

IOM ZIMBABWE

2015

ANNUAL REPORT



65
YEARS

International Organization for Migration

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants. The publication has not undergone professional editing by IOM.

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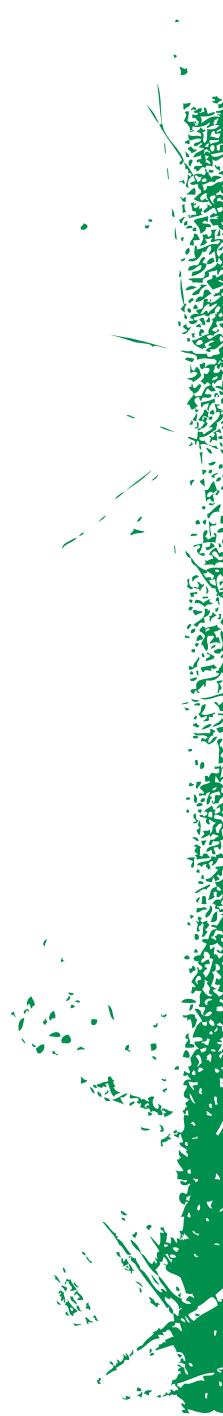
International Organization for Migration



WHO WE ARE

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration. We are committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM works with government, intergovernmental and non-governmental 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.

IOM has been operational in Zimbabwe since 1985, and Zimbabwe became a Member State of IOM in 2002. Since 1985, IOM's work in Zimbabwe has evolved over time according to the country's changing needs.





FOREWORD

With the implementation of the first year of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) 2015–2018 strategy, for the IOM programming cycle, we are delighted to share with you the highlights of our development work in Zimbabwe. The assistance provided in the past year was mixed but was driven by national priorities and led by the Government of Zimbabwe, carefully ensuring that national priorities as enunciated in the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) 2012–2015 were reflected.

Interventions included responses to internal migration, cross-border migration, assistance to returned migrants, technical assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe, and strengthening the knowledge and evidence bases on migration. Over the year, assistance included refugee resettlement programmes as well as repatriation of stranded migrants. As part of technical assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe, IOM supported the establishment and handing over of the Beitbridge Migrant Resource Centre, which is a one-stop centre for safe migration and services to potential migrants.

The United Kingdom Pre-departure Tuberculosis Detection Programme has continued to support tuberculosis screening of migrants travelling to the United Kingdom, while the TB Reach programme has continued to screen returned migrants at the border crossing points. Both projects have continued to support the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare in containing the spread of tuberculosis.

In the words of IOM Director General Ambassador William Lacy Swing, at the United Nations summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda, “IOM is delighted that migration has been included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development and in particular that migration has been incorporated as part of Goal 10 on inequality, which includes a target on facilitating orderly and safe migration through well-managed migration policies.” IOM Zimbabwe will focus on capacity-building in migration management, ensuring that migration management is consistent and in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Target 10.7.

The implementation of IOM Zimbabwe’s strategy will be anchored on long-term funding. In this regard, it is noteworthy that during the first year of the implementation of the strategy, IOM Zimbabwe has secured four-year funding from the European Commission to support the implementation of a migration governance project. IOM will continue intensifying its resource mobilization strategy to raise the required resources for the duration of the strategic plan.

While achievements were significant, contextual challenges remain. Support to the country’s socioeconomic transition at the broad national level requires attention and support.

Lastly, I take this opportunity to express warm gratitude to the Government of Zimbabwe, donors and development partners (European Commission; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; United States Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration; and World Health Organization), and all stakeholders for the excellent support and collaboration with IOM in Zimbabwe.

Martin Ocaga
Chief of Mission
IOM Zimbabwe





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In his speech at the launch of the IOM Zimbabwe Strategic Plan (2015–2018), Mr Gideon Gapare, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, emphasizes that international migration is now on the global, regional and local policy agendas. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Gamuchirai Perekwa)



IOM ZIMBABWE LAUNCHES 2015–2018 STRATEGIC PLAN

On 19 June 2015, IOM Zimbabwe launched the IOM Zimbabwe Strategic Plan (2015–2018) in Harare. The four-year Strategic Plan sets out the cooperation agenda on migration management between IOM, the Government of Zimbabwe, development partners, United Nations agencies, private sector and civil society organizations. The launch of the Strategic Plan comes against a background of a global growing importance of international migration. Approximately 200 million people reside outside their home countries, and one in every 32 persons in the world is a migrant. There is no longer a single State that can claim to be untouched by human mobility.

Hitherto the development of the new IOM Zimbabwe Strategic Plan, IOM programming has been largely humanitarian in nature. IOM Zimbabwe has thus adopted a strategic approach to transition from a phase dominated by direct assistance in support of humanitarian needs towards a stronger focus on local and national capacity-building to support sustainable migration services and management. In line with the new thrust, IOM will seek to maximize the developmental potential of migration through diaspora engagement programmes and enhance the health of migrant population. Speaking at the launch of the Strategic Plan, IOM Zimbabwe Chief of Mission Mr Martin Ocaga highlighted that formulating a strategic plan is extremely important to IOM, as it will help the Organization to prioritize actions in line with government priorities and improve on its service delivery in line with the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIM-ASSET), the national economic blueprint. Speaking at the same event, Mr Gideon Gapare, a senior official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, noted that indeed international migration has grown in scope, complexity and impact to become a

defining feature of the contemporary world. Accordingly, it is noteworthy that international migration is now high on the global, regional and national policy agendas. The sentiments were echoed by Mr Langton Ngorima, a senior official from the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, and welcomed the new strategy as it strengthens the capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe to effectively address migration management.

As part of the implementation of the Strategic Plan, IOM is supporting the development and finalization of sector-specific migration policies and strategies, which include the National Diaspora Policy, the National Labour Migration Policy, the Trafficking in Persons National Plan of Action and technical support for the establishment of a national counter-trafficking secretariat. In addition, the Strategic Plan seeks to further enhance the protection of migrants through lobbying for the ratification and domestication of relevant regional and international migration-related protocols.

IOM will seek to maximize the developmental potential of migration through diaspora engagement programmes and enhance the health of migrant population.





Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
Permanent Secretary Mr Ngoni Masoka and IOM Zimbabwe
Chief of Mission Mr Martin Ocaga at the handover
ceremony of the Beitbridge Reception and Support Centre.
© IOM 2015 (Photo: Knowledge Mareyanadzo)

IOM HANDS OVER THE BEITBRIDGE AND PLUMTREE RECEPTION AND SUPPORT CENTRES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE

Since the establishment of the Beitbridge Reception and Support Centre (BBRSC) and the Plumtree Reception and Support Centre (PRSC) in 2006 and 2008, respectively, IOM and the Government of Zimbabwe have provided assistance to over 580,000 nationals returned from South Africa and Botswana. The assistance offered include food, safe migration advice, protection assistance, medical care and counselling services, as well as transport assistance to various in-country destinations.

IOM officially handed over the PRSC to the Government of Zimbabwe on 29 of April 2015, and the BBRSC on 22 May 2015. The handover included premises, equipment and vehicles.

Speaking at the official handover ceremony held at the PRSC, IOM Zimbabwe Chief of Mission Mr Martin Ocaga noted that cross-border migration has a long history in Southern Africa and was probably the single most important factor tying together all of the countries in the region into a single regional labour market. Mr Ocaga highlighted that the countries in the Southern Africa Development Community have – within the framework of the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa – recognized that cross-border migration was a regional concern and that bilateral and multilateral agreements however provide a ray of hope in strengthening regional countries to deal with this concern. Mr Ocaga further noted that the handover was happening within the context of IOM's strategic transition from humanitarian to development programming and that while deportations from South Africa and Botswana will most likely persist, it is anticipated that long-term and sustainable solutions to deportation dynamics have to be addressed on a bilateral basis with the respective countries.

Speaking on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe, Mr Ngoni Masoka, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, said that deported citizens will continue to get assistance and that USD 300,000 from the country's 2015 budget has been allocated for the Ministry to run the two support centres in Beitbridge and Plumtree. "I'm therefore confident that the officers will be able to receive our returning citizens and assist them with dignity," said Mr Masoka.

... the handover was happening within the context of IOM's strategic transition from humanitarian to development programming ...



IOM Zimbabwe Chief of Mission Mr Martin Ocaga symbolically extends IOM support (worth USD 300,000) to the Minister for Macro Economic Planning and Investment Promotion (MoMEP&IP), Honorable Dr Obert Mpofu, to support the finalization of the National Diaspora Policy. Looking on are Dr Desire Sibanda (Permanent Secretary for MoMEP&IP) and Honorable Monica Mutsvangwa (Deputy Minister for MoMEP&IP). © IOM 2015 (Photo: Rangarirayi Tigere)



IOM SUPPORTS ZIMBABWE'S DIASPORA POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Zimbabwe is in the process of developing the National Diaspora Policy, which seeks to provide a comprehensive framework for harnessing the contribution of Zimbabwean diaspora as well as the protection of the Zimbabweans outside the country. The development of the policy is being spearheaded by the Ministry of Macro Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, with support from IOM.

It is currently estimated that between 500,000 and 3 million Zimbabweans are residing outside Zimbabwe. In 2014, Zimbabweans in the diaspora sent remittances amounting to over USD 1.8 billion, which accounted for 15 per cent contribution to the country's GDP.

Speaking at the National Diaspora Policy workshop on 26 September 2015, Mr Ocaga pledged an IOM contribution of USD 300,000 to the Government of Zimbabwe for the National Diaspora Policy development. The resources made possible by the IOM Development Fund will support diaspora engagement consultative processes in South Africa, Botswana and the United Kingdom, as well as the establishment of a national diaspora coordinating unit within the Government. IOM will also support the operationalization of the policy, with funding from the European Development Fund.

Internationally, there is a growing recognition that diaspora resources can be leveraged to facilitate increased trade, investment, technology, skills and cultural linkages between different countries. Among the governments of countries where transnational communities both reside and originate from, there is also a growing recognition that the true potential of the diaspora can only be realized through policies that engage the diaspora, regulatory frameworks that facilitate rather than hinder the transfer of diaspora resources, the diaspora's mobility, and policies that enhance the contributions of the diaspora in the countries of destination including social inclusion and integration of communities to allow diaspora members to reach their full potential.

The resources made possible by the IOM Development Fund will support diaspora engagement consultative processes in South Africa, Botswana and the United Kingdom.





IOM ESTABLISHES A ONE-STOP SAFE MIGRATION CENTRE IN BEITBRIDGE

In pursuit of humane and orderly migration, IOM established and officially handed over the newly constructed Beitbridge Migrant Resource Centre (BMRC) to the Government of Zimbabwe on 22 May 2015. The BMRC was constructed by IOM Zimbabwe, with support from the IOM Development Fund. The occasion was graced by the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare Permanent Secretary Mr Ngoni Masoka and IOM Zimbabwe Chief of Mission Mr Martin Ocaga. Local and provincial stakeholders, including representatives from government departments, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations operating within the Beitbridge district, converged at the BMRC to witness the occasion.

Local and provincial stakeholders, including representatives from government departments, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations operating within the Beitbridge district, converged at the BMRC to witness the occasion.





IOM supported livelihood gardens for resettled internally displaced persons in Zimbabwe. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Aaron Manyumbu)

IOM PROGRAMME REFLECTIONS FOR 2015

Displacement Overview

Zimbabwe still has a large number of people who are highly vulnerable to displacement – 700,000 individuals living on former commercial farms still have no security of tenure and about 250,000 people living in irregular urban dwellings are at risk of displacement. As of May 2015, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimated that there were 36,000 internally displaced people in Zimbabwe.

IDP Situation in Zimbabwe from January to December 2015

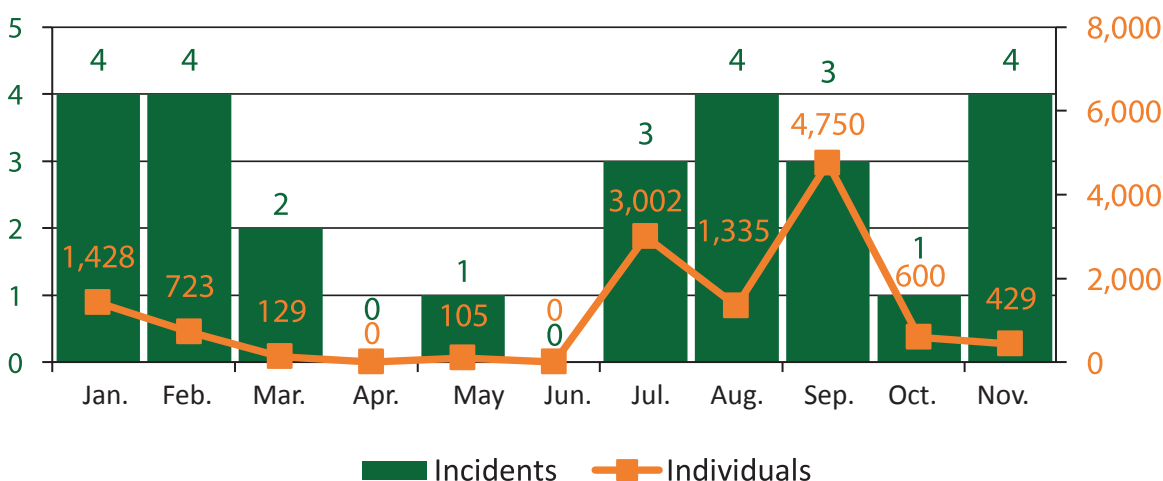
A number of communities, households and individuals in Zimbabwe continue to suffer from the devastating effects of natural and human-induced emergencies and disasters. In 2015, 26 incidences related to protection and internal

displacement were reported and verified by IOM in collaboration with the Civil Protection Unit and other protection partners. Twelve thousand five hundred and one (12,501) individuals were displaced nationwide. Fifty-two per cent of displaced populations (6,486 individuals) were displaced as a result of rural evictions or farm takeovers. Forty-six per cent of the displaced people (5,730 individuals) were displaced as a result of urban evictions, while 2 per cent (284 individuals) were displaced as a result of flooding and excessive winds.

The majority of the displaced individuals were in Mashonaland Central (5,221 individuals), followed by Harare Metropolitan Province (5,130 individuals), Mashonaland West Province (1,398 individuals), Bulawayo Metropolitan Province (405 individuals), Masvingo Province (346 individuals) and Manicaland Province (1 person).

The figure below shows countrywide displacement trends in 2015.

Countrywide Displacement Trends, 2015





IOM has supported improved access to safe drinking water for IDP and host communities in Zimbabwe. © IOM 2015

PROGRAMME UPDATES

Emergency and Early Recovery

With support from the European Union, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, IOM continued to ensure that internally displaced persons (IDPs) and those that remain at risk of displacement are protected and able to exercise the full spectrum of their human rights in Zimbabwe. IOM achieved this, working in close collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe and its network of partners. The activities undertaken included protection monitoring; rapid assessments; displacement tracking and monitoring; IDP profiling; camp coordination and camp management; provision of emergency shelter; non-food items (NFIs); emergency health screening; treatment and referrals; water, sanitation and health (WASH) support; psychosocial support; and post-assistance monitoring. Emergency stakeholder coordination was facilitated through the National Civil Protection Committee and the United Nations Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Task Force. This helped in ensuring the provision of efficient emergency preparedness and response services to communities and individuals affected by human-made and natural hazards.

IOM has also been supporting the transition of communities from early recovery to development through participatory community-driven processes that build a foundation for long-term development. In this regard, IOM focused on supporting IDPs and vulnerable migrants to achieve durable solutions to their displacement/human mobility. Community-based planning (CBP) was applied as the principal methodology and entry point for facilitating the transition towards community stabilization and rebuilding of social cohesion between migration-affected

groups, host communities and local authorities. CBP is a participatory, bottom-up planning process in which communities, including vulnerable socioeconomic groups, analyse their current situation and develop a shared vision to prioritize development initiatives that fulfil their basic needs and rights, particularly access to basic social services. In 2015 three new CBP processes were facilitated in Gutu Ward 32, Mberengwa Ward 13 and Mount Darwin Ward 5, in addition to over 50 similar ward development planning processes facilitated by IOM and the Government of Zimbabwe across the country in previous years. IOM has provided material, financial and technical support for the implementation of community development projects identified through CBP. In this regard, community interventions are in the form of livelihood (enterprise skills development for youth, micro-irrigation support, income-generating initiatives), education (support for the establishment of classroom blocks, teachers' houses, school furniture and reading materials) and WASH initiatives. Local communities have contributed to these initiatives through provision of locally available resources, which enhanced ownership and sustainability of interventions.

IOM has provided material, financial and technical support for the implementation of community development projects identified through CBP.



IDPs and communities highly impacted by outward migration are among the most vulnerable population groups in Zimbabwe. IOM will continue to support such communities to become more resilient. Building on the experience gained from working in more than 50 wards impacted by displacement and migration, IOM has also been supporting the Government of Zimbabwe in implementing community-based disaster risk management. This ensures that communities are capacitated to anticipate, prevent, prepare for, mitigate the impact of, and recover from rapid and slow-onset shocks and hazards in the future.

IOM, in collaboration with other partners such as the World Food Programme, is also engaged in advocacy with the Ministry of Local Government,

Public Works and National Housing on the need to mainstream CBP into the recovery and development planning programmes.

Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Migration-affected Communities

In pursuance of durable solutions for communities in displacement situations and in high migrant-sending areas, IOM has been supporting local communities in the implementation of various livelihood projects supported by different donors in 2015.

The table below shows the livelihood interventions supported by IOM in 2015.

IOM-Supported Livelihood Interventions, 2015

District and Ward	Donor	Intervention	
Mount Darwin Ward 38	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Dip tank construction and drilling of a borehole	This intervention is benefitting 300 households and over 1,300 cattle. IOM also provided training on dip tank management and livestock production for 35 farmers (23 males and 12 females).
Mutare Ward 3	SDC	Rehabilitation of two dip tanks and drilling of two boreholes	Rehabilitation of two dip tanks and drilling of two boreholes at Tiverton and Ryselhom contribute to improved livestock health. IOM also trained local farmers on dip tank management and livestock production.
Gokwe Ward 16, Njelele	SDC	Training on small business management	IOM – in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs and Community Development, and the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises – facilitated a five-day training on small business management, in which 160 beneficiaries (72 males and 88 females) participated.
Mount Darwin Ward 33	SDC	Drilling of an additional borehole	IOM contributed to improved nutrition and incomes for 50 households at Kasiyo Garden through the drilling of an additional borehole and installation of a second 10,000-litre water storage tank.

District and Ward	Donor	Intervention	
Tsholotsho Ward 20	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	Mechanization of conservation agriculture	IOM provided mechanized conservation agriculture equipment and trained farmers on its use and maintenance.
Buhera Ward 22	SIDA	Mechanization of conservation agriculture	IOM provided mechanized conservation agriculture equipment and trained farmers on its use and maintenance. This has increased hectareage under conservation agriculture.
Buhera Ward 14	SIDA	Construction of a new dip tank	IOM supported the construction of a new dip tank at Tagarira. The dip tank is benefitting 2,146 households, hence improving livestock production in the ward. Local farmers were also trained on dip tank management.
Mutare Ward 1, Nyamjura	SIDA	Rehabilitation of two dip tanks and drilling of a borehole	IOM supported the rehabilitation of two dip tanks in the ward, including the drilling of a borehole to ensure reliable water supply to the dip tank. IOM trained farmers on livestock production and dip tank management.
Vungu Ward 15	SIDA	Rehabilitation of the London Farm irrigation	IOM supported the rehabilitation of the London Farm irrigation scheme, which had not been functional for the past 10 years. IOM rehabilitated two pumps, constructed pump houses and rehabilitated infield works, and provided input starter packs. IOM facilitated training on farming as a business, irrigation management, conflict resolution and constitution making. The project is benefitting 33 households.
Vungu Ward 15	SIDA	Establishment of two solar-powered micro-irrigation schemes	IOM established two solar-powered micro-irrigation projects that are benefitting 60 farmers (60% women) through improvements in horticulture production for household food diversity and nutrition.
Makonde Ward 9	SIDA	Market-based small livestock production, bee keeping and honey processing	The project is contributing towards household income and livelihood diversification. IOM also facilitated participatory market systems development for bee-keeping and honey-processing beneficiaries. IOM facilitated market linkages with an established private sector company which is supplying honey to retail outlets in the country.

Special Feature: Chingwizi Livelihood Interventions

Following the relocation of 2,692 households to Ward 13 in Mwenezi district after the partial collapse of Tokwe Mukorsi Dam in 2013 due to flooding, IOM facilitated a community-based planning process with the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the host community in which sustainable livelihoods were identified as key needs. IOM – in collaboration with the Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX) – provided sorghum, cowpeas and groundnuts seed packs to 2,692 IDP households and 2,308 households from the host community in the 2014–2015 agricultural season. IOM further facilitated capacity-building training for extension agents from AGRITEX, the Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services, local non-governmental organizations, and lead farmers in conservation farming, agronomy and animal husbandry. Twenty-five AGRITEX extension officers participated in a series of

training-of-trainers (TOT) workshops. Thirty farmers (22 males and 8 females) attended the TOT workshops in participatory market systems development (PMSD), while 22 provincial and district stakeholders were part of the PMSD rollout, which included ward-level consultations with the community and key market players. In line with the PMSD principles and with the objective of facilitating dialogues between IDP households and other market chain actors to build mutual understanding and relationships, IOM also facilitated dialogue with commercial entities such as Tongaat Hullet to provide sorghum contract farming opportunities for Chingwizi farmers. Tongaat Hullet expressed its interest in buying at least 500 tonnes of sorghum in the 2015–2016 agricultural season.

Furthermore, IOM facilitated training for 378 students in dress making, carpentry and building. The students who were trained are already having an impact in the community through the construction of toilets, construction of a staff house as a local school and production of furniture items.



Some of the vocational skills students in the community near the Tokwe Mukorsi Dam participate in the livelihood programme. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Andrew Ziswa)

IOM CONTRIBUTES TO IMPROVED ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN MIGRATION-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

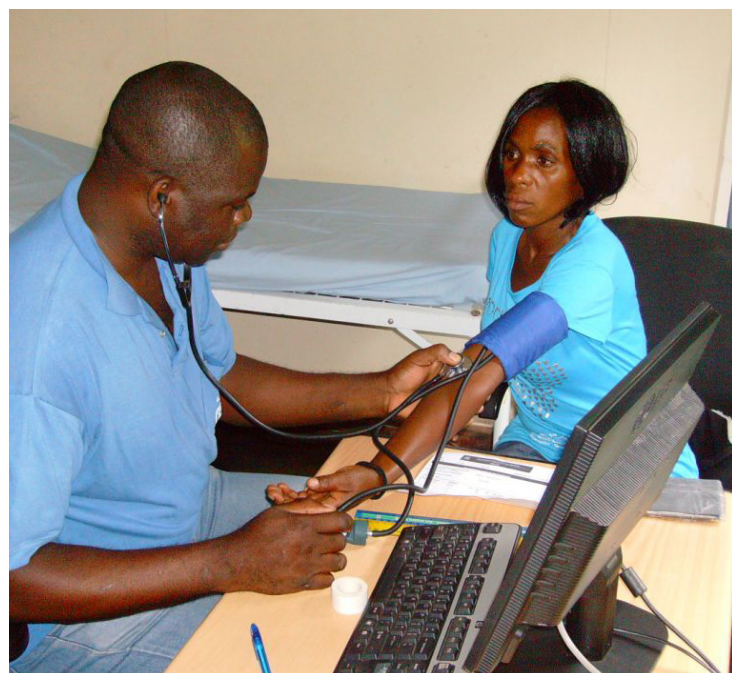
IOM has been working to improve access to basic social services including education for internally displaced and migration-affected communities in Zimbabwe. Below is a list of interventions in the education sector

that were accomplished in 2015 with funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

IOM Interventions in the Education Sector, 2015

District and Ward	Intervention	Donor
Mutare Ward 1	Construction of school latrines at Jechera Primary School, Nyamajura Primary School and Nyamajura Secondary School	SIDA
	Literacy skills training at Leighranch Primary School and Nyamatsine Primary School	SIDA
Mutare Ward 3	Construction of a latrine block at Gandidzanwa Primary School	SIDA
	Construction of a latrine block at Lorn Primary School	SIDA
	Construction of a teachers house at Takunda Primary School	SIDA
	Construction of early childhood development block at Takunda Primary School	SIDA
Buhera Ward 22	Provision of combined desks and benches at Mafuruse Primary School	SIDA
	Provision of combined desks and benches at Gotora Primary School	SIDA
	Drilling of three boreholes at Gotora Secondary School, Muzirikazi Primary School and Mutezo Primary School	SIDA
	Construction of school latrine blocks at Mafurise Primary School, Muzirikazi Primary School, Mutezo Primary School and Gotora Primary School	SIDA
Vungu Ward 16	Literary and comprehension skills training for Daisy Field Primary School, Tapiwa Primary School, Riverdale Primary School and Bambanani Primary School	SIDA
Makonde Ward 9	Drilling of boreholes at Biri Primary School and three other boreholes in the community	SIDA
Mount Darwin Ward 33	Provision of fencing for a livelihood garden at Chigango Secondary School	SIDA
Bililima Ward 12	Construction of a classroom block at Himago Secondary School and provision of furniture for the school	SIDA
Mangwe Ward 5	Construction of a classroom block at Marula Secondary School and provision of furniture for the school	SIDA
Gutu Ward 32	Construction of a classroom block and a latrine block at Thornhill Primary School and provision of furniture for the school	SDC
Mberengwa Ward 13	Construction of a classroom block at Marirazhombe Secondary School and provision of furniture for the school	SDC
Gokwe Ward 16	Drilling of a borehole at Simbe Primary School	SDC
Mount Darwin Ward 5	Construction of a classroom block at Tsenga Primary School and provision of furniture for the school	SDC
Pfura Ward 38	Construction of latrine blocks at Date Primary School and Date Secondary Schools	SDC
Mwenezi	Construction of a teachers house at Chingwizi Primary School	SDC
	Provision of school furniture for Chikolo Primary School	SDC

A returned migrant undergoes health screening at the Beitbridge Reception and Support Centre. © IOM 2015
(Photo: Nhamo Muleya)



IOM HELPS IMPROVE MIGRATION HEALTH THROUGH TB REACH

IOM – in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Child Care – is implementing the TB Reach project whose goal is to improve detection of tuberculosis (TB) among migrants in Matabeleland South Province. The overall objective of the project is to increase TB case notifications by at least 30 per cent among irregular Zimbabwean migrants returned from South Africa and Botswana through the Beitbridge Reception and Support Centre (BBRSC) and the Plumtree Reception and Support Centre (PRSC), as well as among the communities that migrants interact with in Matabeleland South Province by March 2016. The TB Reach project interventions are contributing towards increased access to early TB case detection, rapid diagnosis and improved treatment outcomes among irregular Zimbabwean migrants and host communities in Matabeleland South.

Since 2015, IOM has thus been systematically screening TB among irregular Zimbabwean migrants deported from South Africa and Botswana at the BBRSC and the PRSC, and has been contributing towards improving access to TB screening and treatment services for migrants and host communities by holding outreach activities; increasing awareness of TB and HIV/AIDS among migrants and high migrant-sending communities through door-to-door TB health messaging conducted by community health workers; distributing educational videos for display on buses, as well as in schools and shops; and using the m-health technology, which employs cell phones to transmit results to patients as well as to provide information on TB.

As of December 2015, 46,002 people have been screened, of whom 3,673 were reported to have presumptive TB. Of the 3,673 cases of presumptive TB, 2,584 were tested and 258 were positive TB cases. Ninety-six additional cases were recorded, which is a 20 per cent significant change from baseline to the intervention period.

The TB Reach project interventions are contributing towards increased access to early TB case detection, rapid diagnosis and improved treatment outcomes among irregular Zimbabwean migrants and host communities in Matabeleland South.





Happy Orange Day! On 25 September 2015, IOM staff commemorated the September Orange Day theme centred on the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The new agenda recognizes that gender equality, empowerment of women, and elimination of violence against women and girls are central to sustainable development for all. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Gamuchirai Perekwa)

IOM INTEGRATES GENDER ISSUES INTO MIGRATION PROGRAMMING

In order to improve knowledge of and integration of gender issues in all IOM programming, all IOM Zimbabwe staff undertook an e-learning course on gender (titled “I Know Gender: An Introduction to Gender Equality”) administered by the UN Women Training Centre. Whereas IOM is already integrating gender issues into its programming activities, IOM Zimbabwe is also currently developing a gender mainstreaming guideline for the mission.

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IOM supported skills training for resettled IDPs in Chingwizi, Mwenzi district Zimbabwe. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Joel Dzveta)



Before: Children learn in makeshift shelters, Vungu District, Zimbabwe. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Rangarirayi Tigere)



After: IOM supported the construction of school classroom blocks in migration-affected communities in Vungu District, Zimbabwe. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Rangarirayi Tigere)

IOM FACILITATES REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMMES, 2015

IOM Zimbabwe is involved in the refugee resettlement programme, which facilitates the systematic migration and resettlement of refugees in third countries. IOM conducts health assessments for refugees resettling to a third country, provides cultural orientation and, in some cases, accompanies migrants to their countries of destination. Between January and December 2015, IOM conducted initial medical examinations for 430 refugees (202 females and 228 males) and for 304 pre-departure medical screenings (144 females and 160 males) including 98 children and 15 infants for refugees resettling to the United States of America. IOM also conducted pre-departure medical screening for 22 refugees resettling to Canada (12 females and 10 males), 2 pre-departure medical screenings for refugees bound for Norway (1 male and 1 female) and 1 pre-departure screening for a refugee going to Norway.

United Kingdom Pre-departure Tuberculosis Detection Programme

IOM Zimbabwe is implementing the United Kingdom Pre-departure Tuberculosis Detection Programme, whose objective is to address public health concerns about the spread of infectious tuberculosis (TB) in the United Kingdom by preventing the entry of people suffering from the disease until they have been successfully treated, and to improve access to diagnosis and treatment of TB in the countries of the migrant's origin.

From January to December 2015, IOM registered 1,613 (766 males and 847 females), of whom 159 were children under the age of 11. Of those screened, there were 75 abnormal X-ray results; 18 of these abnormal results were found to be related to TB and 57 were not related to TB. Fifteen

sputum smears and 15 sputum cultures were done. Overall, 1,603 were issued with certificates of fitness and 10 (9 awaiting culture results, 1 defaulted) were not issued with certificates.

Of the 1,613 registered, 370 were student visas, 709 were resettlement cases, 83 were family reunion cases, 210 were work visas, 1 Working Holiday Maker visa and 240 fell into the "others" category.

Migration Health in the Community

IOM Zimbabwe has been supporting internally displaced persons and high migrant-sending communities with a number of health-related interventions prioritized by communities through community-based planning processes. Some of these are presented in the table that follows.

IOM conducts health assessments for refugees resettling to a third country, provides cultural orientation and, in some cases, accompanies migrants to their countries of destination.



Migration Health Activities Undertaken in Various Districts, 2015

District	Intervention
Buhera Ward 22	IOM facilitated community-based Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and Integrated Disease Surveillance Response Capacity Development for the district, as well as supported the establishment and capacity-building for community health clubs (involving traditional leaders and community health volunteers).
Mutare Ward 1	IOM facilitated Integrated Disease Surveillance Response Capacity Development for district and community health workers and capacity-building of district and community health workers in malaria community case management.
Pfura Ward 33	IOM conducted capacity-building of district health workers in malaria case management and facilitated training in healthy harvest for community leaders.
Tsholotsho Ward 20	IOM facilitated capacity-building of district-level health workers in maternal and neonatal health services in Tsholotsho district and facilitated training in health harvest for community leaders. IOM is also supporting the construction of a clinic.
Gokwe	IOM facilitated capacity-building training of district-level maternal and neonatal health services workers in Njelele and conducted health harvest training for community leaders.
Vungu Ward 16	IOM conducted capacity-building in maternal, newborn and child health, targeting district-level health workers.
Buhera Ward 14	IOM supported the establishment and training of community health clubs and conducted training on maternal, newborn and child health capacity development, targeting district-level health workers.
Beitbridge Ward	IOM supported the construction of a new clinic in Chabili.
Chingwizi, Mwenezi	IOM supported the construction of a shelter for expectant mothers at the newly established clinic serving internally displaced persons and the host community.

IOM SUPPORTS ZIMBABWE'S NATIONAL PLAN FOR COUNTER-TRAFFICKING

Research has indicated that Zimbabwe is among the main source countries for trafficking activities in Southern Africa. The other countries are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia, with South Africa identified as the main destination country for regional and extraregional trafficking activities. Zimbabwe is primarily used as a transit country for trafficking activities; hence, the reality of human trafficking in Zimbabwe cannot be underestimated and a robust national response is required.

IOM – in coordination with the Southern Africa Development Community and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – supported the Government of Zimbabwe to draft a national action plan on trafficking in persons. The national plan aims to address the problem areas by focusing the response themes to the four main pillars in addressing human trafficking challenges: (a) prosecution; (b) prevention; (c) protection; and (d) partnerships.

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Government delegates from Zimbabwe learn from their Egyptian counterparts about how to effectively implement the policy on fighting trafficking in persons. © IOM 2015
(Photo: Official from the Government of Egypt)

IOM SUPPORTS ZIMBABWE'S CAPACITY-BUILDING IN TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

IOM Zimbabwe, with financial support from the European Commission Delegation in Zimbabwe, facilitated a look-and-learn visit for a six-member delegation of the Government of Zimbabwe to Cairo, Egypt, on 4–10 May 2015. The purpose of the visit was to expose the Zimbabwean government officials to the strides achieved by the Egyptian authorities in implementing their 2010 trafficking in persons legislation, including the implementation of their national action plan for trafficking in persons. The Zimbabwean government delegates consisted of representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Zimbabwe Republic Police, and the Department of Immigration Control, accompanied by an IOM representative.

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Mr Alois Matongo from the Zimbabwe Ministry of Home Affairs addresses the delegates during the Third Ministerial-level Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, on 7–9 July 2015. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Knowledge Mareyanadzo)

IOM IMPLEMENTS PHASE V OF THE PROJECT ADDRESSING IRREGULAR MIGRATION FLOWS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

To support governments in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region to manage migration in a humane and orderly manner, IOM implemented the fifth phase of the project addressing irregular migration in the region, with a specific focus on upholding the rights of vulnerable migrants. Southern Africa comprises source, destination, and transit countries for irregular migrants, asylum-seekers, undocumented labour migrants, unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking, among others. Following the successful implementation of previous project phases, IOM and governments in the six target countries – Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe – will continue to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, with special attention paid to unaccompanied migrant children. The project achieved the following results in 2015:

- **Regional dialogue:** For 15 years, the Ministerial-level Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) has served as the primary forum for dialogue on migration-related issues in Southern Africa and has allowed governments of the SADC countries to better understand the multilateral nature of migration management. Building on this momentum, governments continue to make progress towards a common strategy for the region that will increase the effectiveness of measures to address mixed and irregular migration at both the national and regional levels. IOM Zimbabwe, with support from the regional office, successfully hosted the MIDSA dialogue in July 2015, where ministers from the SADC countries signed a commitment to the MIDSA process and

prioritized the following action points among a host of other thematic areas:

- » Alternatives to detention;
 - » Statelessness;
 - » Unaccompanied migrant children;
 - » Assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants.
- **Capacity-building:** Capacity-building of government and non-government service providers in the region in general and Zimbabwe in particular is a crucial component of the project to ensure sustainability. The following outcomes were achieved:
 - » IOM – in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – facilitated the training of 27 trainers of the Government of Zimbabwe on the following topics:
 - Mixed and irregular migration (Harare, 26–29 May 2015);
 - Assisted voluntary return (Beitbridge, 24–26 June 2015).

Facilitators for the workshops were from the IOM Regional Office in Pretoria, the UNHCR regional office in Pretoria, and the respective IOM and UNHCR offices in Harare. The participants were from various government departments including the Department of Social Services, the Department Child Welfare and Probation Services, the Department of State Security Trafficking in Persons Desk, Zimbabwe Republic Police Victim Friendly Unit and the Department of Immigration Control.

IOM Zimbabwe also continues to support the Cross Border Migration Management Stakeholders Forum, which supports dialogue on irregular migration between South Africa and Zimbabwe. This coordination model was replicated in 2015 through the establishment of two new cross-border forums – one between Zambia and Zimbabwe, and another between Mozambique and South Africa.

- **Assisted voluntary return:** IOM, in cooperation with UNHCR, relevant government departments, non-governmental organizations and refugee referral organizations, continues to provide humanitarian return options to vulnerable migrants who express a desire and willingness to return to their respective countries of origin but lack the means to do so. The following migrants were assisted with assisted voluntary return:

- » 50 male stranded migrants returning to Ethiopia;
- » 5 female migrants negotiated to return to Uganda;
- » 7 unaccompanied migrant children returning to Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

- **Unaccompanied migrant children:** IOM continues to engage with government partners in Zimbabwe to raise awareness of and advocate the needs of unaccompanied migrant children. Recognizing the significance of stakeholder forums and government leadership in ensuring the success of interventions designed to protect unaccompanied migrant children, protection issues identified during the regional assessment were raised at MIDSA and the national consultative meetings.

- » IOM Zimbabwe facilitated discussions on the national referral standard operating procedures for unaccompanied migrant children with Mashonaland West Province and Nyamapanda officials.
- » IOM Zimbabwe participated in the sharing of standard operating procedures for unaccompanied migrant children – initiated by Save the Children – between Zimbabwe and Mozambique in the Manicaland Province.

IOM PROVIDES ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE ON INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT

IOM Technical Assistance for Improved Migration Management in Zimbabwe

Given the multifaceted migration management issues that continue to confront migration management authorities in Zimbabwe, the Government – through the Ministry of Home Affairs – identified the improvement of its migration management systems as a priority. IOM has been providing assistance on border management issues to the Government of Zimbabwe for more than a decade, and, given the ever-changing dynamics of international migration, Zimbabwe is faced by a need for a comprehensive approach to migration management and the development and installation of integrated border management. To this end, the Ministry of Home Affairs requested technical assistance on the formulation of a national immigration policy, coupled with capacity-building support to improve the existing border management systems, and this will allow for improved capacity for the coordination, formulation, and implementation of national migration policies and strategies.

Under this project, IOM and the Ministry of Home Affairs jointly convened a two-day project inception workshop in Nyanga on 18–20 February 2015. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- raise stakeholder awareness of integrated border management and secure buy-in and subsequent cooperation;
- discuss the complementarities, linkages, and harmonization of the proposed national immigration policy and the other draft migration policies; and

- facilitate cross-fertilization of ideas and map the way forward in terms of the critical milestones, key deliverables, and stakeholder roles and responsibilities.

The workshop was attended by 31 (26 males and 5 females) senior government officials from the Department of Immigration Control; the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Zimbabwe Investment Authority; the Office of the President and Cabinet; the Attorney General's Office; the Zimbabwe Republic Police; the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development; the Department of the Registrar General; the Ministry of Youth Development, Indigenisation and Empowerment; the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives; and the President's Office. Also in attendance was an expert on integrated border management from the IOM African Capacity Building Centre, who facilitated and made presentations during the workshop.

Comprehensive Border Assessments and Immigration Policy for Enhancing Capacity in Integrated Border Management in Zimbabwe

With a view to strengthening border management in Zimbabwe, in line with the request from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the IOM Development Fund is supporting the Government of Zimbabwe in assessing the border management information systems currently in place in the country and establishing integrated border management mechanisms for managing border procedures in one coordinated approach. The assessments

will build a comprehensive understanding of the current state of the migration management structure in Zimbabwe and will recommend the long-term development needs and requirements for future capacity-building programmes. The assessment also sought to create an understanding of the current situation at the different border posts and promote a coordinated approach to border management that takes into account regional and international standards.

Preliminary to the border assessments, a scoping mission was undertaken in an effort to better understand and identify the integrated border management baselines and key focus areas for the project in Zimbabwe. The scoping mission was undertaken in the selected five border areas of Beitbridge, Victoria Falls, Kazungula, Nyamapanda and Chirundu. The scoping mission sought to gauge the current level of stakeholders' awareness of integrated border management issues and the ongoing government actions undertaken, and to make recommendations for future interventions to achieve migration management objectives.

IOM technical experts from the African Capacity Building Centre in the United Republic of Tanzania and from the Regional Office in Pretoria coordinated with IOM Zimbabwe and supported by the Ministry of Home Affairs to conduct an in-depth field assessment of the current border management system and produce a report for consideration by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The model was based on detailed assessments of the major elements of national migration control systems including legislation, policy, procedures, passport/travel documents, visa issuance, entry/exit controls, monitoring and reporting.

The team conducted the field work over a three-week period and the following border posts were covered: Beitbridge, Plumtree, Victoria Falls Airport, Victoria Falls land post, Kazungula, Forbes, Mount Selinda, Chirundu one-stop border post, Nyamapanda and the Harare International Airport.

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DONORS AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

IOM is grateful to the donors below whose generous contributions have ensured that IOM Zimbabwe continues to meet the needs of migrants and displaced populations in Zimbabwe.

Donor Contributions, 2015

Project Code	Donor	Contribution
CS.0585	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	CHF 800,000
CS.0570	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	SEK 19,335,000
CS.0599	SIDA	SEK 6,386,640
CS.0519	European Commission (EC)	EUR 443,830
FM.0361	IOM Development Fund (IDF)	USD 200,000
MA.0310	TB Reach	USD 543,327
TC.0809	IDF	USD 190,000
DP.1158	EC	EUR 300,000
CE.0302	IDF	USD 100,000
CT.0806	United States Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration	USD 79,533
MH.0019	United Kingdom Pre-departure TB Tuberculosis Detection project Programme	USD 219,052
MH.0010	US Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP)	USD 81,353
RE.0007	USRAP	USD 425,341



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