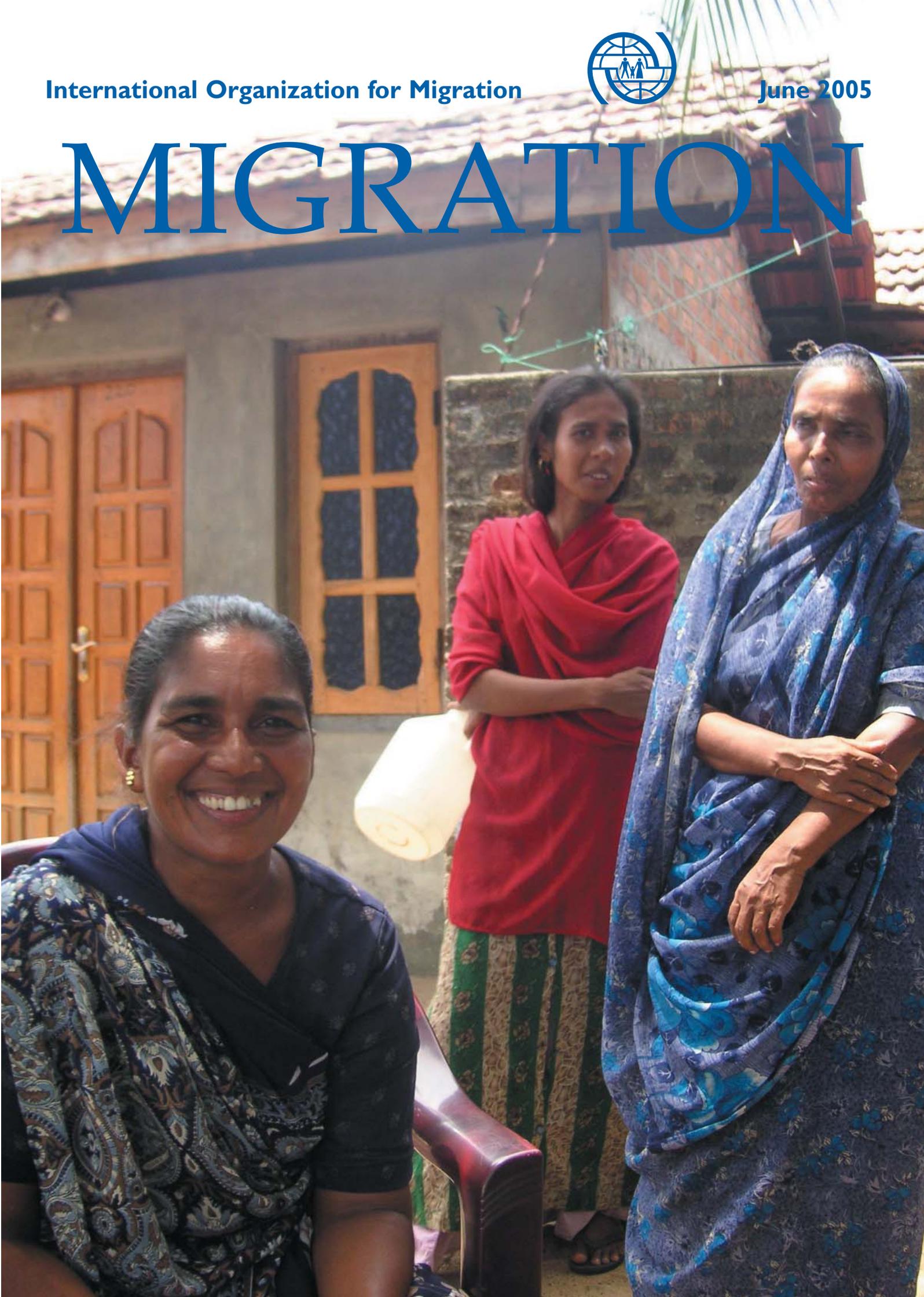


International Organization for Migration



June 2005

MIGRATION



Editor in Chief:

Jean-Philippe Chauzy

Editors:

Christopher Lom, Jemini Pandya,
Niurka Piñeiro

Contributors:

IOM Staff worldwide

Editorial Board:

Gervais Appave, Laurentiu Ciobanica, Jill Helke, Michele Klein Solomon, Frank Laczko, Robert Paiva, Yorio Tanimura, Erica Usher

Layout:

Angela Pedersen

Cover photo:

Women from an IOM transitional shelter site in Batticaloa, eastern Sri Lanka.

© IOM 2005

Migration is published quarterly in English, French and Spanish. All correspondence and inquiries concerning *Migration* should be sent to:

International Organization
for Migration (IOM)
PO box 71
CH 1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 717 91 11
Fax: +41 22 798 61 50
E-mail: info@iom.int

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.

ISSN 1813-2839

Migration is available online
on the IOM website:

<http://www.iom.int>

Contents

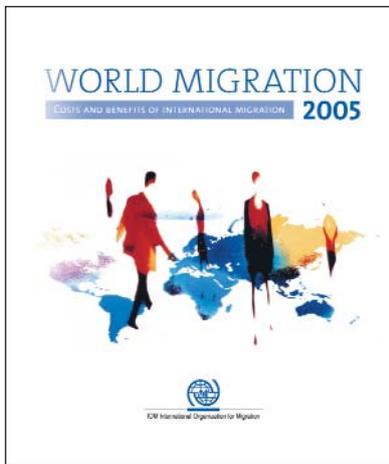
World Migration 2005: Costs and Benefits of International Migration	3
Migrants – An Independent Development Force	6
The Italian Job – A New Way of Managing Migration?	8
The Tale of a Coffee Bean from Nariño	11
Biometrics: What Role in the Management of Migration?	14
New Homes Spark Hope in Banda Aceh	17
Send in the Clowns	20
Invisible Routes – Changing Patterns and Trends in Trafficking Routes in the Balkans	22
New Counter-Trafficking Training Available	25
Compensation for Nazi Victims – at Long Last Recognition of Human Suffering	26



© Jacqueline Koch/IOM 2005

A family moves into their new home in Tingkeum, Banda Aceh.

World Migration Costs and Benefits 2005 of International Migration



**By Irena Omelaniuk,
Editor-in-Chief,
World Migration 2005**

IOM's flagship publication *World Migration 2005*, to be published this month, asks some critical questions about international migration: who is moving and where? What is the impact on families, communities and national and global economies? And what role do governments, civil society and the international community play in facilitating its benefits?

Evidence in the report increasingly weighs in favour of the benefits of migration, both in tangible economic, and less measurable social and political terms.

In developed countries, particularly North America, Europe and Oceania, migrants help fill critical labour and demographic gaps. In the developing world, emigration helps reduce employment and population pressures that can retard development efforts and brings strategic gains through skills enhancement, remittances and investments. But the benefits are not easy to measure and can be unequally distributed across sectors and countries.

Globalization has increased the means by which migrants can remain active in the economic, social and political life of their home countries. They remit money to their families, commute between home and host countries and maintain contacts across countries and continents by phone, mail and internet. They create migrant networks that can support community development back home, invest in business and trade between countries and even help to bring developing countries into the global economy.

World Migration 2005 looks at the economic and non-economic impacts of migration on countries of origin and destination and appropriate policy responses. A new understanding of the transnational nature of skills exchange today can help set the

policy environments that foster benefits at both the sending and receiving ends of migration.

The report also provides an overview of regional migration trends as well as an analysis of key issues that impact on the costs and benefits of migration.

Labour Migration

Global labour dynamics will be one of the most important determinants of migration in the coming years and in turn will be greatly influenced by migration. Most economists would welcome migration of workers from lower to higher-wage countries since it tends to allocate scarce labour resources to their highest value use, allowing maximal global production. Evidence suggests that the economic gains from immigration can be small but positive, though shared unequally. Most gains accrue to the migrants and owners of capital, but can also flow on to the global GDP. The "losers" are often the local workers with similar skills to the migrants, but again, the overall losses are minimal. It is also difficult to measure the longer-term integration or diversity costs of migration.

The consequences may sometimes conflict with each other and therefore, policies cannot be decided without certain trade-offs. One expert concludes that this makes the design of labour immigration policy an inherently moral exercise, requiring a discussion of values and ethics rather



An Egyptian migrant applies online for a job in Italy.

than just facts. Policy makers often have to choose between economic efficiencies, unequal wage distribution and human rights, and determine best policy options for the individual, society and the country. Sorting the potential from real trade-offs is an important task for empirical research.

A case is made for new forms of temporary foreign worker programmes that are realistic, cost-effective and rights-based. *World Migration 2005* examines how these would fit within a world of globalized economies on the one hand, and sovereign migration management cultures on the other. Bilateral labour agreements are one effective way of framing such programmes.

Skilled migration patterns in the Asia-Pacific region show how sending and receiving countries with vastly different economies and approaches to migration, ranging from the giant growth economies of China, Japan, Korea and the Taiwan Province of China to the poorer economies of Bangladesh, plan and manage labour migration.

Migration and Development

The relationship between migration and development is complex and difficult to assess, yet many development agencies are seriously exploring ways of bolstering the development effects of migration. Public perceptions are

often negative: migration is caused by and causes poverty, both in the sending and receiving country. Experts have examined this relationship and concluded that sometimes, where poverty does seem to result from migration and displacements, it may be the result of poor policy planning.

Remittances are high on the agendas of governments and development agencies as they now seriously rival official development aid in many countries. Remittances and migration-inspired transnational commerce

can help draw developing countries into the global economy, also through the mediation of migrant associations. High transfer costs can be a hindrance to their development potential, but may in some cases be caused by inefficiencies in the regulatory framework.

Household surveys conducted over the past two years in Latin America, Europe and Asia, confirm the beneficial impact of remittances on vulnerable households (in Armenia, 80% of household income comes from remittances). This impact is sometimes felt most at the local level and in the economic tensions between rural and urban development.

But the effect of remittances as a development aid can be limited. For example, migrants who settle abroad and have their family join them may well contribute less to development through remittances over time. Experts warn against an over-reliance on remittances and urge that they be seen as an initial investment in longer-term economic growth rather than a way of life. Governments are also urged to be circumspect about management strategies that may be devised at the expense of household survival strategies. Obliging remittance recipients to save more and consume less could reduce their welfare. Regulatory and compliance



Migration and Development – Returnee doctor in Kenya with a patient.

requirements should, as far as possible, be harmonized between sending and receiving countries.

Some major growing economies in Asia are seeing a shift from *brain drain* to *brain gain*, also as a result of increasingly proactive policies to attract back émigrés with newly acquired skills and education. Governments including Morocco and Bangladesh have established ministries, departments or agencies to deal with their émigré communities.

World Migration 2005 also considers the potential for countries to gain from the improved human capital of their returning migrants. Given the vagaries of migration and the vast differences in institutional capacities and approaches across sending and receiving countries, this requires careful planning and cooperation – particularly in incentives for returning migrants and in involving migrants and home communities so they both draw the benefits from this.

Migrant Integration

At a time of heightened global security, social cohesion is high on policy makers' agendas in all parts of the world. Social policies aimed at including migrants in the productive life of host communities can generate immediate and longer-term benefits for all. Better access to employment, education and support services help migrants and their families adjust to their new environment. Joint engagement of migrants, NGOs, community groups and government in activities to foster such inclusion can strengthen a society's ability to withstand social shocks and conflicts.

It is thought that global pressures may well level the differences among destination countries and over time create convergences in the way governments and societies value integration as a strategy for social stability.

The World Values Survey indicates that advanced industrial societies are becoming more open to diversity. *World Migration 2005* considers some existing and potential models and approaches to ensuring that diversity is managed to the mutual benefit of migrants and society.



Migrants send some US\$93 billion in remittances per year.

Migration and Health

The social and economic costs of neglecting migration health can be immeasurable, yet few governments include it in their public policies, either on health or migration. Stigmas arising from perceptions of poor migrant health can cost society by undermining the benefits of migration. In developed countries, public health policies often target the general population but elude the migrants, yet ill health and transmission of disease can occur after arrival in the receiving country. The immigration experience can increase vulnerability to ill health, yet migrants are often the last to seek medical attention for a variety of reasons ranging from socio-cultural habits to clandestine status. This is not just a migration but a public health issue and *World Migration 2005* points to some appropriate migration and development aid policies to achieve prevention and assistance.

Institutional Measures to Manage Migration

A central message of *World Migration 2005* is that policy and institutional environments are as important a determinant of the success of migration as the economic returns of migration. Making the right policy choices is ultimately the best way for governments to steer migration in the direction of benefits over

costs. Also, the gains for destination countries can have flow-on effects for the origin countries. Hence cooperative arrangements are likely to reap optimal benefits for both.

Do traditional cost-benefit analyses in support of migration policies still make sense in the wake of September 11? Particularly given the imperative for effective anti-terrorism measures at any cost? There is evidence that efficient visa processing can benefit both migrants and governments. The UK claims it is achieving real savings from its Biometric Identification Programme to check migrant access to social assistance and the EU-wide electronic database *Eurodac* is helping to better manage and maintain the integrity of asylum systems across Europe.

How governments work together more efficiently today at regional and global levels can be critical for the positive outcomes of migration. One important development in recent years is the progression of consultative and dialogue processes from dialogue to action.

The report concludes that a transnational framework would now be more suitable to capture the benefits and costs of migration. It could also help to ensure adequate policy coordination between migration and other issues, such as trade and investment.

Migrants

an independent development force



© IOM 2005 (Photo Beta Fernandez)

Francia with her charge, Catalina, in the park.

By Niurka Piñeiro,
IOM Washington

Francia Sido Santos grappled with the tough decision of leaving her children in the Dominican Republic in order to travel to the United States to work with the newly appointed ambassador. She convinced herself to go because she thought it would be for a short time – but time enough to enable her to buy a house back home and save some money.

But that was in 2002. Since then, the ambassador has returned to the Dominican Republic and she has found a new employer and renewed her visa. Francia is a patient woman. She is 43 years old and knows that this is a golden opportunity for her to help her children and return home with some cash. But her patience is wearing thin. She managed to buy her house in Santo Domingo but says new problems crop up every day. She is convinced that it will take another two years to reach her savings target.

“Every time I call home there is something new – maybe a family member that’s ill and needs financial help. And I have to send money every month so that my four children can go to school, eat and buy clothes. It’s very frustrating because every time I think one problem is solved, new ones pop up. All the migrants that I meet are experiencing the same prob-

lem,” she says. “The people back home have never been here. They have no idea how much money we make. But they think that if we’re earning American dollars, we should be able to help. It’s a vicious circle. Every month the amount I want to set aside for savings has to be sent home to help someone with a pressing problem.”

Francia works as a nanny in Washington D.C., and although her pay is commensurate with the job, it is not enough to save, send money to her children and help ailing family members.

“Don’t get me wrong, I’m not complaining. Life back home was very difficult. I could not pay my bills. I had to send my four children to school, pay the rent, utilities and many other debts. But I miss my children terribly. They need me and I need them,” she adds.

One positive development is that the fee for sending remittances has been reduced. A year ago, Francia was paying US\$13 for every US\$100 sent home. She heard about a company that charged just US\$4 for the same amount. Now her money is going just a little bit further.

Remittances are raising living standards in the home country

According to the World Bank, remittances to developing countries will surge to US\$200 billion by the year 2020. Between 2000 and 2020, the cost of wiring money home will fall dramatically. A drop in average wiring costs from 13 per cent to 3 per cent by 2010 will save US\$10 billion annually. This can only encourage larger remittances.

IOM Director General, Brunson McKinley, argues it is time for migration and development stakeholders to acknowledge the contribution migrants can make to development.

“For too long, migrants have not been recognized as an independent development resource, but perceived as an economic and social burden on

host countries and as a lost vital human resource to their home countries. Yet, migrants can and do play a key role in building and sustaining important economic links between the countries. This promotes development and helps alleviate poverty,” he says.

In 2003, the global flow of remittances through official channels reached US\$93 billion and is probably two to three times as high if unofficial transfers are included.

Remittances are raising the living standards of millions of poor people by enhancing access to food, shelter, health-care and education. In many developing countries, they supplement scarce foreign exchange reserves, often outstripping foreign investment, lending and commodity and manufacturing exports.

Though remittances alone cannot address all development needs of poor countries, nor be a substitute for foreign aid, they place migrants firmly within the development equation.

It is time for migration and development stakeholders to acknowledge the contribution migrants can make to development.

Moses Jackson is a migrant committed to helping his fellow Liberians. He arrived in the United States in 2003 and is teaching mathematics in a public school in Maryland. Moses and his wife are happy to be living in the United States, but are focused on sending remittances every month to their children and on the plight of young mothers and children who depend on his support.

“In Liberia, I had an organization caring for abused and abandoned children. So my medium-term plan is to go back home after I get my Masters Degree. I plan to establish an institution to help adolescent girls that want to go to school. I plan to organize literacy programmes and skills training so that they will be able to go to elementary school and high school. That’s the kind of training I want to get from here – the capacity I want to build before I go back home because I cannot build this institution and run it if I am not qualified,” he states.

Francia also dreams of the day she will return to her country. But she is first and foremost a mother and as her children were the reason she decided to migrate, they are the driving force pushing her to return.

“Oh, if my kids were here right now, running around and making noise, I would be saying to them, ‘be quiet, behave yourselves’. Oh I would be so happy just to be able to scold them,” she laments.

Francia and Moses are like hundreds of thousands of other migrants impelled to leave their countries to secure a better future for their children. But now they are an economic and skills force to be reckoned with – both in countries of origin and in the communities where they are now living.

“By teaching children of the United States of America, I am helping to build up its citizens and that is the most important contribution I have made in my life to such a great nation,” ends Moses.

What can be done to enhance the contribution of remittances to home country development?

- Reducing the cost of sending remittances would save hundreds of millions of dollars a year, benefiting migrants and their families. Regulatory frameworks are needed at both ends of the remittance chain to enable maximum competition in the remittance service industry.
- Ensuring access to basic banking services for migrant communities in host countries and their families in developing countries would boost the micro and macroeconomic effects of remittances by encouraging individual savings and investment as well as increase national foreign exchange reserves.
- Improving data on remittances will enhance the understanding of the various aspects of remittance flows and sharpen the focus of policy responses.
- Strengthening the development impact of remittances by facilitating investments in entrepreneurial and other job-creating activities would help generate jobs and should be actively supported, especially in rural areas.
- Encourage and support innovative remittance practices such as an IOM project which is exploring the creation of micro-enterprise lending schemes, bond issuance against future remittances, information campaigns on remittance management, capacity building for consular offices and more.
- Build productive partnerships between diasporas and countries of origin. Besides remittances, migrants can offer expertise, training, ideas, investment and more to their home countries.



Italian classes are an essential component of a three-month training period for Kamal and the others.

© IOM 2005 (Photo: Jemini Pandya)

**By Jemini Pandya,
IOM Geneva**

“**W**hat are the two different meanings of the word ‘ricetta?’” the Italian language teacher asks of her pupils in a small windowless room in the offices of the provincial authorities in Florence.

A voice confidently pipes up with an answer. Thirty-eight-year-old Kamal Priyadharshana Wadu Acharige, a former bird hazard controller at Colombo airport in Sri Lanka, is one of 53 Sri Lankans who have left their families for a new life in the Italian region of Tuscany. They have come to work as family care assistants through a pilot IOM pro-

gramme funded by the Italian Labour and Social Affairs Ministry. Twenty-five of them are based in Florence, the remainder in three other Tuscan provinces.

Today, Kamal and the others in Florence have an Italian language class. It’s an essential component of the programme that is providing both vocational and language training in a bid to better match their skills to the needs of the Tuscan labour market and to facilitate their social integration.

Need for family care assistants

Tuscany is in desperate need of family care assistants. In Florence, nearly 25 per cent of the population is above 65 years of age, with many elderly living on their own. Combine that with decades of low birth rates, the low pay and prestige attached to family care and domestic work and general working conditions, and the

result is a severe shortage of a trained labour force in this sector.

“These factors are the reason why the labour market in domestic and family care work is almost exclusively filled by migrants,” says Alessandro Martini, the Florence provincial councillor for immigration cooperation and social policies.

Florence has 40,000 official migrants or 5 per cent of the population. In addition, there are an estimated 15-20,000 irregular migrants. The province is suffering labour shortfalls in several sectors such as construction and agriculture. But it is the shortage in family care work that is posing a major social problem.

“The figures on the ageing population are clear. The demands and needs of families are growing as seen by the number of non-governmental organizations dealing with their issues.

It's too expensive for families to send relatives to homes for the elderly so more and more old people are at home alone," the councillor adds.

Dealing with the issue

Italian authorities recognize they have to address this problem and the labour shortage in other sectors such as the heavy metal industry, agriculture, tourism and construction.

At the same time, Italy has seen year-on-year increases in its migrant population. Figures put the regular working migrant population at around 1.6 million. Estimated figures for irregular migrants are around 400,000 according to the National Institute of Statistics. This, just three years after Italy's last amnesty for irregular migrants when more than 700,000 people applied for regularization.

The result of trying to balance socio-economic needs and immigration was a 2002 amendment to an immigration law that meant workers had to have a contract and housing before coming to Italy. The so-called Bossi-Fini amendment also stressed vocational and language training for migrants before entering the country.

So when IOM was approached to implement an agreement signed between the Italian and Sri Lankan governments allowing for a special entry quota of 1,500 Sri Lankans into the Italian labour market, any programme it designed had to factor in these new changes to the immigration law.

Working with the Italian Labour Ministry, the Tuscany region and the Sri Lankan government, IOM devised a pilot programme for family care assistants who could work in Tuscany.

Sixty Sri Lankans were selected from a database provided by the Sri Lankan government. Over one month, the candidates were given 60 hours of Italian language classes by the Dante Alighieri Society in the Sri Lankan capital, Colombo, and 25 hours of training in personal care elaborated by IOM in coordination with the training department of the Tuscan regional authorities.

In the end, 53 candidates got jobs with Italian families.



Cultural mediator, Iroshani Perera (left) provides an important shoulder to lean on for Sandya (right) and the other workers.

© IOM 2005 (Photo: Jemini Pandya)

A new life for Sandya

Among them, 25-year-old Sandya Ranasinghe Arachchige, a former French teacher at an international school in Colombo. Sandya works for a well-off family living in one of Florence's most up-market areas. The Cima family have a 4-year-old daughter, Margherita, and another domestic worker, a Filipino woman. Sandya's job is to share the care of Margherita.

From a middle-class Sri Lankan family, it is not easy to understand why Sandya would want to leave her family and a well-respected job to come to Italy as a family care assistant.

"Even for educated people in Sri Lanka there are few jobs or they are poorly paid. We cannot make ends meet. So we have to make sacrifices in order to get what we want for the future," she says.

Sandya, like the other Sri Lankans, earns 538 euros a month for a 54-hour working week, a huge increase compared with her salary back home. And like many others, she will be sending money to her family.

Just three weeks into her job and new life, how is she finding it?

"The hardest thing is not knowing anything about housework. At home, my mother used to do it. And also, knowing the language only a little. Culturally, the food is hard to adapt to, so I make my own and offer it to the family. They like it but find it very spicy," she replies. "But I am getting more confident by the day because of what I am learning," she adds.

Training essential for integration

The learning she is referring to is the ongoing training provided by the Tuscan authorities. As part of the programme, each worker has a qualified family care tutor who gives 30 hours of on-site training over a three-month period. In addition, the workers also receive further tutoring in Italian and vocational training in family care. The latter includes how to take blood pressure and sugar levels, monitor heart rates when looking after the elderly, how to care for bedridden people, information on nutrition and how to cook Italian food. At the end of the training, the workers are awarded a regional qualification in family care and an increase in their salary.

"Families have been waiting for real help for a long time. Seeing the workers getting such extensive train-

ing is very important for them. They know they will get the help they need," says Anna Maria Becattini, of ITEM Consulting and training co-ordinator for the programme on behalf of the Florence authorities. "For the workers too, it's very important. In just a few weeks, there is already an improvement in their confidence, their emotional and psychological state and it is helping to build relations between the two groups," she adds.

For the families, the other and equally important advantage of the programme is the screening of the workers – the fact that they have come through an official process via governments, authorities and IOM.

"It's difficult to find qualified and trustworthy people. It was very important for us that the person we hired was both and that is why we went with this programme," says Dr. Maria Grazia Rubenni, whose elderly parents, Marina and Giuseppe, lived alone until Mauri Ganganii Tilakathna Kegall came to care for them.

An added element to the programme is the cultural mediator.

Whenever they have a problem, workers go to Iroshani Perera, a family care assistant who has been working in Italy for six years. She liaises with Anna Maria who then tries to resolve the problem.

These so far are largely due to language. A logbook for a helpline set up for workers and families to call, records the Rubenni family calling for someone to tell Mauri not to clean the floor on her knees but to use a mop and Sandya's employer, Simona Cima, calling after her first day to say they couldn't understand each other at all.

The way forward for managing migration?

But these are early days for the programme. IOM, in the meantime, is regularly monitoring the programme by maintaining contact with the provincial job centres which matched the families to the workers and who have allocated the individual tutors to the workers. IOM is also working with the Sri Lankan embassy and communities to ensure the workers are integrating.

"It's too early to tell whether the programme is a success, we need several more months of monitoring," says Ugo Melchionda, programme coordinator for IOM. "Everyone agrees the training is the most positive

To strengthen channels of legal entry in the Italian labour market is a way to prevent and reduce illegal immigration

aspect but we need to find a balance. If the pre-recruitment training in Sri Lanka is too long, families get impatient and threaten to pull out of the programme. If the training is too short, families are frustrated because then the workers aren't trained properly."

For the Italian government, there is belief that this kind of programme benefits its migration policies in an innovative way.

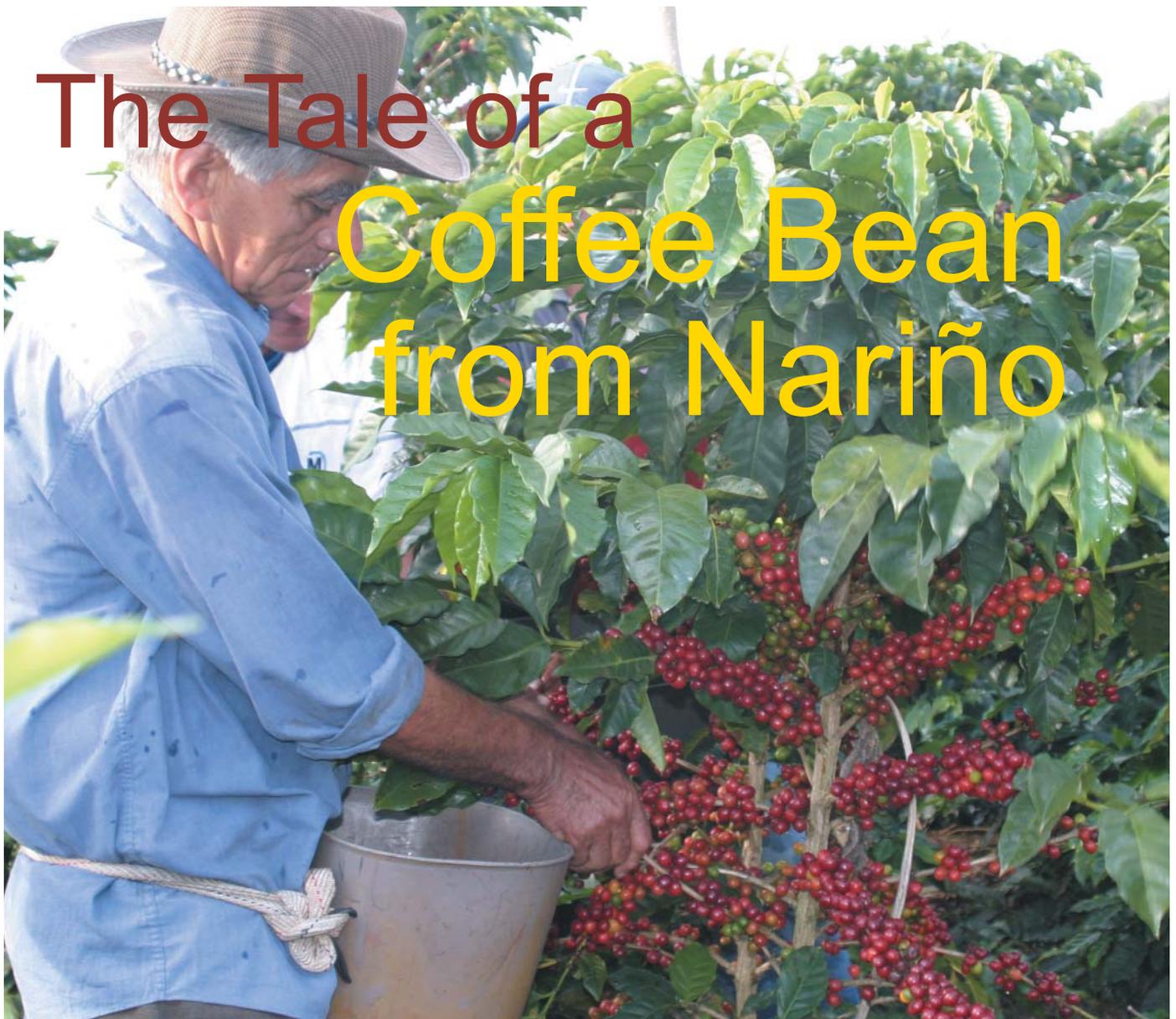
"We believe it promotes a better management of labour demand and supply, a more qualified immigration and an easier integration in the country of destination," says Maurizio Silveri, Director General of the Immigration Department at the Italian Ministry of Labour. "Furthermore, to strengthen channels of legal entry in the Italian labour market represents undoubtedly a way to prevent and reduce illegal immigration."

For Kamal, the programme is the realization of a dream to come to Europe. For Mauri, it's the beginning of a new future for her and the husband she hopes to bring over. For Sandya, it means she and her brother will be able to get married.

"When I came here, I was so afraid. I don't know these people, they are strangers. But they are very kind to me. My loneliness goes sometimes when I play with Margherita. I was lucky to find this family. I have no regrets," she insists.



Good relations already between Mauri and 90-year-old Marina Rubenni



The Tale of a Coffee Bean from Nariño

*By Rocio Sanz,
IOM Bogotá*

I was born and raised in a small place called Tamirango, in the Department of Nariño, which is located in the south-west of Colombia and some 1,500 metres above sea level.

This is a well-known coffee growing area, but affected by the presence of illegal armed groups – both guerrilla and paramilitary – and the continuing fight to control the harvest of illegal crops, mainly cocaine and poppy.

Early on, I learnt that people in this area are strong and brave. Some of them came from the south of the country, displaced from their homes by the violence. The rest are from here and are happy to help the new arrivals by giving them jobs because Nariño is quite rich and produces a very special coffee.

We receive support from international organizations such as IOM, and the Empresas de Nariño, a private coffee exporter. They are helping us to improve by ensuring that we grow in a more natural way, using organic fertilizers, and teaching the community to work together to sell coffee without intermediaries. This is having a great impact on the people who live here and who want to remain, on those who have recently arrived,

found jobs and want to stay, and on stopping the advance of illegal crops in the area.

“I give jobs to the internally displaced people because they truly need them”

The Obregón family, for example, has extended their fields and has received support to buy a new house with a patio where the coffee is cleaned and dried. Depending on the time of the year, they are now able to hire 10 to 15 workers from the south of the country who were forced to abandon their fields.

Antilio Obregón says: “I give jobs to the internally displaced people because they truly need them.” Antilio is 75 and says he has been waking up at three in the morning for more than

50 years. But he's happy to do that because he is sure he will have an abundant harvest and will not lose half of it for lack of water or basic tools.

He believes that he was the first coffee farmer in the region and is proud that his coffee is now famous. He knows his crop travels far away to Europe and the United States.

“I learnt how to grow the coffee, and manage my loans”

Dimas Hoyos' family came from Putumayo, a Department in the south of Colombia. Dimas used to work in the coca fields where he earned quite a lot of money, but the corruption generated by illegal crops led to the death of his father, so his family fled to Nariño.

The family arrived four years ago and received assistance to buy a small house and plant some coffee. After a short time, Dimas received support from international organizations and other partners and managed to buy more fields and rent the ones around the school.

“The place where I come from was really dangerous, we had to leave. You know what happens when you help the guerrilla, don't you? When we arrived here we got medical and psychological assistance and thanks to IOM, Empresas de Nariño and other companies, I learnt how to grow the coffee, and manage my loans,” he says.

“In this school, we learn how to plant coffee and make it grow”

Adriana Castillo is 14 years old and studies at the Agricultural School in the village – the same one where Dima's sister works serving breakfast to the students. Adriana wants to work in the coffee business when she grows up, just like her father. She doesn't care what people say about being a woman in the industry. She knows other women who have received assistance to work and take care of their families.



“In this school we learn how to plant coffee and make it grow. We have learnt to value coffee, not only because it gives us jobs, but also because it helps eliminate the cocaine fields. Cocaine kills the fields, nothing ever grows there again after you plant coca. Food, animals, everything dies.”

“I feel proud that the whole family works together”

The family of Alirio Uldarico Gaviria grows organic coffee in the San Vicente path. Alirio is convinced that this way of growing coffee is keeping his family together. He does not want the young ones to leave and join the illegal armed groups or to find work in the coca fields as the majority of the adolescents in the area do. “Organic coffee is very special. It needs far more work because we don't use chemicals. Everything is natural and I feel proud that the whole family works together in order to obtain a clean product.”

“We want our people to stay here, to work legally, that's why coffee growing has become an option again”

Climbing up to 2,000 metres, some two hours from the Gaviria family home, the weather is much cooler and the area far more dangerous. The guerrillas are closer. In this area, near the Doña Juana volcano, lives Alejandro Moncayo with his family.

The Moncayo family and the entire community work with Empresas de Nariño, a relationship that is providing them with a fair income and a sure way to prevent their youngsters from working in the illegal fields. This new community partnership has allowed all of the families to become direct suppliers to Empresas de Nariño. “We want our people to stay here, to work legally, that's why coffee growing has become an option again,” says Alejandro.

And this is the way that all coffee growers are contributing to my suc-

When Colombian coffee is sold to companies such as Starbucks, I proudly represent my country because I strongly believe that I am one of the best coffees in the world.

cess. Everyone says I'm special – that the altitude, the proximity to the equator and the ashes from the volcanoes contribute to my good taste. Foreigners like my strong and robust aroma. Personally, I believe that the natural way of growing coffee is crucial for my future development. When Colombian coffee is sold to companies such as Starbucks, I proudly represent my country because I strongly believe that I am one of the best coffees in the world.



Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

The ongoing conflict with illegal armed groups has forced more than 1.5 million Colombians to flee their homes and become internally displaced. More than 32,000 people have fled the Department of Nariño, while an estimated 50,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from other areas have taken refuge in the department. Due to the situation in the area, minors are at high risk of being recruited by the illegal armed groups or of falling prey to trafficking networks.

IOM, working in Colombia since 1956, is carrying out programmes that address the needs of the victims of violence and the communities that receive them. Specific programmes to assist the internally displaced got underway in 2000 with funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Since then, more than 700 projects have been implemented. Other programmes for IDPs receive funds from the World Bank, the Colombian government and the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, amongst others.

The organization is seeking strategic partnerships with the private sector as a way to promote the continuity and sustainability of the projects. One of these initiatives is the Public-Private Partnerships Programme (PPP), supported by the Dutch government.

Prompted by the IOM/PPP programme, the private sector has found

common ground with local governments, international firms and vulnerable populations working in the coffee industry in order to find solutions to the causes of irregular migration.

This partnership has produced a win-win strategy that is making coffee production in Nariño more competitive in the world market, while promoting a development strategy to prevent forced migration, protect vulnerable groups and reduce illegal crops and social and economic exclusion.

The eco-friendly development strategy is helping 1,080 traditional coffee-growing families. Women-headed households are among the main beneficiaries of the programme as well as 22 rural schools where 2,800 minors receive food. In the long term, the programme hopes to benefit more than 30,000 families.

This 2 million euro programme, managed by IOM, is funded in equal parts by Empresas de Nariño and the Dutch government. The Nariño governor's office provides assistance and services to the beneficiaries, such as the open school initiative, promotes property rights, and vocational training.

A monitoring and evaluation system provides a detailed follow-up of each beneficiary, such as their involvement in the community, access to education, food security, and other activities that improve the quality of life and reduce forced migration.

The private sector partner, Empresas de Nariño, has been exporting Nariño's coffee for more than 20 years. Its manager, Jorge Enrique Vazquez, believes that "the importance of this partnership is based on the fact that the programme helps coffee-growing farmers which benefits the coffee culture, increases fair competition and promotes eco-friendly techniques."

Although Nariño accounts for only 3 per cent of Colombia's coffee production, it harvests one of the finest quality beans in the country. Its strength, aroma and taste have increased international demand for the Nariño coffee variety. Proof of the quality of the Nariño coffee is the participation of Starbucks Corporation, which donates six euro cents to the families for every sack bought from Empresas de Nariño. The exact origin of the Nariño coffee sold by Starbucks is distinctly labelled and by avoiding intermediaries, families are increasing their income by as much as 50 per cent, while providing a foothold in the coffee market for future generations.

So far, IOM has received approximately US\$1.5 million from the private sector to carry out several programmes that are helping IDPs, ex-combatant children, victims of trafficking and Colombian returnees. Private sector funding normally matches IOM funding from traditional donors such as USAID, Canadian CIDA, and the Dutch and Italian governments.

Biometrics



Scanning of fingerprints for a biometric visa.

© REUTERS/Franck Robichon/Pool 2004

In a globalized and increasingly mobile world, it is important for legitimate travellers and migrants to be able to cross borders quickly and easily.

This is especially true for countries that are heavily dependent on the global market, including developing countries with a large number of nationals working abroad. These countries and their nationals benefit when destination and transit countries

have confidence in the integrity of the travel document and the traveller requesting passage or entry.

At the same time, transit and destination countries – whether developed, developing or in-transition – have legitimate interests in ensuring that travellers requesting visas or border clearance are indeed who they appear to be, and are not a threat to security or undesirable for other legitimate reasons.

In order to ensure quick and accurate identity checks, more and more countries are turning to biometric technologies. To find out more about biometrics and its role in migration

What Role in the Management of Migration?

management, *Migration* met up with Charles Harns who heads IOM's Technical Cooperation on Migration service.

***Migration:* A lot has recently been written about biometrics and its use in border management. But first, what is biometrics?**

Charles Harns: Biometrics covers a range of technologies in which unique identifiable attributes of a person are used for identification and authentication. The most common biometric attributes used for this purpose are facial and fingerprint characteristics, with iris recognition also sometimes used.

While fingerprint biometrics is a time-tested technology in criminal investigations, biometric technologies are relatively new in the border and travel document issuance process.

Today, all countries have an interest in ensuring the integrity of their travel documents and their document issuance systems. At document level, this integrity is threatened by travel documents that can be readily altered by forgers with special skills and by documents that, without any alter-

ation, can be readily used by look-alikes or impersonators. At the level of the issuance system, integrity is threatened by issuance to non-qualified persons, by duplicate passport issuance and by misuse by persons working in the issuance process.

Including biometric identifiers in documents and in application processes is particularly effective in increasing the integrity of a nation's travel documents. Through these and other applications, biometrics is becoming an increasingly important tool in the field of migration management.

Migration: What are the advantages of biometrics?

Charles Harns: Biometric identification systems have the potential to facilitate passage by legitimate travellers while offering a more reliable way to screen out potential threats. They can also protect travellers in case of lost or stolen travel documents by firmly fixing the identity of the person to the travel document and making that kind of identity theft very difficult. They also have the potential to ease the workload of immigration officials.

By greatly assisting in the identification of ill-intended travellers, who are a small minority of international travellers, systems can be put in place that do not penalize or limit movement for the general migrant population and that minimize the chance of mistaking a legitimate traveller for a problematic one.

Furthermore, biometrics can contribute to increased confidence in border security and immigration controls. This may contribute in fighting some of the stereotypes associated with migrants as national populations may then have more confidence that the migrants in their country have entered legally and have passed legitimate inspections.

Migration: Where can biometrics be used?

Charles Harns: It is beginning to be used in passports and their issuance systems and in visa application procedures. Soon it will be included in the visas themselves for some coun-

tries and possibly for the European Union (EU).

Biometric applications are also in use at some border checkpoints to assist in matching entry and exit records and to augment normal watch list functions.

It is also growing in use for internal purposes in some destination countries to help manage services for migrant populations through the provision of biometrically-enabled identification cards to facilitate migrants' access to benefits and to reduce benefit fraud.

Finally, there are discussions on the usefulness and viability of common or shared data bases, inclusive of biometrics, which could be used internationally as a tool to aid inspection and pre-clearance of travellers, particularly those travelling by air.

Migration: But first, international standards have to be set surely?

Charles Harns: International standards are coming together, with facial recognition now established as the international standard biometric identifier in passports. Fingerprints are also the accepted secondary or optional biometric for passports, and may become a mandatory second

biometric for such use in the EU over the next three years.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) establishes recommended standards for international travel documents, alongside the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). IOM participates in ICAO meetings and serves on its Education and Promotion Working Group, which seeks to promote the use of machine-readable travel documents – biometrically-enabled or not.

Standards are also being developed to ensure adequate data protection mechanisms in order to preserve the privacy of the individual. Whilst individual countries and groups of countries are actively utilizing biometrics or exploring related applications, the issue of data protection is firmly on the agenda.

Migration: You mentioned machine-readable travel documents that are not biometrically-enabled. Could you clarify?

Charles Harns: Yes, and let me relate that to passports in particular, though the same explanation could apply to visas and to some ID cards. One of the most important security and facilitation features of a passport is its machine-readable zone (MRZ), which is the two lines of letters, numbers and



A card with stored biometric data can facilitate migrants' access to benefits and reduce fraud.

symbols at the bottom of the data page of most passports.

This MRZ allows the passport data to be automatically read into a data system through the use of a simple passport reader. Encoding the data into this zone also adds another means of cross-checking information that may have been inappropriately altered on the data page, and adds another step and challenge for forgers.

But an MRZ contains no biometric elements. In our work, we emphasize that all countries should have passports with MRZs, and that biometrically-enabled passports are not always appropriate or necessary due to cost and technical support issues. So countries need to make judgements on the level of technology and the level of investment in new passports, and IOM assists them in analysing all the issues and reaching their own conclusions.

Migration: Could the extensive use of biometrics be a threat to privacy?

Charles Harns: As with current data recorded for the issuance of travel documents or the crossing of borders, biometric data should be protected from abuse.

Biometric applications should include measures that safeguard the integrity of data. Privacy and human rights issues should continue to be important parts of an overall strategic vision for the use of biometrics, alongside and complementing the element of security and general management.

Migration: What is IOM's current involvement in biometrics?

Charles Harns: As the following examples indicate, IOM is active in intergovernmental discussions of the issues and in specific practical efforts by Member and Observer States to modernize and improve travel documents and their issuance systems, and we are also helping these States consider the implications of integrating biometrics in border data systems.

In Belize, IOM is assisting the government to improve the identification and documentation of Belizean citi-

zens by implementing an issuance system developed by 3M-AiT which greatly reduces the possibility of multiple passports being issued. Facial recognition and fingerprint matching technology are used in the document application process.

In Ecuador, IOM is assisting the government in establishing an issuance system for machine-readable travel documents and a national network of passport offices. In one part of this system, existing biometric indicators in the national ID are used to validate the passport application process.

In Bangladesh, IOM is assisting the government to improve its travel documents and issuance system by conducting a technical assessment that

Education and Promotion Working Group. Similar workshops are under discussion for Central America and for the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Additionally, IOM is examining legal and policy issues related to privacy, human rights and biometrics, to provide additional insight and guidance to our Members and Observers, and other interested parties. We are also looking at ethical issues from the medical profession's perspective concerning the use of basic human biological traits as tools for administrative and legal actions.

Overall, I think our approach is both comprehensive and balanced, and current activities indicate the direction for future IOM activity. IOM



IOM assists Ecuador in issuing modern, high-security passports.

© IOM 2004 (Photo: IOM Quito)

covered the issue of biometrics and made specific recommendations regarding the possible use of biometrics in the travel document issuance process.

IOM also organizes national and regional workshops on travel documents and issuance processes, document fraud, border improvement and related biometric applications in the migration sector. Recent regional workshops have included events for the Caribbean and Sahelian and Saharan Africa, both of these with assistance from members of the ICAO

believes that secure international travel documents, primarily passports and visas, and better-articulated border systems, are critical elements of the migration management system. By helping to assure the world community of the identity of the traveller, more open and eased processes of international travel can be established. We also believe that privacy and human rights issues should be given as equal attention as the purely technical issues.

New Homes Spark Hope in Banda Aceh



© Jacqueline Koch/IOM 2005

Schoolgirls walk past completed IOM pre-fabricated housing in Tingkeum.

**By Chris Lom,
IOM Banda Aceh**

The road to Kreungraya crosses a plain of absolute desolation. A handful of partially destroyed buildings and mosques dot a landscape of mud and flattened rubble. In late January, a month after the 26 December tsunami, masked teams were still combing this area for bodies, dumping them unceremoniously in roadside mass graves.

But as one travels north-east today, incongruous new silhouettes are springing up to break the skyline. Opposite the site where the settlement of Cot Paya once stood facing the sea, a cluster of pre-fabricated concrete pillars now stands, marking the first of 190 new homes to be built there as part of IOM's Aceh transitional shelter programme.

Cot Paya survivors, now living with relatives or in simple wooden barrack buildings erected by the government nearby, asked IOM to build on the land which they own. "We want to get back to our land and we are committed to living here as we did before the tsunami," says village leader, Akli Muhammad.

"We want to get back to our land and we are committed to living here as we did before the tsunami"

Progress at Cot Paya, IOM's third Acehese housing site, reflects an acceleration in a shelter programme launched in late January to provide 11,000 houses for vulnerable families made homeless by the tsunami.

IOM's presence in Aceh before the tsunami and fast emergency response in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, built on an already close relationship with the authorities in the province.

In late January, the Indonesian government approved the RISHA II – a moulded concrete, environmentally friendly pre-fabricated design for transitional housing developed by IOM

and Indonesian architects, the elite research institute of the Department of Public Works in Bandung (RISHA).

“The whole concept is extremely simple – like a Meccano set. You don’t need machinery. There are five basic panels in the frame – the corner, wall, main beam and roof sections. They’re very light – the heaviest component is 22 kgs – and they’re earthquake proof to seven on the Richter scale,” says shelter programme manager, Graeme Rapley.

Zaini Aziz, the Bupati or chief executive of Aceh Besar, the district with the highest concentration of Acehese affected by the tsunami, strongly endorses the design. “We hope that IOM will build more houses using this design. We think it is the most suitable design to house displaced people in Aceh Besar and throughout Aceh,” he says.

IOM commissioned an initial 1,000 houses in Java, but as soon as possible transferred production to a string of experienced Aceh-based contractors to create jobs and speed delivery.

“We now have eight Aceh-based turnkey contractors to fabricate and assemble the units, and we’ll bring another six online in the coming weeks. They’re producing 120-130 units a week now, but when they reach full capacity, each contractor will produce 300 units a week,” says Rapley.

“The whole concept is extremely simple – like a Meccano set”



A workman prepares concrete moulds at an IOM contractor's manufacturing site in Lambaro.

© Jacqueline Koch/IOM 2005

The Lambaro manufacturing site in Banda Aceh, where 200 workers are racing to meet a July deadline to manufacture, deliver and erect 1,000 units, was a banana plantation just two months ago.

“We bought the land from the villagers and it took about a month to clear the site and set up the plant.

There have been some delays, but if we finish this first contract on time, we’ll bid for another 1,000 units and I think we’ll get them,” says plant manager, Hery Zulfian, who lives nearby.

Zulfian, who employs people displaced by the tsunami now living in Lambaro, says that workers at the plant are happy to be part of the reconstruction effort. “Some of them

lost their homes and family members. They would like to get houses like these, but ultimately that will depend on IOM and the government,” he says.

Burhan, who checks concrete quality at the plant, was a shrimp farmer before the tsunami. His house in Ujung Pancu, near Ulee Lhee in the centre of Banda Aceh, was destroyed and his 7-year-old son was swept away. He now lives with his wife and two surviving children in a simple wooden barrack block erected by the government in Lambaro.

“The design is good and it’s earthquake resistant. It’s almost like an Acehese building. I hope I can get one,” he says.

Ira Ma’aruf and her young family, who survived but lost everything in the tsunami, were one of the first families to exchange a tent in early May for a new 36 square metre home in Tingkeum, IOM’s first housing site on the outskirts of Banda Aceh.

“The design is good and it’s earthquake resistant”

“We never thought we would have to ask for any of these things. Living in a tent was very hard for the children. I was always worried that they would get sick sleeping on the ground. I am so happy,” she says.

The flexibility of the IOM shelter design means that the same basic construction method can also be reconfigured to build other, larger structures.

“We’re negotiating to build 200 schools and we’re bringing 55 satellite health clinics online using the same design. We’ve also been asked to build several mosques, meeting halls and one request to build a whole hospital,” says Rapley.

The first two IOM clinics serving 1,800 people living in government-built temporary living centres or barracks in Lambaro and Darussalam close to Banda Aceh, opened in early May. Approximately 50,000 people will have access to basic health care when all 55 clinics are operational.

“The technology is so simple that we can bring in as many contractors as we need to meet demand. We currently have a list of about 50 here in Banda Aceh who are capable of manufacturing these units to the standards that we require,” adds Rapley.



Above: Workers erect IOM pre-fabricated housing at Cot Paya.

Below: Ira Ma'aruf and her son in their new home in Tingkeum.

© Jacqueline Koch/IOM 2005

Another potential bottleneck – the allocation of land for new shelter sites – has also been overcome with the creation of a joint IOM/Department of Public Works Taskforce to identify suitable sites. Locations for more than 800 additional houses have been identified and the pace of approvals is accelerating.

But according to IOM Indonesia Chief of Mission, Steve Cook, IOM’s construction programme in Aceh will only provide part of the solution when it comes to rebuilding Aceh’s tsunami-shattered society.

“Houses are fundamental to the community, but we can’t just build them and walk away. In order for our housing projects to be sustainable and viable, they have to be supported by all sorts of other support structures, notably livelihood development and jobs. That’s our next challenge,” he says.

IOM’s Tsunami Emergency Relief Programme in Aceh has received generous support from Australia, Canada, China, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States and private donors.



Send in the Clowns

By Melissa Krall,
IOM Colombo

IOM Sri Lanka is committed to aiding the men, women and children affected by the tsunami. For that purpose, IOM-developed shelters, organized events, livelihood assistance and psychosocial programmes aim to provide opportunities for improvement, social interaction and progress. Working alongside the residents of newly constructed transitional shelters, these programmes address the specific problems and opportunities that affect each family in the community.

Twelve-year-old Sajath cannot control his laughter. All around him are boys and girls like him tightly gripping the edge of a brightly coloured parachute, jostling it back and forth. As they lift and tug, Sajath, “the cat”, is thrown about as he scrambles to catch his friend, “the mouse”. All too soon he has won the game, but he is almost sorry because it signals the end of his turn.

“The parachute is my favourite,” he explains. “And yesterday I stood on top of an acrobat’s shoulders.”

“I am very happy that the school and the festival are right by our home because the children feel more secure that way.”



Laughter and play help to heal the traumas of the tsunami.

Over the weekend of 6 May, jugglers, acrobats, face-painters and event organizers gathered in several tsunami-affected camps throughout Batticaloa, in eastern Sri Lanka. It is one of several community events orchestrated by IOM that have become welcome distractions for camp inhabitants from the difficulties of rebuilding their lives.

“It’s really great for the kids,” says Mrs. C. B. Hawwaumma. “They get so excited and talk about it for days before and after. It makes them very happy.”

And the children are not the only ones who enjoy the festivities. For many of the older children and adults who suffered losses due to the tsunami, adapting to life in emergency shelters and moving into transitional homes is a long and emotional process. The children’s festival is a chance for them to escape the daily problems associated with re-establishing normality after a traumatic event.

“I am happy to see my children have so much fun at the festival,” adds Mrs. Hawwaumma. “I had a good time as well. I had my face painted and hardly recognized myself.”

Like many women in the area, Mrs. Hawwaumma’s days before the tsunami were filled with tending to

her family and her home, and practicing her trade to earn money for the family. She worked for a garment factory, tailoring clothes at home and her days followed a pattern that she could structure and from which she and her family benefited. When the tsunami destroyed the factory along with her home, her daily routine was unquestionably changed.

She now lives in a transitional shelter in Fareed Town in Batticaloa district with her husband and five children. These days, she spends her time reconstructing the previous normality of her household and each day brings improvement. She has restarted her tailoring work, the kids have restarted classes and her husband recently started a new job.

"The children are very happy that the school is near our home and my husband and I are back to work," Mrs. Hawwaumma says. "We are doing very well."

In mid-March, IOM opened two temporary schools in close proximity to four of the camps. The schools have provided not only a reintroduction to routine for the children but

an opportunity for their parents to invest more time into setting up their home. IOM provided the building materials for schools, as well as blackboards, books and chairs. In addition, IOM pays qualified women from the community to teach at these schools, attended by both non-affected and tsunami-affected children.

"After the tsunami, the children are scared to go too far from home," says one of the schoolteachers, Ms. Sahila, "but they feel comfortable coming here."

"The children want to stay close to me," agrees 40-year-old Mrs. Achchumma. "But they also want to be with the other children. I am very happy that the school and the festival are right by our home because the children feel more secure that way."

Mrs. Achchumma is one of the IOM-assisted women who received a basic mat-weaving kit to restart her earning potential through the livelihood programme. As the sole income

provider for her five children, she feels grateful for the assistance that has also contributed to her feeling of comfort in resettlement. She says the festival was an enjoyable first experience for her children and they had a fantastic day.

It may have been a "children's" festival, but the entire community enjoyed the show.

"In the [emergency] camps we were just existing, gathering supplies," explains Mrs. Achchumma. "But now we are back to work and

settling in again. It is much better now."

In the afternoons, after class, children can be seen running around the camps playing with footballs and skipping ropes provided by the IOM psychosocial programme. Women gather around common areas and discuss needs for the homes as well as daily happenings while men work together on projects or necessary repairs within the community. Everyone lives closely integrated, always aware of their neighbours and the needs within the village.

On this particular May weekend, as schoolchildren from all over the community ventured to the campgrounds with their parents and siblings, the atmosphere was charged with warmth, fun and games. Older children played volleyball on the far side of the field while acrobats tossed gleeful children atop their shoulders. Jugglers performed feats of balance and skill while men, women and children alike watched with astonished faces. It may have been a "children's" festival, but the entire community enjoyed the show.

Mr. A. Sakif, a 63-year-old resident of a Fareed Town transitional shelter, spent his weekend following the events of the festival. While not participating himself in any of the activities, his seven grandchildren did and he feels it was a very enjoyable event for everyone.

"My wife and I watched our grandchildren participate in the sack race and tug-of-war and I told her it was great to see them enjoying themselves," says Mr. Sakif. "That was entertainment enough for me."



© IOM, 2005 (Photo: Juan Valdivieso)

Fun and games inside a 50-metre parachute.

Invisible Routes

Changing Patterns and Trends in Trafficking Routes in the Balkans

By Ladan Rahmani,
IOM Geneva

In a region traditionally identified as a human trafficking hotspot, would a decrease in the number of victims being assisted in recent years indicate that counter-trafficking measures were, at long last, having a significant effect or could it be that traffickers have simply become cleverer at evading detection?

The Balkans is such a region. People are trafficked from, to and through the region and it is here that IOM has its longest and most wide-ranging counter-trafficking activities. So when a survey done last year found that the number of victims assisted was dropping, an answer to this question had to be found. A more detailed study had to be carried out, partly also to gauge the usefulness of an IOM counter-trafficking database set up in 2001 for research purposes.

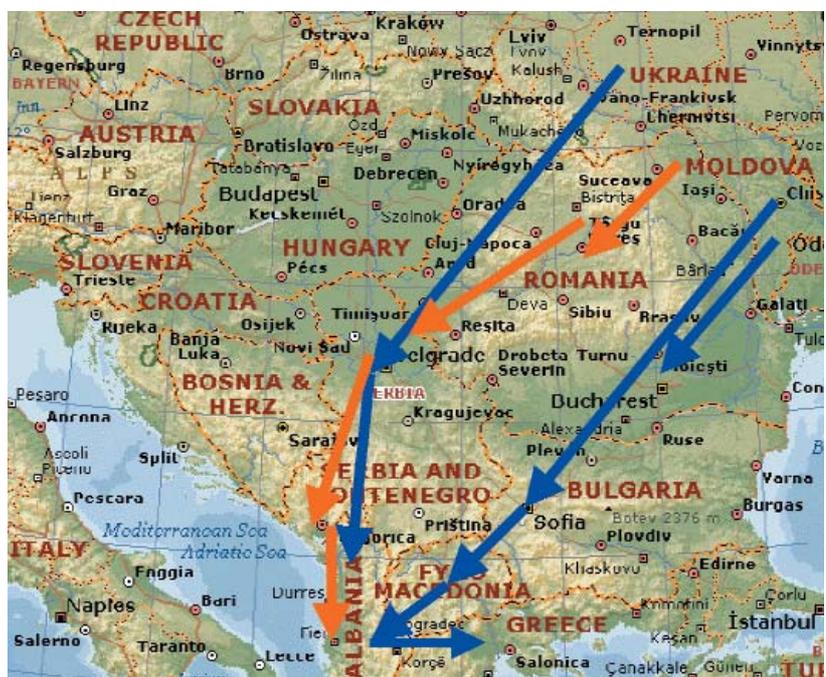
Four countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the Former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR of Macedonia), the Republic of Moldova as well as the Province of Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro), were examined in a new study carried out this spring. Up until April 2005, 2,412 trafficking victims were assisted in these countries according to the IOM database. For the new study, 200 of these cases were examined and analysed – with a particular focus on

defining the most recent routes used by traffickers.

The trafficking routes that were reported in each of these 200 stories were mapped out in two distinct periods: 2000/2001 and 2003/2004. The data for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Province of Kosovo and the FYR of Macedonia – is collected through victims referred to

Figure 1
Albania – patterns and trends in trafficking routes



IOM, regardless of which countries they came from and where they were going. In the case of Moldova, the research focused only on Moldova as a source country for trafficking and on trafficking routes used for Moldovans. This is because Moldova is primarily a source country for trafficked victims, while others are mainly destination countries.

Albania: new routes

Several trafficking route patterns have emerged in Albania. In 2000/2001, trafficked victims came from either Moldova or Romania and transited through Belgrade and Podgorica before travelling to Italy as the planned final destination through Shkodra and Vlora in Albania.

In the 2003/2004 period, new routes emerged. Victims came not only from Moldova and Romania, but also from Ukraine, Bulgaria and the Province of Kosovo. There were also several new transit points – Bucharest, Sofia and the FYR of Macedonia as a whole. Fewer victims were being transited through Podgorica and more through Durres and Tirana. New routes that appear are Moldova to Bulgaria, Bulgaria to the FYR of Macedonia, FYR of Macedonia to Albania and Albania to Greece.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: internal trafficking on the rise

The data analysis of BiH indicated that fewer victims were being transited through Romania from Moldova while Belgrade has become more popular as a transit point for traffickers. In addition, Budapest has become a new transit point.

The number of victims originally from Ukraine had also increased while Sarajevo, the capital of BiH, was now more widely used as a destination point. The IOM database also showed that internal trafficking in BiH was increasing. While there were no cases registered for 2000, there were 11 internal trafficking victims in 2004.



Figure 2
BiH – patterns and trends in trafficking routes



Province of Kosovo: changes and new routes

The data for the Province of Kosovo suggested that Hungary and Serbia and Montenegro had become less popular transit points among traffickers while Bulgaria and the FYR of Macedonia were increasingly used as transit countries. A new route also appeared linking Bucharest, Bulgaria

and the FYR of Macedonia. In addition, victims had been trafficked to the Province of Kosovo by using more direct means such as flights into Pristina.

FYR of Macedonia: clear new trends

Major changes in trafficking and trafficking routes in FYR of Macedonia revealed by the research, include the

Figure 3
Province of Kosovo – patterns and trends in trafficking routes

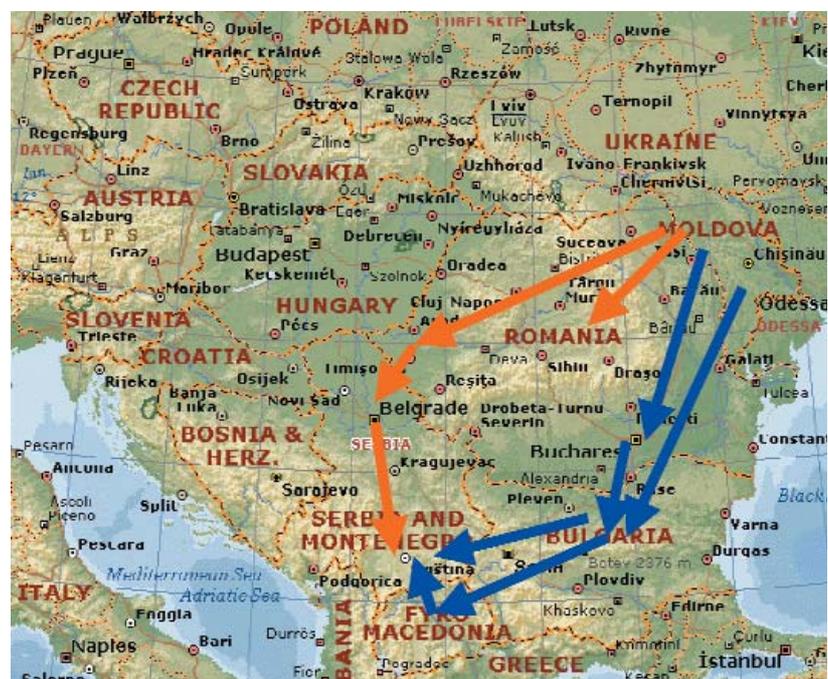


Figure 4
FYROM – patterns and trends in trafficking routes



significant fall in numbers of Moldovans brought here as a destination point and referred to IOM. The number of Moldovan victims had dropped by half in three years. The data also suggested a clear increase in internal trafficking and that Bulgaria and Bucharest were increasingly used as transit points.

The research also showed that less victims were made to cross borders on foot and an increase in the use of fake documents.

Moldova: still a major source of trafficked victims

In comparing the data from 2000/2001 to 2003/2004, it was clear that there had been some changes in routes used. More victims are transiting through Bucharest and Sofia to end up in FYR of Macedonia.

Here, there had also been an increase in movement to different cities and villages within the country. A recent IOM report on the return and reintegration of victims of trafficking highlighted an increase of Moldovan who had returned from Turkey.

Conclusions

It is clear from this study that although there has been a decline in the number of IOM referrals in the region, it is not necessarily because

human trafficking has decreased, but rather that it has become less visible and less easy to detect.

It is also clear that several new trafficking patterns and trends have emerged. Possible reasons for these changes may be linked to an increase in the use of false documents and that traffickers are taking alternative routes so that these false documents are not easily spotted.

This trend in the use of false documents calls for enhanced methods of detection.

In the FYR of Macedonia and the Province of Kosovo, where there has been more movement within the countries than before, there is a need for heightened attention in identifying trafficking networks. Enhanced training of law officials in new transit areas is also a useful way to prevent border crossings with false documents.

The IOM counter-trafficking database, funded by the US government and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) is clearly an effective and useful research tool. The database’s functions are clearly manifold. It stores information collected from assisted trafficking victims, helping to improve IOM’s understanding on the causes, trends and consequences of trafficking.

Just as importantly, the information gathered by the database facilitates the management of assistance, voluntary return and reintegration activities for trafficked victims, help they clearly need.

For further information on the database and requesting use of the database, please write to: CTSA@iom.int.

Figure 5
Moldova (country of origin) patterns and trends in trafficking routes



New Counter-Trafficking Training Available through IOM

By **Erin Forster**,
IOM Washington

For more than 10 years, IOM has been working with communities around the world to combat human trafficking.

Before trafficking gained the international attention it has today, IOM was on the ground with its partners, researching the phenomenon, raising awareness, helping shape legislation and policy, and providing direct assistance to victims and their families. In many places, IOM has played a key role in the development of a comprehensive counter-trafficking response, working over the years to build up local capacity to prevent and respond to this crime.

Based on this experience, IOM developed its new *Counter-Trafficking Training Modules* which compile IOM best practices into practical, "how to" training materials for use around the world. For the first time, IOM trainers have access to counter-trafficking training tools that can be easily modified to allow for different contexts. Each module contains a workbook for participants as well as a facilitator's guide complete with handouts and activities that the IOM trainer can adapt as necessary. The workbook for participants includes basic concepts on the trafficking process, an introduction to the specific counter-trafficking topic, a glossary of relevant terms, and other important resources.

The *Modules* were developed through a participatory, field-based approach that involved IOM staff from around the world. Rosilyne Borland, IOM coordinator for the *Modules* project, says: "Although counter-trafficking training is carried out by IOM worldwide, this is the first time that the global IOM experience has been

consolidated into such a useful core training tool. The *Modules* trainings, to be conducted by IOM staff, will be available for NGOs, government, law enforcement, and academics, and other partners."

Pilot trainings were held in the Netherlands Antilles, Jamaica, South Africa and Indonesia in late 2004. The first four modules in the series, *Information Campaigns*, *Return and*

Reintegration, *Capacity Building*, and *Cooperation and Networking*, are now being disseminated throughout IOM's global network. Three new modules will be added to the series in 2005 on victim assistance, victim identification and interview techniques, and children. The *IOM Counter-Trafficking Training Modules* are funded by the US Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

The new IOM training based on the IOM Counter-Trafficking Training Modules, provide a practical introduction to topics essential to a comprehensive, rights-based approach to counter-trafficking.

Information Campaigns

Awareness-raising and outreach activities are key to any counter-trafficking response, whether they are informing potential victims, educating the general public, or advertising a counter-trafficking hotline. The *Information Campaigns* module training outlines the basic steps to plan and implement an anti-trafficking information campaign, including selecting an appropriate campaign strategy, linking information to action, and evaluating your campaign.

Return and Reintegration

This module provides an overview of the key elements involved in institutionalizing a return and reintegration process – from treating trafficked migrants as victims (not criminals) to establishing a "sphere of protection" for victim services. The module training covers four primary areas: victim identification, shelter and recovery, return, and reintegration.

Capacity Building

In order to effectively combat human trafficking, capacity building is necessary at all levels – from front line law enforcement and service providers to policy makers and government officials. The *Capacity Building* module training provides concrete assessment tools and activities to enable participants to evaluate and improve their counter-trafficking response, including identifying strengths and weaknesses, using international standards and best practices, and developing anti-trafficking task forces and national action plans.

Cooperation and Networking

The complexity of human trafficking makes necessary a multidisciplinary, coordinated response involving all sectors of society. The *Cooperation and Networking* module details ways to improve cooperation among relevant stakeholders and provide them with practical tools to plan and formalize commitments in the short or long term. This practical training is useful in building anti-trafficking coalitions at many levels, whether among NGOs, or across sectors of society.

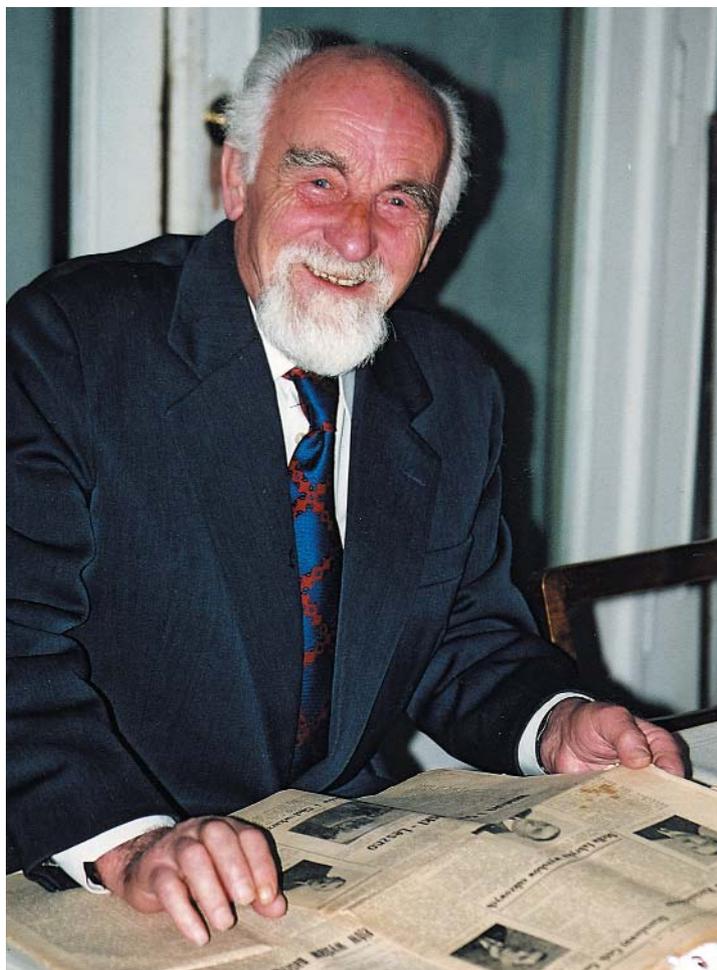
Compensation for Nazi Victims at long last recognition of human suffering

By Marie-Agnes Heine,
IOM Compensation Programmes

When IOM started its German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (GFLCP) in mid-2000, the organization expected to find and compensate between 70,000 and 80,000 former concentration camp inmates and forced labourers, victims of Nazi experiments and other personal injury and more than 5,000 victims of property loss.

But it turned out there were many more than estimated in 1999, when the German government and German industry agreed to jointly establish a fund to compensate certain victims of the Nazi regime. By adopting the German Foundation Act and by establishing the German Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future" to administer the fund, German lawmakers made a gesture mainly towards Eastern European victims. They had been particularly discriminated by the Nazi regime due to their Slavic origins and had not previously received compensation due to the Cold War.

As one of seven partner organizations dealing with compensation for Nazi victims through the German



Zbigniew Sternal's candy factory was taken away by the Nazis.

Foundation, IOM was responsible for finding victims anywhere in the world except for the Czech Republic, Poland and the republics of the former Soviet Union, help them file claims and then compensate those who met the criteria. The criteria were set down in the German Foundation Act that was legally binding for all partner organizations.

A sum of 276 million euros out of a 5.12 billion euro fund established in equal shares by German industry and the German government was earmarked for IOM's compensation payments.

With this programme, IOM embarked on a completely new journey. Issues such as compensation for injustice, slave and forced labour, personal injury or property loss during

the Nazi regime were not issues IOM had dealt with in the past and there was no previous compensation programme that could serve as a model.

But IOM was ready for the challenge. The organization, itself created after WWII to help refugees and displaced people, had a track record of assisting vulnerable people in crisis regions all over the globe. It operated in more than 100 field offices worldwide and its leadership and staff were keen to go ahead. A small nucleus, mainly composed of senior IOM staff and former UN compensation experts, literally rolled up their sleeves and got to work.

The list of tasks was long and time was short, even though the deadline for filing all the claims was extended from 31 August 2001 until 31 December 2001. Claim forms had to be drawn up and translated into 28 languages and distributed; a global mass media campaign had to be carried out so people could know they could claim; staff had to be recruited globally and trained, and processing and assessment procedures as well as guidelines had to be developed.

IOM also had to establish close working relationships with the German Foundation, six partner organizations, major victims' associations and archives and research centres worldwide.

Since those exciting first days and months, IOM has passed many of the milestones that early on in the programme had seemed so distant: the first cheques sent to eligible slave or forced labourers in July 2001; the first decisions on property loss claims; the implementation of the first humanitarian and social projects; the first decisions of the Appeals Body; the payment of eligible personal injury victims, etc.

Now, almost five years on, the programme is in the final stages. All 400,000 claims have been processed with more than 90,000 concentration



Helga Luther was detained in Ravensbrück concentration camp.

camp and forced labour claims resolved positively; 1,600 victims of Nazi experiments and other personal injury have received their cheques and the awards for approximately 10,000 property loss claims decided positively by the Property Claims Commission have been calculated and most have now been paid.

But more importantly is that many of the elderly victims still lived to see this long awaited recognition of their suffering 60 years after the end of the war. It was a gesture that they had almost given up hope on.

Among them, 81-year-old Pierre Seel, who was tortured by SS-soldiers in Schirmeck-Vorbruck concentration

camp because of his homosexuality; 84-year-old Petar Krasulja, who was captured as a partisan in the former Yugoslavia and deported to Korgen concentration camp in Norway; 81-year-old Helga Luther who was detained in Ravensbrück concentration camp where she witnessed many inmates succumbing to the disastrous living conditions; 85-year-old Zbigniew Sternal, whose candy factory was taken away by the Nazis dur-

ing the German occupation of Poland 63 years ago and 71-year-old Sinto Hugo Höllenreiner who was deliberately infected with spotted fever at Auschwitz-Birkenau as a young boy. These are but a few of the more than 100,000 victims who accepted this gesture with thanks.

The payment of eligible legal successors and the resolution of the appeals that will continue to pour in for some time are the remaining milestones. These tasks will be completed by September 2006. As the programme winds down, so does the level of staffing. The team that grew so quickly to more than 170 people at the height of activities, will by mid-2006 comprise fewer than 20 people. The book on the German claims programmes for victims of the Nazi regime will then be closed forever.

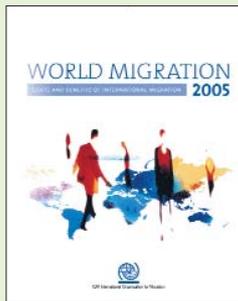
If in 2000 IOM ventured into a new service area by taking on this programme, in 2005 it is safe to say that the organization has lived up to the challenge. It is, therefore, not surprising that other donors and the international community are now thinking of IOM when claims and compensation are an issue. IOM is already providing technical assistance to the Property Claims Commission in Iraq and it may well play a role if and when a mechanism is set up to resolve property issues in Cyprus or to address the claims of Palestinian refugees. And then it will be time again for IOM to take on whole new challenges – but with built-up expertise.

"I would like to congratulate you on your efforts and for the serious research you are doing in order to come to the just decisions. This does not in any way negate the physical and moral suffering. But, while not erasing this awful chapter of history, it at least allows us to turn over a new leaf."

Claude G., claimant, France

World Migration 2005

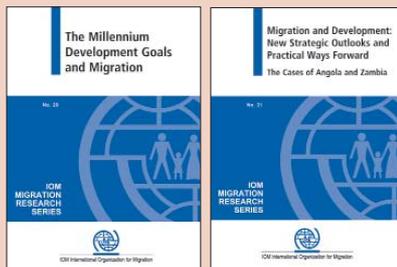
Where are people migrating today and why? What are the implications for the world's developing and industrialized economies? And what are the key issues facing policy makers in migrant origin, destination, and transit countries?



World Migration 2005, IOM's flagship biennial publication, will focus on the theme of Economies of Migration: Costs and Benefits of International Migration.

Featuring contributions from the world's leading experts, it will present the latest trends in international migration, as well as regional overviews of developments in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe.

Available in June 2005
500 pages – US\$ 80 – ISBN 92-9068-209-4

Migration Research Series

No 20
The Millennium Development Goals and Migration
(44 pages – US\$16 – ISSN 1607-338X)

No 21
Migration and Development: New Strategic Outlooks and Practical Ways Forward – The Cases of Angola and Zambia
(100 pages – US\$16 – ISSN 1607-338X)
Available in June 2005

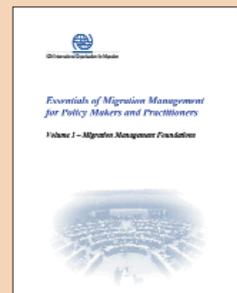
New Titles!**Essentials of Migration Management for Policy Makers and Practitioners**

Essentials of Migration Management is a learning tool, written in a non-technical manner, which provides an overview of the key elements of international migration management. It is intended to provide an accurate, interactive framework of reference and instruction on contemporary migration dynamics, policies and trends. It aims to expand the knowledge and facilitate the work of government policy makers, practitioners, academics, organizations as well as IOM staff members. The three-volume course manual is a stand-alone tool for independent study.

Essentials of Migration Management consists of 32 individual migration-related sections. Each topical section of the course manual includes learning objectives, case studies, a guide to applying the subject matter to specific situations, and a list of relevant resource materials.

Available in June 2005 – US\$ 120 – ISBN 978-92-9068-214-1

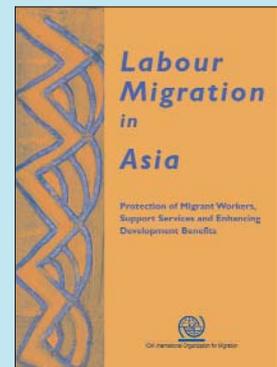
Vol. 1 – Migration Management Foundations – ISBN 978-92-9068-215-8
Vol. 2 – Developing Migration Policy – ISBN 978-92-9068-216-5
Vol. 3 – Managing Migration – ISBN 978-92-9068-217-2

**Labour Migration in Asia: Protection of Migrant Workers, Support Services and Enhancing Development Benefits**

This second volume of *Labour Migration in Asia* describes and makes an assessment of specific initiatives in selected countries of origin to protect migrant workers (through the regulation of recruitment and setting of minimum standards in employment contracts), provide support services to migrant workers (through pre-departure orientation and a welfare fund) and enhance the development benefits of labour migration (through training, skills development and remittances).

The articles are written by labour migration specialists and practitioners and were commissioned by IOM, the Department for International Development (UK) and the Asian Development Bank.

Available in June 2005 – ISBN 978-92-9068-242-4



The list of IOM publications can be found on the IOM website:

<http://www.iom.int>

IOM publications are available from:

International Organization for Migration, Research and Publications Division
17 route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland
Tel: +41.22.717 91 11, Fax: +41.22.798 61 50, E-mail: publications@iom.int

IOM publications are also available from the sales offices of the United Nations
E-mail: unpubli@unog.ch (Geneva) or publications@un.org (New York)