new equipment has helped to identify travellers with fake documents from the United States, France, Spain, Italy, and 35 other countries. The documents included visas, passports, social security cards, driver's licenses, U.S. Permanent Resident Cards (green cards) and other forms of identification.

Albuquerque and Torres talk passionately about their dedication to ensure that all bona fide travellers are processed in the most expeditious and courteous manner, while keeping a vigilant eye on those with other ideas.

One of these was a Peruvian national living in the country and making a living producing false U.S. visas. He was tried, found guilty and incarcerated. After completing his sentence, he was deported to his native Peru.

Albuquerque explains their success with a vivid example: "Just imagine that before we had these machines it was like tilling a huge tract of land with a crude hand tool and now, we have large modern tractors to do the job."

The IOM project has also provided migration officers and IT support staff training on the use and installation of the equipment. Since 2008, IOM has trained hundreds of officials on document examination, detection of false documents and impostors, and the human rights of migrants. Recently, IOM and DGM organized three one-week training sessions for more than 75 migration officers.

This small island nation with six international airports shares its land borders with Haiti and is at the crossroads between North and South America.



▲ Scene at popular market in Santo Domingo.
© IOM 2010 - MDO0022



▲ A young woman selling flowers in the Dominican Republic. © IOM 2010 - MDO0024

Official government figures for 2006 report some 2.5 million people entered the country and 3.3 million exited with 43,000 of the entries and 413,000 of the exits at the Cibao International Airport.

Here, Tony Torres supervises a large group of immigration officers in charge of processing all passengers arriving and leaving the country on an average of 10 to 17 international flights each day.

“We see a lot of things here. For example, all flights from this airport to Providenciales in the Turks and Caicos leave full of Dominican citizens and come back half empty. So what happens to those people who never return? Most likely they get on boats to go to The Bahamas and from there to the United States,” surmises Torres.

Torres adds that it is very difficult to enter the U.S. by air now and so people are always looking for new routes. His staff is instructed to write down any incidents, no matter how small and at the end of every shift these are discussed. He stresses vigilance and respect and constantly tells his staff that they must be courteous while

never losing sight of the fact that they have authority and should use it.

“We have direct communication with U.S. Customs and Border Protection in Miami, so not many fake visas or passports or expired green cards get by us. That direct exchange and constant communication has been vital in bringing down the number of illegal entries,” adds Torres.

At the recent opening ceremony for the new fully-equipped immigration office at the Pedernales border, which is part of the IOM project, Director of DGM Vice Admiral Sigrifido Pared Pérez said: “This office is not here to impede or stop the transit across this border with our neighbour Haiti. It is here and equipped with the latest technology to expedite the crossing of bona fide travellers and to detect potential criminals.”

Dominican immigration law allows for the free one-day passage of Haitians living in border towns to conduct business or commerce and seek medical attention.

A pedestrian bridge and a shallow river divides the towns of Pedernales

and Anse à Pitre. Two days a week, on market day, hundreds of Haitians cross into Pedernales to buy and sell food, clothing, and many other items.

Alicia Sangro, IOM Technical Cooperation Officer, standing in the middle of the heavy foot and motor bike traffic and the deafening noise typical of market day points out: “Migration management at airports is very different from the reality at land borders. The Dominican Republic has the human capacity, so this IOM project is providing the tools and specialist training to increase their migration management capacity.”

Darío Estevez, DGM Supervisor at the Pedernales Border Station, and his entire staff are all in favour of better managed migration, but he is quick to sum up the reality at this isolated border post: “The border is officially open from 9am to 6pm, but there is no hospital in Anse à Pitre. So if there is a sick person who needs to come across in the middle of the night, the military officers on duty have instructions to call me immediately. I get on my motor bike and come here to open the gates and let them through. We are all human beings and so a good part of our job is using sound judgment.” **M**



stepped in to support an Armenian government initiative to introduce biometric passports and identification cards.

“This technical support and training of key government counterparts has helped Armenia benefit from the latest technologies used for biometric document issuance and verification,” says Ilona Ter-Minasyan, IOM Armenia Head of Office. “Future biometric travel documents will be in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization standards.”

Electronic chips embedded in passports with biometric features contain digital images of four fingerprints, a digital signature and photo of the passport holder. “These new biometric travel documents will also support visa liberalization and enhanced national security measures, and promote the overall growth of an e-society in Armenia,” says Ter-Minasyan.

“I can’t wait to receive the new electronic passport I have heard about! I hope the new system will be easier and faster and I will be able to visit my relatives in Paris much more

Biometric Passport and Identification Card: Armenia Enters the Digital Age

By Justin Matoesian, IOM Armenia

New technologies are fast changing the way people travel in today’s increasingly interconnected and digital world. Over the past decade, the United Nations and one of its specialized agencies, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), have called for more secure travel documents, tightened travel security, and the need to address identity fraud, while at the same time recognizing the need to facilitate enhanced mobility for international travellers.

As a result, increasing numbers of developed countries have already switched to using electronic passports and identity cards with biometric identifiers. However, many developing economies often lack the financial resources and technical capacity to initiate the switch to biometric and digital travel documents.

In 2009, IOM, with funding from its 1035 Facility and in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe’s (OSCE) Action against Terrorism Unit,

often,” said 30-year-old Armineh X. from Gyumri city.

Barry Kefauver, the lead consultant for drafting the National Action Plan to implement the passport and ID card upgrade noted: “I was pleased to be associated with Armenia’s ambitious and strategic plan to not only enhance the security of its travel documents, but also to improve its national identity management.”

Colonel Norayr Muradkhanyan who heads the Passport and Visa

Department for the Armenian Police says biometric passports and identification cards will be introduced in Armenia as of 2011. "Citizens may apply for their passports or identification cards at any of the current 61 application centres operated by the police. ID cards with an electronic chip will be used within the country and the biometric passport will be used for travelling abroad."

He adds that the old Armenian passports will remain valid until they expire and that there will be a transition period of three years when citizens can choose the type of document most appropriate to their needs (national or international). The Armenian government will subsidize the cost of the ID Cards as all citizens will be required to have one. The e-passport will be required only for those travelling abroad.

According to Artur Osikyan, Deputy Head of the Armenian Police, the technical assistance provided by IOM and other international organizations has been crucial to developing a comprehensive national action plan for introducing biometric passports.

A view shared by Arthur Ghulyan, Director of the e-Governance Infrastructure Implementation Unit (EKENG) with the Ministry of Economy of Armenia. "Officials from IOM and from the OSCE Secretariat together with technical experts conducted a needs assessment in 2009 which helped us prepare a roadmap for introduction of e-documents," he says.

He adds that the technical assistance provided, including trainings and study tours to Portugal and Switzerland, proved invaluable for sharing experiences and finalizing the technical requirements for the biometric passports, identity data management and e-ID cards. "We

have learned about the technical aspects, multi-functionality, benefits, and importance of using identity documents with biometric parameters, which are now an integrated part of the e-Governance strategy. IOM and OSCE also provided technical support for the development of the requirements for a credible identification system and for secure e-documents in line with international standards and best practices."

Ghulyan notes that the ID cards will also allow people to receive efficient digital services in health care, banking, telecommunication and tax systems. In addition, the identification cards may also serve as a driving permit.

An e-society in which citizens can pay mobile telephone bills, invest in foreign markets, renew their medical prescriptions and plan their next vacation seemed extremely remote a decade ago.

"In our increasingly mobile world, new technologies are changing the way individuals and countries interact with the rest of the world," says IOM's Ilona Ter-Minasyan. "We are delighted to help Armenia through our 1035 Facility to move forward with biometric technologies and applications which




▲ Technical support and training of government counterparts has helped Armenia benefit from the latest technologies for biometric document issuance and verification. © IOM 2010 - MAM0004 (Photo: Ilona Terminasyan)

▲ New biometric passports to be introduced in Armenia in 2011 will strengthen national security, combat identity fraud and facilitate enhanced mobility for travellers. © IOM 2010 - MAM0003 (Photo: Ilona Terminasyan)

ultimately will help Armenians reap the full benefits of mobility."

The IOM 1035 Facility provides support to developing Member States and Member States with economies in transition for the development and implementation of joint government-IOM projects to address particular areas of migration management.

For more information about IOM's 1035 Facility, please visit: <http://www.iom.int/1035/>. 



Shedding Light on South-South Migration to Aid Development

By Susanne Melde, ACP Observatory on Migration

Much has been made about the fact that people have become increasingly mobile within and across borders to meet the social and economic challenges of globalization in recent decades.

Much also has been made about the movement of people from the South to the North in search of better life opportunities, often using irregular means.

But human mobility in all directions has always existed. Until recently, it has been seen as something negative that threatens the development of second and third world countries through the haemorrhaging of human resources and skills from South to North.

Contrary to public perception, the traffic is not one directional. Almost half of all emigration from developing countries is to another developing country. Nor is South-South migration a new phenomenon. In many African countries it is a traditional and historically important livelihood

strategy. Intra-regional migration is especially high in sub-Saharan Africa, where it accounted for an estimated nearly 70 per cent of migration in the region in 2005, according to one study.

South-South migration often takes place between neighbouring countries and those with small wage differentials. In comparison with South-North migration, where earning power, welfare provisions and the quantity of remittances sent home to families play a major role in motivating people to head north, potential welfare gains for poor people in South-South migration can still be significant.

This is particularly the case for internal migration. Rural to urban migration can and does help to alleviate poverty in many parts of the world. But much more needs to be known about this often overlooked phenomenon and many other aspects of South-South migration.

One of the biggest challenges remains concrete evidence. Reliable and

comparable data on migration and in particular its effects on development remain rare. This makes it difficult to assess the migration reality in many countries, in particular when it comes to emigration and its real effects on development. Existing statistics use estimates based on figures that may be 10 years out of date.

In a bid to shed more light on South-South migration through greater research on data and trends, providing that all-essential concrete evidence, the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States' Observatory on Migration (ACP Observatory) has been created.

An initiative of the Secretariat of the 79 ACP Group of States realized by IOM and a consortium of 19 partners and associates, the Observatory is funded by the European Union with financial support from Switzerland and IOM. Its aim is to generate the knowledge that will help inform migration and development policies.

Intra-regional migration is especially important in many ACP countries

due to several factors that include the search of better opportunities, exponential demographic growth, family reunification, forced migration, traditional cross-border flows, and the effects of environmental degradation and climate change.

In Africa, there are an estimated 19 million migrants with inter-regional migration in East, Central and West Africa, representing the vast bulk of African mobility. The continent is also host to the largest number of internally displaced people (IDPs). Of the estimated 26 million IDPs in the world, at least 10 million (about 38 per cent) are living in East and Central Africa.

While migration in the Caribbean is largely outbound, some of the Caribbean nations, such as Antigua and Barbuda, are among the top 10 countries with both the largest number of emigrants and immigrants relative to their total population.

In the Pacific, despite an increase in immigration in the past decade, the region is also marked by emigration. Census data from 2000 showed that 50 per cent of migrants from the Pacific remained within the region, with New Zealand the leading destination country. Emigration among skilled Pacific workers is also a major feature of migration in the region. Among the top 30 countries with highest migration rates for skilled migrants in OECD countries, eight countries are from the Pacific region.



▲ Mass forced displacement has hit Timor-Leste twice in the past decade. © IOM 2008 - MTP0142



▲ Migration in the Caribbean, like other regions, is also being affected by climate change. © IOM 2008 - MHT0175 (Photo: Nuno Nunes)

But this only provides a broad brush outline of migration in the three regions. We need a more detailed picture.

Research networks are therefore being created in each of the six regions of the ACP group of States - West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. All interested individual researchers, academic institutions, governmental officials working with migration data and civil society members can sign up for the networks at national, regional and ACP levels via the website. This will foster access to information, calls for proposals for studies and the sharing of expertise.

Programme activities mainly involving research on a range of subjects such as remittances and human development, data and profile on diasporas, displacement tied to climactic or environmental change, human trafficking and rural-urban migration are also starting in 12 pilot countries. These are Angola, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Tanzania, Timor-Leste and Trinidad and Tobago with programmes extended to other interested ACP countries progressively.

For Laurent de Bœck, Director of the ACP Observatory, one of the most exciting aspects about the project is the potential that partnerships offer. National consultation mechanisms

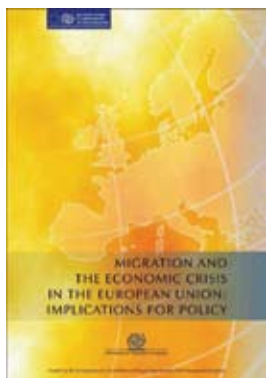
are being established in the 12 pilot countries of the Observatory, bringing together policymakers, researchers, representatives of migrants, civil society and the private sector.

“By pooling together existing data sources and assessing gaps and limitations, undertaking new research and building capacities to collect and analyse data, real progress can be made on what has always been a major weakness – the lack of empirical information. Without it, migration and development policies are essentially flawed,” de Bœck says.

The long-term dividends of succeeding in such a venture are tantalizing and too important to bypass. But, de Bœck argues, success cannot come without everyone pulling together.

“A coherent and harmonized approach is essential for a comparative assessment of the trends and characteristics of human mobility and its links to human development. This will enable governments to mainstream migration into development planning and so allow a move away from a negative perception of migrants that is so entrenched in societies the world over,” de Bœck stresses.

It would also allow greater focus on the positive contribution that migrants and migration can and does make to the global economy and to human development. **M**



Migration and the Economic Crisis in the European Union: Implications for Policy

Study on Migration and the Economic Crisis: Implications for Policy provides a synthesis and analysis of the latest available evidence in order to assess the impact of the global economic crisis on migrants and migration policy in the European Union. The findings presented in the report are based primarily on a survey conducted by IOM offices in the 27 EU Member States and Croatia, Norway and Turkey, as well as the findings of seven commissioned country case studies (Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Spain, UK) and desk research.

The study has been commissioned and funded by the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission under the framework of the IOM Independent Network of Labour Migration and Integration Experts (LINET).

2010/Electronic copy, 202 pages
English



Migração em Cabo Verde: Perfil Nacional 2009

"Migration in Western and Central Africa: Country Profiles 2009" is a series of migration profiles produced by IOM with the financial support of the European Union, the Swiss Federal Office for Migration (FOM) and the Belgian Development Cooperation. These country reports bring together existing information from different sources in a structured manner, and provide a comprehensive overview of key international migration and socio-economic development trends in selected West and Central African countries (Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal).

The reports cover a range of statistics and other data related to immigration, emigration, return migration, remittances, labour migration and irregular migration, including trafficking and smuggling. Besides explaining some of the key factors underlying current migration patterns, the country reports also provide an assessment of the institutional and policy framework governing migration (domestic legislation, institutional actors, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, etc.) and its effectiveness.

Drawing on the information and data presented, these country profiles indicate existing data gaps and possible strategies to improve migration statistics, and present key recommendations for policy maker to improve current migration management.

2010/Electronic copy, 110 pages
Portuguese



Assessing the Evidence: Environment, Climate Change and Migration in Bangladesh

The study brings together existing evidence on the climate change, environment and migration nexus in Bangladesh. The evidence in the document comes from a wide variety of sources and studies, including Government of Bangladesh statistics and policy documents, academic research, working papers and other publications and research carried out by national, bilateral and multilateral organizations, NGOs and research institutions. In addition, meetings were held with a number of key experts in Bangladesh and the research also draws extensively on IOM's growing body of work on this topic globally.

The study provides an overview of the international discourse on environment, climate change and migration, outlining current thinking within this complex and increasingly visible policy debate. Turning to Bangladesh, it provides a brief outline of the country and developmental achievements and challenges, moving on to an in-depth exploration of the role of the environment and climate change in shaping the country's long-term development and migration dynamics. Following this, the existing policy framework is outlined and a 'policy toolkit' of potential policy options and priorities identified, before a brief conclusion sums up the report's main findings.

2010/Electronic copy, 70 pages
English



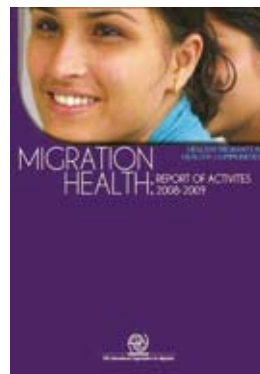
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2010/386 pages/USD 16.00



Migration Health: Report of Activities 2008-2009

This report illustrates the multidimensional activities carried out by the Migration Health Division throughout the world in 2008-2009. Key achievements in three main programmatic areas are presented: Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance; Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants and Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-Affected Populations. Guided by the Resolution on the Health of Migrants adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2008, the Report demonstrates IOM's commitment to advance the health of migrants and their families, and to support IOM Member States in managing migration health through strategic networks and partnerships.

68/Softcover, 68 pages
English



International Migration Law N°23 - Macedonian Glossary on Migration

Migration is increasingly being acknowledged as an issue that needs a global approach and coordinated responses. States are not only discussing migration issues at the bilateral level, but also regionally and lately in global arenas. A commonly understood language is indispensable for such coordination and international cooperation to be successful. This glossary attempts to serve as a guide to the mire of terms and concepts in the migration field, in an effort to provide a useful tool to the furtherance of such international cooperation and the common understanding of migration issues.

2010/Electronic copy, 93 pages
ISSN 2079-1135
Macedonian

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