



IOM Zimbabwe DTM team assessing Cyclone Idai affected villages in Chipinge district. © IOM 2019.

## SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The programming environment remained stable in the month of May 2019 with IOM supporting the Government of Zimbabwe to convene a third Migration Policy workshop to validate the draft National Migration Policy document.

To strengthen IOM's collaboration with the government on migration management, the Chief of Mission held a courtesy meeting with the Minister of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage on 25 May 2019. The mission also participated at the Government National Diaspora Taskforce meeting which discussed pertinent issues affecting Zimbabwean migrants and their families.

Efforts to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups of society including IDPs and migrants continued with 36 participants from Community Based Organisations (CBOs) trained on Protection and Human Rights monitoring in Hurungwe District. 83 traditional leaders were capacitated in Conflict Management, Bill of Rights, Child Rights and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) during four Human Rights workshops in Chikomba, Gokwe, Chiredzi and Gutu districts.

Interventions in Cyclone Idai affected communities continued with IOM (Shelter/NFI lead) training 28 participants from Government Departments, local and international NGO partners on Camp Coordination and Camp Management, covering principles of displacement management, roles and responsibilities in Camp Management as well as the importance of collaborative participation.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- IOM convenes third National Migration Policy Development workshop
- IOM Chief of mission strengthens collaboration with Government on Migration Management during meeting with Minister of Home Affairs
- The National Diaspora Taskforce discusses the situation of Zimbabwean migrants and their dependents in the diaspora
- IOM trains 28 participants on Camp Coordination and Camp Management in Chimanimani
- IOM conducts DTM assessment in 21 Wards and 104 villages in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts, to establish the needs and challenges of Cyclone Idai host communities

## STRENGTHENING THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE ZIMBABWE DIASPORA DIRECTORATE FOR INCREASED DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

OUTCOME 1: THE GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE (GOZ) HAS IMPROVED CAPACITY TO COORDINATE, MOBILIZE AND ENGAGE WITH THE ZIMBABWEAN DIASPORA



Foreign Affairs and International Trade Principal Director, Maj. Gen. (Rtd) Madzvamuse (left) chairing the National Diaspora Taskforce meeting © IOM

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade held a coordination meeting for members of the National Diaspora Taskforce (NDT), an institution which was set up by the Zimbabwe Diaspora Directorate to manage the implementation of the Diaspora Policy using a coordinated whole of Government approach with support from IOM. The meeting was attended by 11 Government stakeholders (5 Ministries, 6 Government Agencies) including the Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Public

Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development, Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Management. The NDT outcomes highlighted issues relating to migrants in the diaspora and their families and dependents in Zimbabwe.

The meeting also highlighted the abolishment of monetary incentives under the Diaspora Remittance Incentive (DRIS) owing to the lack of translation of the incentives into reductions in costs of sending money. Discussions were made on the effects of current national policies, including the inter-bank exchange rate reforms, which have resulted in challenges for Money Transfer Agents in terms of importing cash to facilitate remittances transactions to remittance recipients. The NDT was informed by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) that it has developed a remittance tracker which records crucial information such as beneficiary details, gender, address, country, source, international partner, transaction purpose and mode of payment. As a result, the RBZ will be able to have statistics on regions performing well in terms of remittance sources for better policy making.

The Ministry of Home Affairs and International Trade indicated that birth certificates application fee for Zimbabwean citizens born outside the country was reduced from \$50 to \$2 for adults and is now free of charge for children below the age of 3. The meeting was advised on the data of students studying abroad, noting that the majority fail to find a space to participate in the Zimbabwean economy and thus stay in the diaspora.

The Government of Zimbabwe has continued to take ownership of diaspora engagement efforts with support from IOM. During the month under review IOM participated in preparatory meetings for the forthcoming diaspora engagement visit to the Republic of Botswana. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade is coordinating and promoting the learning

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visits along with other Government Departments and its Embassy in Botswana. Zimbabwe Trade Agency (ZimTrade) tasked in promoting private sector liaison, with the view of expanding the delegation reported that Nyaradzo Group of companies was going to sponsor some of the activities during the visit.

## ADDRESSING IRREGULAR MIGRATION FLOWS IN AFRICA

### OUTCOME 1: COUNTRIES IN THE REGION DEMONSTRATE COMMITMENT TO AND IMPROVED CAPACITY FOR EFFECTIVE AND HUMAN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

33 participants (22 males and 11 females), including senior officials, from 17 Government Ministries and Departments and 3 UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM) participated in the National Migration Policy stakeholders inputs review and validation workshop which was held in Kariba from 21 to 24 May 2019 with support from IOM. The workshop followed the Zimbabwe National Migration Policy Development consolidation workshop that was held in Mutare from 24 to 29 March 2019. The objective of the workshop was to review and validate stakeholders' inputs into the situational analysis report produced in 2018 as well as validate technical inputs into the draft National Migration Policy document.



Director of Policy Planning and Research in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Culture and Heritage, Mr. Matongo (right) outlining the objectives of the consolidation workshop in Kariba © IOM 2019.

Final stakeholder's inputs were reviewed on the 8 policy thematic areas of Migration Governance, Labour Migration and Education, Diaspora Engagement, Border Governance, Internal Migration, Forced Migration, Irregular Migration and Migration and Trade.

The workshop also reviewed and received final technical officials' level inputs on the 11 cross-cutting issues included in the policy which include a) Human Rights of migrants, b) Migration data and research, c) Migration poverty and conflict, d) Interstate and inter regional cooperation, e) Migration and older persons, f) Migration and health, g) Migration and environment, h) Migration and development, i) Migration and Gender principles and non-discrimination, j) Migration children, adolescent and youths.

Among other areas, the policy discussions on irregular migration was robust with the Department of Immigration highlighting steps already taken towards ensuring alternatives to detention for irregular migrants in Zimbabwe. It was recommended that the National Migration Policy should be explicit on Alternatives to Detention for irregular migrants as this was international best practice and also ensured respect for the human rights of migrants.

The Ministry of Health and Child Care emphasised the threats that uncontrolled migration can pose to the health of the nation and the need to coordinate with other frontline officials at ports of entry and exit. The Ministry also noted that the National Migration Policy should speak to the provisions already included in the National Health Policy of the country. Recommendations were also made on how the National Migration Policy could strengthen preparedness and response systems in the management of health issues related to mobility at the border areas where often times there is limited



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infrastructure and resources, which compromises the country's capacity to respond to emergency health situations such as Cholera.

On the inter-linkage between migration and tourism, it was highlighted that the country was losing a lot of business to other countries in the region as a result of uncompetitive prices of tourism products. To this end, the Migration Policy should promote tourism to the country through facilitating easier mobility of tourists to the country, favourable visa arrangements, addressing overall pricing of products and improving marketing campaign of the country as a safe destination for tourists.

There were indepth discussions on the need for Ministries and Departments to strengthen their capacities for data collection, analysis and storage on migration related indicators. It was highlighted that the policy should put in place a framework that strengthens Government's capacity on migration data. To this end, the policy will place demands on Ministries and Departments to collect and report migration related data on a regular basis to the mandated statistical agency using an agreed template and universally agreed definitions and indicators.

The draft policy document review discussions also highlighted the importance of the need to mainstream gender and other cross-cutting issues in all policy areas.

In terms of the way forward, it was agreed that the next steps include the National Migration Policy Validation by Senior Officials and Heads of Ministries by 5 July 2019.



# MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

## OUTCOME 2: DONORS, UN AGENCIES, NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, AND REGIONAL PLATFORMS REGULARLY ENGAGE IN EFFORTS TO COORDINATE ON MIGRATION PROGRAMMING

The IOM Chief of Mission, Mario Lito Malanca held a courtesy meeting with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage's Permanent Secretary Mr. Melusi Matshiya and the Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Cain Mathema on 25 May 2019 at the Ministry of Home Affairs Headquarters at Mukwati Building in Harare. The meeting focused on IOM's cooperation with the Government of Zimbabwe on migration related areas such as Migration Governance, Labour Migration, Integrated Border Management, Migration Policy, Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Persons (TiP), among others.

The Government expressed their gratitude for the support received from IOM in addressing migration related challenges in the country. The Ministry also thanked IOM for the seconded officer who has been providing technical support to the TiP Secretariat. The Government highlighted that in response to TiP, the national Inter Ministerial Committee on TiP and the TiP Secretariat at national level, as well as Provincial TiP taskforces, were established to coordinate the TiP response at the sub national level. There is, however, need for more capacity building to these structures.

The Government also noted that they have a desire for Zimbabwe to improve on its rankings on the TiP global rankings, as such, efforts were being made to raise awareness on TiP and to provide direct support to victims. There is still need, however, to improve information and awareness on TiP countrywide. Information campaigns have been done at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair and the Harare Agricultural show with recommendations to strengthen capacities of institutions such as Universities, the Police, the Army, Air Force, Immigration, Central Registry, on TiP issues.

Drug trafficking was noted to be a major challenge in the Southern African region, with Zimbabwe being used mostly as a transit route to South Africa. There is therefore need for support assistance to address the scourge which may be associated with other criminal activities such as TiP.

Given that thousands of Zimbabwean irregular migrants returned from South Africa and Botswana, there is urgent need for social and economic reintegration support for those migrants. This includes Zimbabweans who have been refugees in Botswana for over a decade who are due to return and are in need of comprehensive support. The Government also highlighted the need for Repatriation and Reintegration support for failed asylum seekers from the United Kingdom.

The meeting discussed the need to formalise recruitment of farm labourers, as well as document irregular migrant workers in South Africa. The Government committed to make a follow-up with SA authorities on earlier discussions on a formalised scheme of labour export.

The Government acknowledged IOM's support to computerize ports of entry such as Beitbridge and the Harare International Airport, highlighting that there are plans to update the border management systems at ports of entry. Efforts are also being



Ministry of Home Affairs Perm. Sec. Mr. Matshiya, IOM Chief of Mission, Mario Lito Malanca and Hon. Minister Cain Mathema after the courtesy meeting © IOM 2019.

# MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

made to improve efficiency at the borders through establishment of one stop border posts – related to the liberalization of borders and the Free Trade Area, Integrated Border Management and COMESA Free Movement protocols.

On the area of Migration Data, the Government highlighted that there is need for updated and reliable statistics on migration. This requires support from partners to have a robust migration data system. The urgent need to finalise and implement the Zimbabwe Migration Policy was also highlighted.

## COMBATTING TRAFFICKING IN ZIMBABWE THROUGH PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING.

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### OUTCOME 1: STRENGTHENED PROTECTION TO IDENTIFIED VOTs.

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A total of 4, all female, Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) were assessed for assistance during the period under review. One was referred to IOM by Interpol, signifying the close collaboration between IOM and various organisations in strengthening protection services to VoTs. Of the 4, 2 submitted their proposals for income generating projects in chicken rearing and baking which were assessed and processed, and 1 was referred to the Department of Social Welfare for assistance to obtain her national identity documents, which was lost to the trafficker. Monitoring visits have been scheduled to follow-up on those who received assistance to check whether social inclusion has been achieved and draw lessons for future interventions.

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### OUTCOME 2: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF TARGETTED COMMUNITIES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP)

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A meeting with the Head of TiP Secretariat was held on 20 May at the Ministry of Home Affairs, following the presentation of a baseline survey report by Devitech (consultant engaged by J/TIP to carry out a baseline survey in Zimbabwe). The meeting discussed plans for forth-coming awareness raising campaigns in 6 selected districts of the country. IOM also engaged the Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs for support on the TiP Baseline survey report, which Government had raised concern on how it was conducted . The Head of the TiP Secretariat advised IOM to shelve activities under Outcome 2 until the issue of the baseline survey has been resolved.

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### OUTCOME 3: INSTITUTIONALIZED NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM BETWEEN STATE ACTORS AND CIVIL SOCIETY

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IOM held an engagement meeting with the head of the TiP Secretariat focussing on Government and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) collaborations and institutionalisation of the national referral mechanism. The Head of the TiP Secretariat acknowledged the important role of CSOs in this process and advised that guidelines for engagement with CSOs were approved by the Permanent Secretary. There are plans to share the guidelines at a stakeholders meeting to be held within this quarter.

# TRANSITION AND RESILIENCE

## SCALING-UP COORDINATED PROTECTION, PROMOTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS FOR CITIZENS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS INCLUDING INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN ZIMBABWE.

### OUTCOME 1: INCREASED ACCESS AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION INFORMATION AND SERVICES BY CITIZENS

A total of 49 clients (12 females and 37 males) received medical and psychosocial support from IOM's project implementing partner Counselling Services Unit (CSU). 22 of them (5 females and 17 males) were assisted for the first time, while 27 (7 females and 20 males) were follow-up clients who came in for continuation of treatment. The clients were attended to in the CSU clinic and referrals were made to local hospitals where necessary. All the assisted clients received legal assessments from the resident legal officer and referrals for further legal assistance were made to Legal Organisations and Commissions, such as the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) and the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC). The 49 cases were documented according to the Istanbul Protocol and physical documents are securely stored with electronic back up.

A total of 36 participants (5 from Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and 31 Peer Educators) were trained on Protection and Human Rights monitoring during a Protection and Human Rights workshop in Hurungwe District held on 15 May 2019. Participants noted improvements on Human Rights monitoring and service delivery as a result of the capacity building support they were receiving from IOM. The district level peer to peer platforms allow stakeholders who include CBOs, CSOs, Local Authority Officials and Government Representatives to discuss and provide solutions to Human Rights issues emerging within the District.



Participants at the networking and human rights training workshop in Hurungwe © IOM 2019.



# TRANSITION AND RESILIENCE

## OUTCOME 2: STRENGTHENED CAPACITY FOR EFFECTIVE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN CITIZEN GROUPS/REPRESENTATIVES AND DUTY BEARER

3 coordination meetings were held with project partners to share information, formulate strategies of intervention and review implementation plans. IOM further engaged the Department of Civil Protection Unit (DCP) to map strategies on responding to displacements across the country and provide sustainable solutions to the affected ones. DCP's Director advised IOM to engage with the Ministry of Lands and Ministry of Local Government for coordinated approaches to displacement response.

4 training workshops were conducted for traditional leaders in Chikomba, Gokwe, Chiredzi and Gutu Districts. The workshops which were attended by a total of 83 participants focussed on conflict management, the Bill of Rights, Child Rights and Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

IOM's project partners engaged the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) on alleged cases of partisan food distribution in drought affected communities.

## OUTCOME 3: CONDUCT INTENSIVE OBSERVATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING, VALIDATION OF REPORTED CASES

157 human rights incidences were reported in May 2019. These included cases of harassment and intimidation, discrimination and assault. IOM's project partners verified the reported cases in Midlands, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West and Central Provinces. There was an increase in displacements on farms in Mashonaland East and West Pprovinces. On 14 May, 19 families were reported evicted from Morrison farm in Chikomba ward 7, another 200 members of the Johane Marange Apostolic Church were evicted from a farm in Chivhu.



Evicted families from Morrison Farm, Chikomba West district © IOM 2019.



# PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

## PROVISION OF SHELTER AND NFI MATERIALS FOR THE POPULATION AFFECTED BY CYCLONE IDAI IN ZIMBABWE

### OUTCOME 1 : SECTOR COORDINATION FOR THE SHELTER AND NFI SECTOR

2 Shelter and NFI coordination meetings, attended by an average of 5 cluster partners were held at IOM offices in Harare and 8 in Chimanimani and Chipinge. Discussions were made on progress in responding to Cyclone Idai affected communities. 12 % of the affected population have received temporary shelter in the most affected districts and a total of 96,805HH (133,985 individuals) have received NFIs.

Partners planning to support with permanent structure reconstruction have started conducting assessments in affected areas. Ongoing processes in the targeted districts include community level validation of the designs, beneficiary improved shelter techniques and assessment of repairs of damaged houses. Allocation of operational wards has been completed and joint assessments for targeting are being prioritized and coordinated at district cluster level.

### OUTCOME 2 : CENTRALISED PROCUREMENT FOR SHELTER FOR 4000 HOUSEHOLDS AND NFI FOR 2,124 HOUSEHOLDS TO KICKSTART THE RESPONSE

For the month of May, IOM finalized shipment for kitchen sets, mattresses and blankets. These have been handed over to project partners- Care International and Cafod.

#### Breakdown of S/NFI materials dispatched to partners

	Cafod	Care	Total
Tarpaulins	2000	1000	3000
NFI Kits	324	1000	1324
Mosquito nets	648	2000	2648



# PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

## PROVISION OF CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT SERVICES FOR POPULATION AFFECTED BY CYCLONE IDAI IN ZIMBABWE

### OUTCOME 1: CAMP COORDINATION ACTIVITIES ARE ESTABLISHED

The CCCM coordination activities were done in close collaboration with the District Administrator's office. Weekly meetings with partners are still being conducted to ensure all the support is provided to the IDPs.

A training for 28 participants from Government Departments, local and international NGO partners who are responding to Cyclone Idai affected communities was conducted by IOM teams in Chimanimani. The training covered areas such as Principles of Displacement Management, roles and responsibilities in Camp Management as well as the importance of participation.

- IDPs committees were established at 2 temporary holding camps of Aboretum and Pondo and 2 feedback meetings were held as part of accountability to IDPs .
- CCCM cluster provided care and maintenance support to the 2 camps improving WASH facilities and the cooking area.
- Preparations at Garikai camp are underway with the CCCM cluster offering technical support. 91 HH are expected to be moved to the camp in early June.



IOM Zimbabwe project partners at CCCM training in Mutare © IOM 2019.



# PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

## OUTCOME 2: CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM) ACTIVITIES ARE ESTABLISHED TO COORDINATE SUPPORT TO THE 21,000 DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS (IN BOTH DISPLACEMENT CAMP SETTINGS AND IN HOST COMMUNITIES OUTSIDE OF CAMPS)

6 sites with 708 individuals from 164 households in Chimanimani were assessed, these include 3 collective sites (Methodist Church, Roman Catholic and Ndima High School) and 3 camps (Arboretum, Pondo and Kopa). Food and shelter were reported to be the main priorities for the IDPs while sleeping items, hygiene kits and kitchen utensils constitute the main NFI needs. IDPs in 5 of the assessed sites are sleeping in tents while in the other site they are making use of a permanent shelter.



IOM Zimbabwe team engaging IDPs at Ndima High School © IOM 2019.

## OUTCOME 3: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR THE DISPLACED POPULATION IS IMPROVED

21 wards and 104 villages in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts, in Manicaland province were assessed by IOM DTM team to establish the needs and challenges of Cyclone Idai host communities.

The 104 villages that were assessed have a total of 25,300 IDPs and 5,141 households. IDPs in 71 villages have already returned to their places of origin, although they are still in need of shelter and food assistance. In 32 villages, IDPs are still staying in host communities as the majority of the homes were partially destroyed and need to be repaired. Priority needs identified are food, shelter, WASH facilities, clothes and blankets. In 94 villages, IDPs do not have enough sleeping space. Most of the individuals in all assessed villages are using unprotected spring, surface, borehole and piped water.

The Village Assessment Report that has been shared widely with stakeholders can be accessed on this [link](#).



IOM DTM team assessing Cyclone Idai affected villages in Chipinge © IOM 2019.



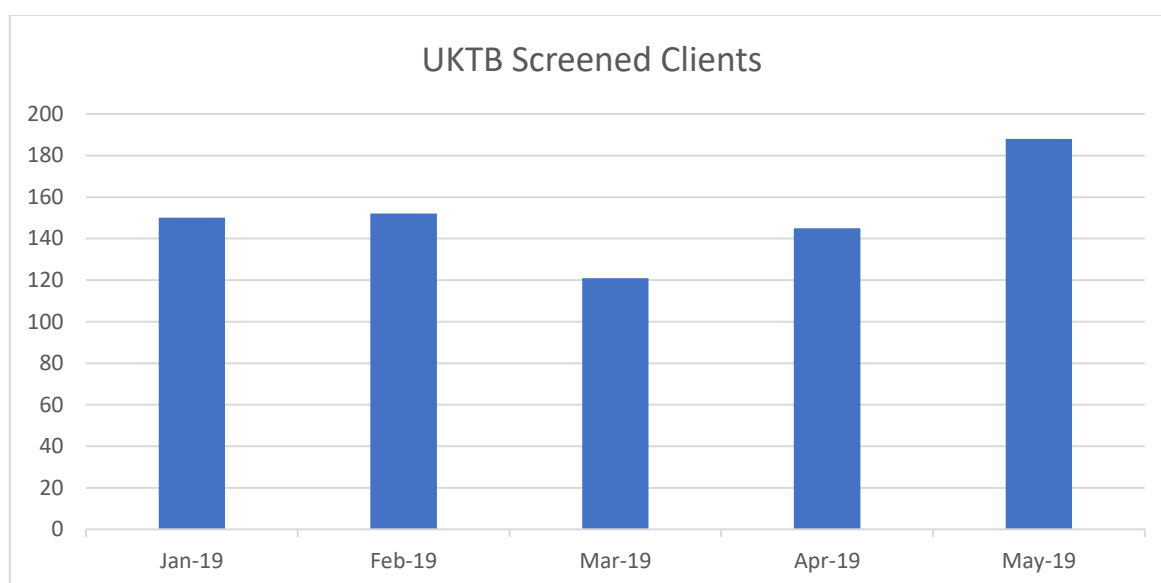
## MIGRATION HEALTH ASSESSMENTS AND TRAVEL HEALTH ASSISTANCE

### United Kingdom TB Detection Programme (UKTBDP)

*IOM carries out health assessments for various categories of migrants, including resettling refugees, labour migrants and displaced persons, either before departure or upon arrival. This reduces and manages the potential public health impact of human mobility on migrants, receiving countries and communities.*

IOM Zimbabwe, Migration Department (MHD) is responsible for carrying out Tuberculosis (TB) screening tests on migrants applying for visas to stay in the United Kingdom (UK) for longer than 6 months as required by UK visas and Immigration Department (UKVI). Migrants will need to obtain a Tuberculosis (TB) clearance certificate from IOM confirming that they are free of TB. The TB clearance certificate is valid for 6 months.

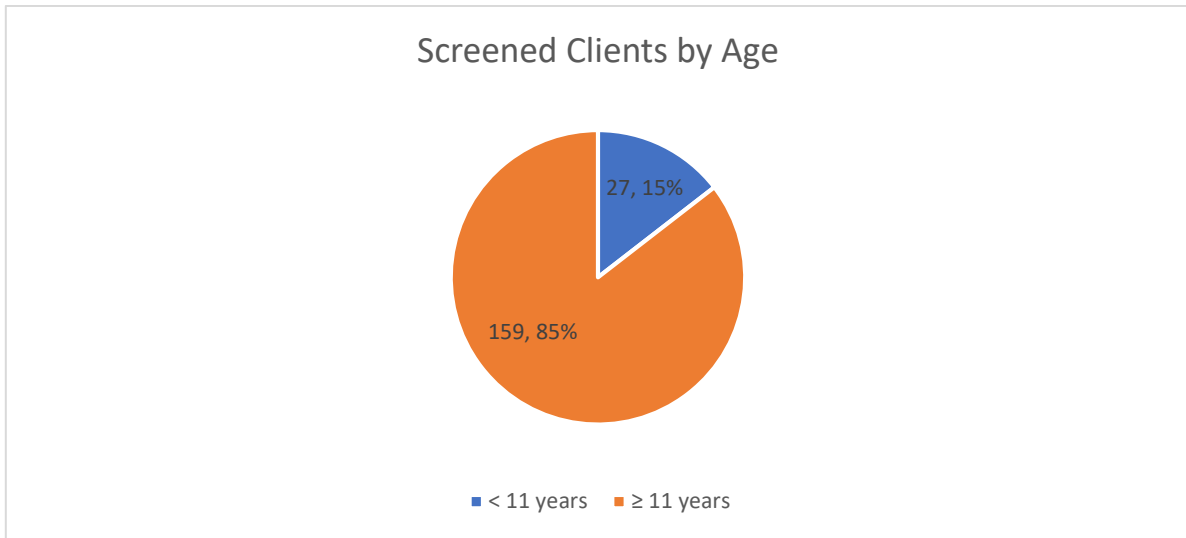
188 clients applying for visas to the UK were screened for TB at IOM Harare during the month of May 2019. This brings the total of applicants screened from January 01, 2019 to 756. Of the applicants screened 91 (48%) were male, and 97 (52%) were female.



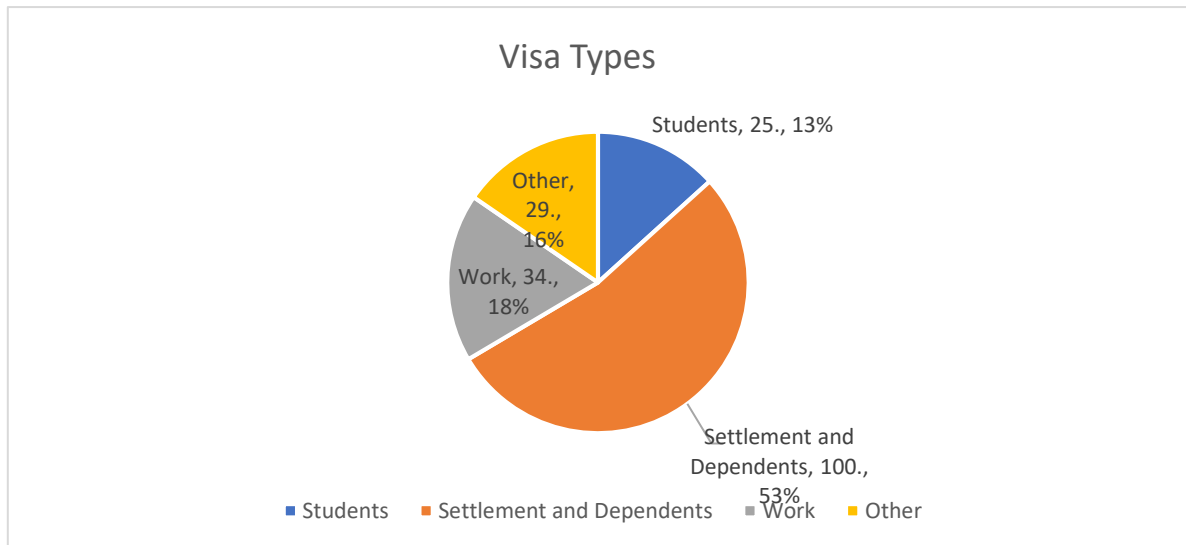


# MIGRATION HEALTH

27 (15%) applicants were below the age of 11 years, and 159 (85%) were aged 11 years and above.



**Visa Types:** The majority of the visa applicants screened were applying for Settlement and Dependents visas at 53%, with work visas taking up 18%, students 13% and other visa categories 29%.



Most of the applicants who fall in the “Other Visa” category will be applying for a UK Ancestry visa, which is a visa issued by the United Kingdom to Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man or Ireland (before 1922) who wish to work in the United Kingdom. Zimbabwe remains a Commonwealth country for immigration purposes.

187 applicants were cleared of TB and issued with a TB clearance certificate to proceed with their visa application. 1 applicant was denied clearance on the basis that she had a chest x-ray report with abnormalities consistent with TB. Sputum samples were collected for TB culture and the results will be available after 8 weeks.

## MIGRATION HEALTH

At the request of the receiving states, IOM Harare provides pre-departure health assessments to refugees approved for resettlement. The objective is to better manage the potential public health implications in receiving communities as a result of population mobility; facilitate the integration of refugees through disease detection and cost-effective management of these conditions, as well as to provide useful data on the medical condition of in-coming refugees. The migrant's health is assessed either by IOM or a panel of doctors as per the requests of the resettlement country Governments. Pre-departure treatment for conditions such as malaria, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections is also offered to ensure that refugees are fit to travel.

During the month of May 2019, 23 Harare based refugee migrant cases did the required health assessment for resettlement in the USA. Of these 10 (43%) were female and 13 (57%) were male. 5 were children below the age of 11 years. USRAP Health assessment is valid for 6 months. All the 23 refugee migrant cases were of Democratic Republic Of Congo origin.

5 refugee migrant cases (2 families) did health assessment for resettlement in Canada, 1 female and 4 male. 2 of the refugees were under the age of 11. Canada IFHP health assessment is valid for 12 months. The 5 cases are of Burundi origin.



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