



IOM

Zambia Newsletter

August 2011



Voluntary Repatriation of Angolan Refugees from Zambia Resumes



IOM Operations Assistants boarding refugees at Solwezi Airport

IOM in coordination with UNHCR and the Governments of Zambia and Angola have resumed the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zambia, which is a continuation of the previous repatriation where a total of 74,000 refugees were successfully repatriated under the organised Volrep.

The inaugural flight resumed on 16th June 2011 with a total of 81 refugees repatriated to Angola. Speaking during the ceremony, the Consular at the Angolan Consulate in Solwezi, Mr. Baldina Da Silva, stated that the Angolan government has created an enabling environment for all its nationals to go back home and contribute to the national development. Mr Da Silva also stated that "It is good that Angolan refugees in Zambia have decided to go home and assist in the

reconstruction of the country". He also thanked the Zambian government for hosting Angolan refugees and appealed and encouraged the refugees to return home.

Officiating at the same event, United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Field Protection Officer in Solwezi, Ms. Sonoko Sunayama, indicated that a total of 8,925 refugees have expressed their intention to return to Angola in this year's voluntary repatriation.

Julius Biemba, A refugee born in Zambia, gave his thanks to the Zambian government for hosting the Angolan refugees and appealed to fellow refugees to consider going back home.

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Editorial



Dr. Andrew Choga, Chief of Mission

Dear Reader,

Welcome to the third issue of IOM Zambia Newsletter. This reflective issue gives the readers an opportunity to get a glimpse of the latest information on IOM activities, as well as insight into the lives of migrants in Zambia.

The resumption of the Voluntary Repatriation (VolRep) of Angolan refugees (2011) is a continuation of repatriation where thousands of refugees were repatriated to Angola.

The Zambian Government, Government of Angola, United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM and other cooperating partners have expressed commitment to ensure that the remaining refugees in Zambia are repatriated to Angola by December 2011.

Voluntary Repatriation of Angolan Refugees from Zambia Resumes (Cont. from p.1)

IOM will execute land and air operations in order to move the returnees in an efficient and cost-effective manner from their respective refugee settlements to their final destinations in Angola. The refugees will be returned to Luena, Luau Menongue, Cazombo, Kuito and Lumbala N'guimbo. Refugees that will remain in Zambia after the close of the repatriation exercise in December 2011 will have their refugee status evoked.

When receiving the returnees in Angola, IOM Acting Chief of Mission, Nick Van Der Vyver said the UN will help the

former refugees with food and farming equipments as primary integration packages.

The VolRep operations in Zambia are managed through the IOM office in Lusaka. IOM will complement its activities in Zambia with the established UNHCR temporary transit facilities at Mongu airport, Maheba and Mayukwayukwa departure points. Mongu and Solowezi airports will remain vital and indispensable components of the 2011 repatriation.



IOM Operations Assistants and Zambia Airforce Crew weighing hand luggage for the refugees before embarkation

Zambian Diaspora Survey: Report Feeding into the Development of a Diaspora Engagement Framework for Zambia

A recent study conducted by the Diaspora Liaison Office (DLO) at the Office of the President of the Republic of Zambia, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), indicates that the majority of Zambians abroad are keen to participate in the national development process despite some major challenges.

The study, *Zambian Diaspora Survey: Report Feeding into the Development of a Diaspora Engagement Framework for Zambia* is intended to create a basis for the development of a broad framework for the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to engage the Zambian diaspora in national development efforts. The study was conducted in direct response to calls from several stakeholders, including government partners, for detailed information on the diaspora that will enable the formulation of informed policies and related action. It is primarily concerned with the views and aspirations of Zambians in the diaspora and their potential for participation in national development.

The study presents the findings of an online survey among the Zambian diaspora that was posted on numerous websites of various institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, and has been accessible since June 2010. The survey is still accessible as it is intended to serve as an ongoing information collection tool. The survey can be accessed at:

<http://www.statehouse.gov.zm/index.php/zambia-diaspora-survey>

The findings of the online survey were supplemented with data gathered through face-to-face interviews, as well as focus group discussions in the United Kingdom and South Africa, where according to the survey findings, the largest concentrations of Zambians in the diaspora are to be found.

Key findings of the study include:

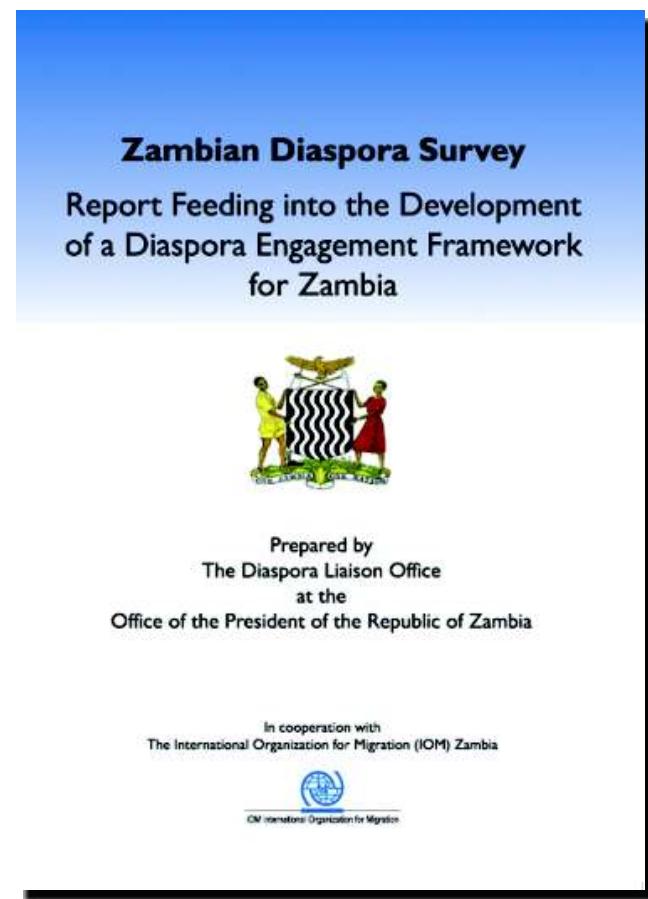
- The majority of Zambians abroad aspire to realize their right to participate in the national development process including in the acquisition of property, private investments, philanthropic development projects and skills transfer
- Almost all Zambian who live abroad send remittances back home.
- Dual citizenship is widely desired by the diaspora as a means of facilitating participation in national development.
- Members of the diaspora acknowledge a number of challenges in their attempt to engage in national development. In their view, the main challenges curtailing diaspora participation in national development include

- the lack of national institutional capacity to effectively engage the diaspora, lack of information on opportunities in Zambia, perceived corruption and apathy in the civil service, severely restricted employment opportunities and limited access to financing mechanisms/credit, land and reliable local partners.

The study also takes cognizance of the multidimensional nature of development and migration by providing accurate and up-to-date information. It also aims to supplement the efforts of relevant development stakeholders in drawing up a preliminary road map for short- and medium-term interventions necessary to engage the Zambian diaspora. The study further offers guidance for the formulation of a National Diaspora Policy that will ensure the effective engagement of the diaspora in national development efforts.

The ultimate goal for such engagement is not only the realization of the rights of Zambians in the diaspora to participate in national development, but also the utilization of resources available among the diaspora as a means of productive investments in Zambia.

IOM is assisting the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to build institutional capacity to engage the Zambian diaspora.



Zambian Government Hosts 2nd Annual Symposium



Children presenting a Poem on Human Trafficking at the National Symposium

The United Nations Joint Programme on Human Trafficking (ILO, IOM and UNICEF) and Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) supported the Government of Zambia to host the Second National Symposium on Human Trafficking from 23rd to 24th February 2011 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Lusaka.

The two-day Annual National Symposium on Human Trafficking, themed "Working Together – Strengthening Collaboration against Human Trafficking", brought together governmental and non-governmental participants from across the country to review the progress in implementing the Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2008 and the National Policy and Plan of Action to combat trafficking in persons. The symposium identified key national priorities for 2011 and mapped out a coordinated approach for achieving them.

During the opening of the symposium, the acting UN Resident Coordinator, Pablo Recalde stated that "human trafficking is a menace that denies a person of his or her human rights and opportunity for

development; it is a crime".

The acting Resident Coordinator reiterated the UN's continued commitment and support under the Joint Programme to assist victims of trafficking and protect those vulnerable to trafficking. Mr. Recalde also applauded the Zambian government for exhibiting great leadership in addressing human trafficking through the enactment of the Anti Human Trafficking Act # 11 of 2008. The Act is very comprehensive and has stiff penalties prescribed for traffickers. The Act supports the UN Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia recognizes Human Trafficking as a serious violation of human rights and will therefore ensure that members of the public are made aware of this vice, victims of this crime are protected, and perpetrators are prosecuted while working in close partnership with all stakeholders," says Susan Malundu, Director, Research and Information Department, Ministry of Home Affairs.

By bringing together both state and non state actors who are working to fight human trafficking, the symposium provided an opportunity to discuss effective modes of coordination and partnership within the four P's of countering human trafficking, namely: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership. Among the resolutions was the need for shelters for victims of trafficking in the country, continued awareness raising, especially in remote areas and capacity building of law enforcement officers to effectively deal with human trafficking cases

IOM's Counter Trafficking Officer, Annie Lane stated that "human trafficking is a form of modern slavery, which is a threat to human security, and one of the greatest human rights challenges of our time". Ms. Lane said "the UN Joint Programme on Human Trafficking (UNJPHT) pledges to continue its support to the Government of Zambia, as well as civil society, to ensure efforts to counter this crime are maintained".

Established in 2008, the UNJPHT supports and works with government and civil society organizations in the national response to human trafficking in Zambia. The UNJPHT is supported by the European Union.



L-r A delegate, MCDSS Deputy Minister Friday Malwa, US Asst. Consular Officer Catherine McGearry, US Deputy Chief of Mission to Zambia, Stephen Michael Schwartz and IOM Research and Counter Trafficking Officer Annie Lane during the National Symposium

Trafficking constitutes recruitment, transportation and exploitation of persons with or without their consent.

However, consent for children is immaterial. Men, women and children are trafficked within and across borders but it is well known that women and children are more prone to be trafficked than men. Trafficking of persons within borders of a country is referred to as internal human trafficking.

The devastation of poverty has been pointed out as a primary push factor for trafficking in persons and as such leads people into unsafe situations. Some of the underlying factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking apart from poverty are unemployment, sociocultural practices and weak enforcement of legislation. Additionally, the HIV and AIDS scourge has led to an increase in orphaned children, who in a typical Zambian situation, are usually absorbed by the extended family with the offer of support towards education and upkeep. The extended family as a provision of a social safety net both for orphans and underprivileged children has its advantages when children are humanely treated. However, this safety net may also be a loop hole that may increase these children's vulnerability to trafficking through the family or family friends' network. Trafficking of children within Zambia mainly takes the form of domestic servitude where a child is involved in domestic labour. It can also include agricultural labour, street vending and commercial sexual exploitation.

Child domestic labour refers to situations where children are engaged to perform domestic tasks in the home of a third party or employer. Where child domestic labour is exploitative and includes trafficking, slavery, or practices similar to slavery or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is hazardous and likely to harm the health safety or morals of the child, it constitutes a worst form of child labour as defined in the International Labour Organization (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), 1999.

These children are trafficked internally from the rural to urban or peri-urban areas to work as domestic servants.

Upon arrival, the children are treated badly, usually working long hours doing domestic chores with no provision of education or recreation. Child domestics gets up to work well before their employers and goes to bed long after them. Further these victims of internal trafficking are subjected to mental, physical and sexual abuse with the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases and girls carry the risk of pregnancies. This molestation happens at the hands of the owners of the house that these children find themselves in or dependants in the household.

No child should be involved in hazardous work that places



their right to survival, protection or development at risk. Children should not be mobilized for the purpose of exploitation. The Zambian Anti trafficking law is very comprehensive and deals with perpetrators of child trafficking severely. "Child trafficking is a serious offence and perpetrators can be liable up to life imprisonment if the trafficking results into death of a child" stated Dr Andrew Choga, Chief of Mission for IOM Zambia.

In Zambia, trafficking in persons is a criminal offence under the Anti-Human Trafficking Act No 11 of 2008. The Act defines a child as any person below the age of eighteen and further states that where the victim of trafficking is a child, the offender is liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than twenty five years

It is with this background that the International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through the UN Joint Programme on Human Trafficking (UNJPHT), will be undertaking a research to establish the nature, extent and drivers of human trafficking for domestic work in Zambia. This research will be key in providing information that can be used to effectively address the phenomenon through awareness raising and partnerships with organizations that can provide support services for the prevention and protection of children that are internally trafficked.

Countering Human Trafficking in Zambia

Human trafficking is when an individual is deceived, coerced or abducted and transported to another location to be exploited for profit or gain. Zambia is both a source, transit and destination country for men, women and children subjected to forced labour and forced prostitution. Most trafficking in Zambia occurs within the country's borders and primarily involves women and children exploited in urban cities in involuntary domestic servitude or other types of forced labour.

IOM would like to thank the following Organizations for their ongoing support and partnership



For further information please contact:
IOM Zambia Counter Trafficking Department
Tel: +260 (211) 254 055; Email: ctzambia@iom.int

The CHAMP 990 Talkline is a 24-hour hotline answering calls on human trafficking, male circumcision and HIV/AIDS.

Dial 990 toll free from any landline telephone or Cell Z or Airtel line from anywhere in Zambia and talk to a trained nurse counselor.

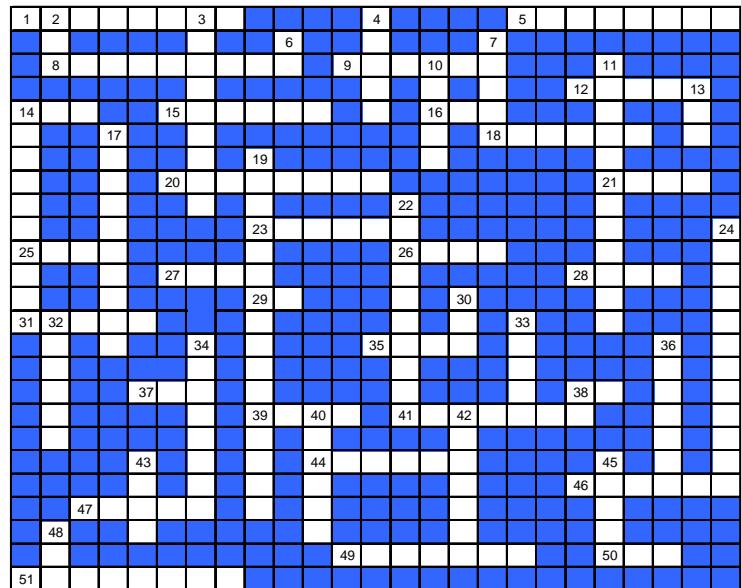


The Government of Zambia criminalizes all forms of trafficking. The Anti-Human trafficking Act No. 11 of 2008 prescribes penalties that range from 15 years to life imprisonment.

IOM Zambia also offers direct assistance to victims of trafficking by providing secure accommodation, medical and psychosocial support, skills development, vocational training, legal assistance, reintegration assistance, and the option of voluntary, safe and dignified return to countries of origin.

How to prevent (falling prey) to Human Trafficking
Human traffickers often take advantage of people seeking improved livelihoods. When thinking of migrating or if you see an opportunity for a job offer or for schooling and it seems too good to be true, it probably is. Human trafficking is a crime and should be reported when identified. If you witness or suspect human trafficking, contact the nearest police or call 990 the counter trafficking toll free confidential line.

Cross Word Puzzle No. 001



ACROSS

1. The spreading of people from a national group to other countries(8)
5. Mwange camp is found in Zambia inprovince....(8)
8. Movement of people from one place to another.....(9)
9. Rupiah Banda is the President of(6)
12. The refugees who were in Kala and Mwange camps were from DR.....(5) 14. Is a UN agency for food and agriculture.....(abr...3)
15. Former DR Congo colonial master.....(6) 16. To be unhappy.....(3)
18. IOM chief of mission in Zambia is DrChoga....(6) 20. Citizens of another nation seeking asylum in another country(8)
21. Head Of Sub-office.....(abr...4)
23. People run from their country of war to seek.....in another country....(6)
25. Day time.....(4) 26. Is a refugee reception centre in Congo DR.....(4)
27. A point of entry....opp..(5) 28. HIV is a virus that causes a disease called.....(4) 29. A Zambian govt official in charge of refugees.....(abr...2)
31. IOM provides printed polythene.....to refugees to park their goods....(4)
35. Was a refugee camp in Luapula province in Zambia....(4)

37. Is a virus that causes AIDS.....(abr..3)
38. UNHCR legal official for refugees is referred to(abr...2)
39. Refugees in a country of refuge are kept in an enclosure called.....(5)
- 41.... is a town in northwestern province of Zambia where Maheba refugee camp is located.....(7)
44. Is one of the countries whose citizens are refugees in Zambia.....(6)
46. The refugee camp in Solwezi, Zambia, is called.....(6)
47. Is a UN agency for refugees.....(abr..5)
49. IOM hires trucks to carry...for refugees..(7) 50. Mixture of gases.....(3)
51. Is a harbour in northern province of Zambia through which Congolese refugees were repatriated last year(8)

DOWN

2. Is an international organisation for migration.....(abr....3)
3. When refugees are in repatriation are referred to as(9)
4. The repatriation for Angolans refugees has started this year and IOM Hired.....to transport them.....(5)
6. Is a body uniting the world.....(abr...2)
7. The last name for the current President of Zambia.....(5)
10. IOM hiresto transport refugees by road.....(5)
11. The president of DR Congo is.....(12)
13. Organisation.....(abr..3)
14. Citizens of another country leaving in another country.....(10)
17. A lake in northern province of Zambia where a ship transported Congolese to DR Congo.....(10)
19. The smuggling of people from one country to another(16)
22. People who have traveled into a foreign country(10)
24.is a refugee camp located in western province of Zambia
29. A Zambian govt. ministry in charge of refugees.....(abr....3)
32. A continent of black people.....(6) 33. DRC was formerly called.....(5)
34. War in which opposing groups of people from the same country fight each other... (8) 36. A refugee reception centre in DRC.....(7)
38. Illegal immigrant.....(abr...2)
40. Was a refugee camp in Mporokoso, Zambia.....(6)
42. Kala was a refugee camp inprovince of Zambia.....(7)
43. Is one of the major funders of refugee repatriation.....(abr...4)
45. Mayukwayukwa refugee camp is found in.....town in western province of Zambia. 48. A UN agency providing food in refugee camps.....(abr....3)

Assessing Mobile Banking Opportunities for Migrant Workers in High HIV Prevalence Province of Zambia

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Food Program (WFP) and WorldFish Center (WF) in Zambia is conducting a joint assessment, exploring perceived barriers of and opportunities in mobile banking services among migrant workers in the Southern Province of Zambia, a province with one of the highest HIV infection rates in the country.

Mobile Banking as a Tool in the Fight against HIV

According to Department For International Development (DFID) there are more than two billion people living in developing countries who do not have access to financial services such as credit, savings accounts and transfer facilities (DFID, 2009). In Zambia only 14% of adults have a bank account and 63% of the country's population has no access to financial services of any kind (FinScope, 2010). Seventy percent of Zambians have access to a mobile phone, and this widespread use of mobile phones in Zambia has encouraged the growth of mobile payments companies and mobile banking solutions. These solutions include financial transactions such as retail payments and person-to-person transfers as well as broader banking services delivered through mobile phones.

The Southern Province of Zambia has one of the highest infection rates in the country, estimated at 15% (CSO et al., 2009). The Province also attracts many seasonal workers from all parts of the country as it is an agricultural hub. During peak periods of work, migrant labourers generate large sums of cash but are unable to transfer funds to their families due to lack of affordable, accessible, and convenient banking facilities. Consequently, this scenario creates an environment whereby wages are often spent in ways which may increase HIV related risk such as increase use of alcohol and unsafe sexual relationships (IOM, 2009).

Potential of Mobile Banking

Mobile technology has the potential to significantly impact financial inclusion in developing countries. Mobile platforms are more physically accessible to rural and mobile populations than formal banks because they offer services from local shops which are much more numerous in rural areas than bank branches. Clients are not required to hold an account with a minimum balance to send or receive funds, and mobile banking fees are often significantly lower than those of formal banking services. Additionally, clients are required to provide only minimal identification documents and often do not need to provide proof of address or income to use mobile banking services.



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Assessment

The assessment is joint venture among IOM, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the WorldFish Center (WF) in Zambia, to assess the applicability of financial services offered by mobile banking platforms to HIV most at risk populations: migrant agricultural labourers and fisher folk in Southern Province. The assessment will provide insights into how these services could benefit migrant workers and their families and how mobile banking services could integrate specific banking needs of migrant populations. This assessment aims to identify the real and perceived barriers as well as opportunities for migrant populations in accessing mobile banking services.

The assessment is for a period of four months from August to November 2011. Results from the assessment will assist partners in designing a pilot programme using mobile financial services with the defined target groups to determine whether these services could contribute to reducing HIV vulnerabilities.

IOM Turns 60 years " Migration for the Benefit of All"



On December 5th, 2011 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) will reach a special milestone in its history: 60 years of assisting migrants worldwide in an ever changing environment, political and social context. The overall theme for the 60th anniversary is "Migration for the Benefit of All".

IOM Zambia entered into a co-operation agreement with the government of Zambia on 18th October 1990. The mission has one main office in Lusaka and the following programmes are currently being implemented:

- Voluntary Repatriation of refugees
- Partnership in Health And Migration in Southern and Eastern Africa (PHAMESA)
- Capacity Building to Operationalize Anti Trafficking Legislation
- UN Joint Programme on Human Trafficking
- Capacity Building for Immigration Officials in Zambia

As part of its programme to commemorate the 60th Anniversary, IOM Zambia joins the rest of IOM mission's worldwide in celebrating its 60th anniversary throughout 2011. The objective of the anniversary is to: raise awareness among the general public on IOM's activities; promote

IOM's image and demonstrate to government, cooperating partners and the donor community on the value and importance of IOM's achievements; and take stock of advances and trends in the field of migration and related international cooperation at the global, regional and national levels. The following activities will be conducted:

- TV and radio discussion programmes on IOM Zambia activities, issues of Safe Migration and the nature of human trafficking in Zambia and Southern Africa
- Drama performances in the community on IOM programme and activities
- Distribution of IEC materials on counter trafficking to communities, partners, national airports, passport offices, eating places, pubs and bus stations
- Presentations on migration related issues to higher learning institutions and donation of IOM publication to the schools
- Exhibition at the agriculture and commercial show
- Sports day targeted at cooperating partners, the donors, UN family, the media and sports clubs. Different sporting activities such as football, swimming, obstacle race, Netball and Tennis will be played. During this event, IOM publications and IEC materials will also be distributed
- IOM 60th anniversary reception targeted at IOM's partners and the donor community as well as beneficiaries.

IOM staff have featured on TV and radio discussing the 60th anniversary and other migration related topics. A counter trafficking presentation was conducted at United Nations Information Center for high school pupils from different schools in Lusaka.

would like to thank the following Organization for their ongoing support and partnership



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