



IOM
UN MIGRATION

ZIMBABWE

ANNUAL REPORT

2021

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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 the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourages social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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Cover photos: © Designed by Freepik

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FOREWORD

I am delighted to present you IOM Zimbabwe's Annual Report for 2021. The report provides a comprehensive look at our mission's activities in the key thematic areas of Governance and Development, Transition and Resilience, Preparedness and Response, Health Assessments and Movements and Resettlement. The combination of the upheaval brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and Zimbabwe's already complex humanitarian and development context, presented many operational challenges but we adapted to the new normal!

In 2021 we were involved in improving governance and migration management in Zimbabwe through supporting government in the launch of the National Labour Migration Policy and the establishment of Migration Resource Centres. We conducted over 24 000 Displacement Tracking Matrix Surveys and recorded mobility trends at 45 flow monitoring points to inform humanitarian programming. IOM built 674 transitional shelters for households in camps and host communities. We provided over 27 900 immediate assistance kits and over 16 000 agricultural kits to vulnerable migrants and host communities across the country. Our coordination of ten consortium partners, saw over 112 922 beneficiaries assisted in Protection and Human Rights programming. IOM provided 7 403 clients with Information Counselling and Referral Services (ICRS) and conducted 7000 Migration Health Assessments.

Our work and achievements in 2021 reflect the mission's commitment to strengthening the Government of Zimbabwe's capacity in migration governance, our determination to respond to migration flows triggered by emergencies, the resolve to improve health outcomes of migrants and migration affected communities and the drive to equip migrants with livelihood opportunities.

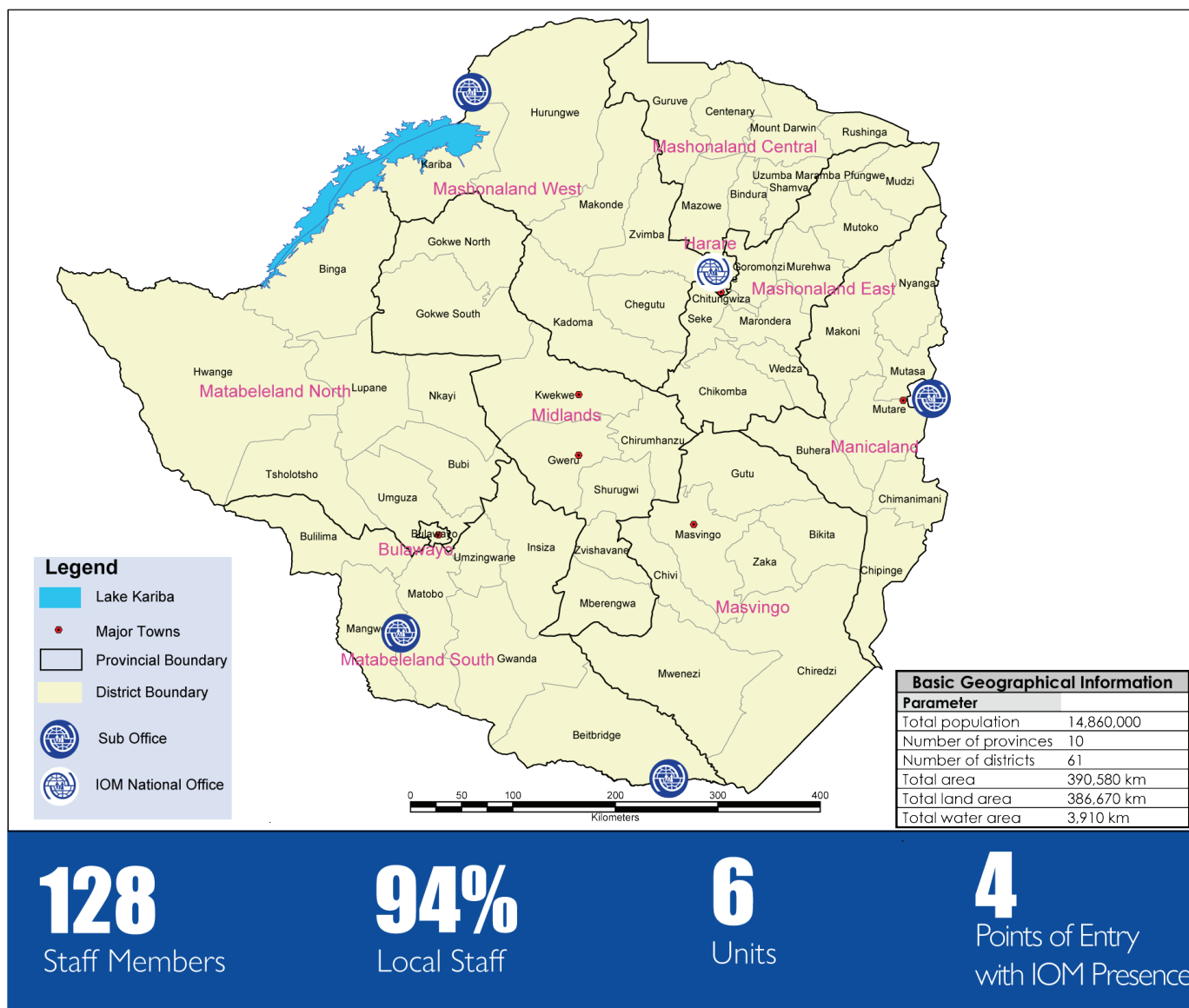
In 2022 we will implement interventions that will cushion returning migrants from the negative socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic to provide for sustainable livelihoods for themselves and their home communities, support government to launch the National Migration Policy, increase our capacity in the provision of migration health assessments and facilitate the travel of hundreds of refugees to destination countries, among many other activities.

Many thanks to the United Nations Country Team, our donors and development partners without whom our work would not be possible.



Mario Lito Malanca
IOM Chief of Mission
Harare, Zimbabwe

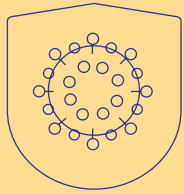
ABOUT IOM ZIMBABWE



CONTEXT

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated long-standing structural issues, and Zimbabwe's economy remains weak while poverty rates are high. Before the pandemic, Zimbabwe's economy was already in recession, contracting by 6.0% in 2019. The economic challenges and extraordinary shocks caused by the drought, cyclone, and the pandemic have meant that there are limited opportunities to protect lives and livelihoods of ordinary Zimbabweans. With a significant proportion of households experiencing reduced or no income since the onset of the pandemic, the coverage of social assistance programs remains low. The World Bank projected that over 5 million people are living below the international poverty line. By the end of 2021 over 472,409 migrants had returned to Zimbabwe since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Most of these returnees were arriving in communities with limited means to cater for them. It is in this context that the government continues to implement the National Development Strategy (NDS1). The NDS, sets out an ambitious plan to support Zimbabwe's recovery. IOM continues to support government efforts to strengthen migration management capacities, implement protection and recovery projects, respond to natural disasters and other emergencies causing displacements and improve health outcomes of migrants and migration affected communities.

THEMATIC AREAS



COVID-19 RESPONSE



GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE



TRANSITION AND RESILIENCE



HEALTH ASSESSMENTS



RESETTLEMENT AND MOVEMENTS

YEAR IN NUMBERS

Governance and Development

01



Launch of the National Labour Migration Policy.

Emergency Preparedness & Response

235,000



Reached through risk communication and community engagement.

Transition and Resilience

112,924



Assisted through protection and human rights programming.

Emergency Preparedness & Response

44,010



9,579 Hygiene Kits
5,051 MHM Kits
16,044 Agric Kits
13,336 NFI (Multi-Purpose Kits)

Displacement Tracking & Monitoring

24,590



Displacement tracking and flow monitoring surveys carried out.

Emergency Preparedness & Response

7,056+



Migrants reached with HIV information, testing and condom distribution.

Health Assessments

7,000



Assisted with migration health assessments.

Emergency Preparedness & Response

6,838



Clients received Mental Health Psychosocial Support.

Governance and Development

1,189



Government and other stakeholders trained in migration management.

Emergency Preparedness & Response

591



Handwashing stations installed at points of entry and surrounding areas.



COVID-19 RESPONSE

Over the course of 2021, IOM and partners worked in initiatives to support the Government of Zimbabwe's response to the COVID-19 pandemic focusing on key strategic priorities. IOM has worked to ensure well-coordinated, informed, and timely response through strengthening partnerships and coordination structures, ensuring access of affected people to basic services and assistance, including health care, protection, and social services, and supporting efforts to respond to the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021 IOM co-led of the POE pillar of the National COVID-19 response task force. IOM had presence at four points of entry (PoEs), Beitbridge, Chirundu, Forbes, and Plumtree, operating from pre-installed observation, screening, and registration tents at these key points of entry.

“

IOM has worked to ensure well-coordinated, informed, and timely response through strengthening partnerships and coordination structures, ensuring access of affected people to basic services and assistance, including health care, protection, and social services, and supporting efforts to respond to the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.



POINTS OF ENTRY

There are **4** dedicated nurses, **7** counsellors and **42** flow monitoring enumerators across the border posts, monitoring the flow of migrants, and profiling their immediate post arrival and protection needs and assisting migrants in need of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS), Information Counselling and Referral Services (ICRS), HIV/Aids awareness and prevention as well as safe migration, COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control, reporting of health risks at key PoEs and the provision of timely and appropriate information. IOM supports local authorities by facilitating briefings and providing information on migration trends as well as establishing strong partnerships with various stakeholders at PoEs for effective coordination to support migrants.

IOM provides weekly data captured at key PoEs. These numbers indicate the immediate challenges and expected longer-term impacts of the pandemic on the wider society, and specifically on migrants, and vulnerable populations.

IOM's DTM Team continues to regularly collect information about migrant returnees through 45 Flow monitoring points, identified at PoEs, congregation points and informal cross border points. The information collected helps to profile mobile populations and migrant returnees, their needs, vulnerabilities, countries of origin and communities of destination. It builds understanding of the trends and regional flows through migration corridors, helps to inform future preparedness plans in case of a major influx of migrants and informs programmatic activities in the respective host and receiving communities.

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

IOM facilitated essential coordination meetings at Beitbridge, Chirundu, Plumtree and Forbes border posts among different stakeholders including local government officials, Port Health, Provincial and District medical personnel, the Department of Immigration, and the Department of Social Welfare, to ensure strong coordination between IOM staff and these key stakeholders to contribute to improvement of screening and registration processes in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. These coordination efforts help to strengthen referral mechanisms and identify gaps in training for front line officials.

BASIC SERVICES

IOM provided emergency services to returnees at border posts, through the provision of **13 336** NFIs kits (enamel plates and mugs, spoons, pots, plastic wash basins, mosquito nets, jerry cans and aqua tabs), **9 579** hygiene kits (soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, tissues, hand sanitizer, adult cotton panties, child cotton panties) and **5 051** MHM kits, providing for migrants' immediate basic self-care needs.

Frontline staff continued to receive basic healthcare services such as BP checks, health education and consultations from IOM nurses. IOM nurses continued to reinforce health education to commercial truck drivers and frontline border officials. In addition, migrants received basic health checks and advice relating to common non-communicable diseases.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support remains an integral service for vulnerable migrants. Migrants attended to are mostly affected by post traumatic disorder because of various traumas they face during travel. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare was engaged to nominate social workers that could support the provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS) for affected populations. Through these counsellors, IOM provides MHPSS services, administered after a rapid assessment identifies those in need of extra support. Referrals to other service providers such as the Department of Social Welfare are often made for ongoing support. In 2021, **7 403** clients were provided with Information Counselling and Referral Services (ICRS).



Over **7 000** beneficiaries (mainly commercial truck drivers) were reached with HIV/AIDS awareness and condom distribution.

To improve the WASH services at border posts and key congregation points, **8 5000** litre water tanks were installed to provide safe drinking water for migrant returnees and mobile populations.

IOM provided over **2 600** Migrant returnees with homeward transportation through collaboration between the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Zimbabwe United Passenger Company (ZUPCO) and IOM.

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IOM has installed over **591** handwashing stations at PoEs and surrounding areas to ensure adherence to hygiene practices and COVID-19 preventive measures and has provided chemicals for cleaning and disinfection of common use areas at border posts.

Over **50** frontline staff across different sectors such as security, immigration and ZIMRA were reached with awareness training on handling of migrants under COVID-19 guidelines as instructed by Ministry of Health and Child Care.

IOM regularly distributed PPE to both frontline officials and migrants to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. This was especially important at quarantine and isolation centers for migrants who arrived without valid COVID-19 certificates and were required to spend some time in the centers awaiting test results.

RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (RCCE)

IOM reached over **235 000** individuals through various RCCE activities including Health promotion campaigns in border districts with the Ministry of Health and Childcare, community roadshows with Perch Media Trust and the Ministry of Information, radio infomercials with four major radio stations, covering issues such as the stigmatisation of migrants during COVID-19 and the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic on migrant returnees, social media campaigns and the production and dissemination of fit-for-purpose information, education communication (IEC) materials tailored to the needs of migrants and migration affected communities.



Risk Communication and Community Engagement Mutare © Kirkpatrick Chidamba 2021



ADDRESSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE PANDEMIC

To prevent migrants from falling further into the crisis, IOM provided livelihood support tailored to their needs. According to the profiling of beneficiaries and geographic destinations (rural/urban settings), assistance in the form of agricultural kits (hoe, garden fork, garden rake, spade, seasonal vegetable seeds, fertilizer) was provided to over **16 044** migrant returnees and other vulnerable members in their host communities across the country. These kits equipped beneficiaries to start a small garden as an immediate source of food for the entire family. In rural settings, IOM provided over **6,793** vulnerable migrants with cash-based assistance. The cash assistance to vulnerable migrant returnees brought relief to many migrants who lost their sources of income because of COVID-19. Such assistance supports their reintegration and lessens pressure on their host communities.

IOM through implementing partner, Foundations for Farming, developed a Climate Smart Nutritional Garden training program which encompasses all the principles of Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Foundations for Farming principles to provide healthy, nutritious vegetables for a family. The Climate Smart Nutrition Garden (CSNG) training was designed to enable a family to produce nutritious vegetables to feed a family from a 6m x 6m (36m²) garden. These participants were given a two-day residential training at the two established training centers. The initial scheduled training sessions were disrupted because of COVID-19 lockdown measures. The project was then realigned and 14 one-day infield trainings in five districts were introduced to compliment the 19 two-day residential training sessions. In 2021 **1,500** beneficiaries received skills training and kits to start their own nutritional garden ensuring an immediate food source and a long-term livelihood opportunity.



Foundations for Farming, Harare © IOM 2021



GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT

IOM's programming approach is premised on the Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development and the principles and objectives of the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) which underpin the support to the Government of Zimbabwe in addressing the migration and development nexus at all levels to achieve the aims of the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. This is accomplished through strengthening migration management capacities by promoting migration policy, regulatory and institutional coherence at all levels thereby ensuring adherence to international standards, socio-economic wellbeing of migrants and society and advocacy for the rights of migrants. IOM's Migration Development and Governance Unit operates in partnership with governmental institutions to improve policy, legislation, operational systems, and human resources to respond more effectively to diverse migration challenges. This is informed by IOM's Strategic Vision, IOM's Regional Strategy for Southern Africa and by IOM Zimbabwe's country strategy.



The National Labour Migration Policy aims to improve the governance of labour migration, protection and empowerment of migrant workers and seeks to ensure that migration contributes to Zimbabwe's socioeconomic development.



STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR LABOUR MOBILITY GOVERNANCE IN ZIMBABWE

In 2021 IOM contributed to the strengthening of labour mobility governance through supporting the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) to launch the National Labour Migration Policy (NLMP). Officiated by President, Emmerson Mnangagwa, the event was attended by government stakeholders, members of the UN Country team and Civil Society Organisations. Speaking at the launch, the President expressed the Government's continued commitment to addressing migration challenges in Zimbabwe. The NLMP aims to improve the governance of labour migration, protection and empowerment of migrant workers and seeks to ensure that migration contributes to Zimbabwe's socioeconomic development. The policy vision is a well-managed, sustainable, and inclusive labour migration management system that promotes good governance and effective regulation of labour migration, and protection of the rights of labour migrants and their families.

IOM supported the Government of Zimbabwe to host a workshop with registered private employment agencies on the NLMP. The workshop was attended by 54 (31F/23M) participants including the Ministries of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare and Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage, as well as the Office of the President and Cabinet, Zimbabwe Diaspora Directorate, and representatives from 24 Private Employment Agencies (PEAs).

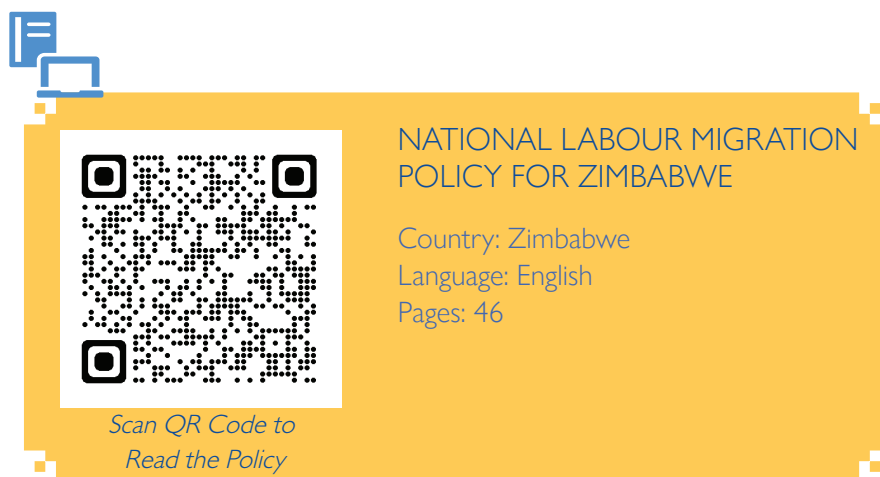
IOM supported government to host a high-level sensitization and dissemination session of the NLMP. The workshop was attended by 80 participants (40M/40F), and it provided a platform to facilitate buy-in from social partners on the NLMP. Further, the initiative provided an opportunity to elaborate on key contemporary issues with respect to labour mobility and migration governance in Zimbabwe and to set strategic priorities for social dialogue for 2022.

IOM supported the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare's capacity building training workshop for Employment Officers within the newly created Department of Employment Service and Promotion. 553 (202F/351M) officials and private recruitment officers were sensitized on the key areas of the National Labour Migration.

Refurbishment works on one of two Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) are complete. Set to launch in Harare in early 2022, the MRCs are a neutral space for potential migrants to obtain accurate information on legal migration procedures and documentation required, the risks of irregular migration, how to stay healthy and safe during the migration process, and the rights and responsibilities that migrants have throughout the migration process. In addition to Harare, a MRC will be established in Bulawayo.



National Labour Migration Policy Launch, Harare © IOM 2021



ADDRESSING IRREGULAR MIGRATION FLOWS IN AFRICA

In 2021, IOM worked to improve the capacity of authorities in migration management and the response to migration flows related to emergencies and crises.

IOM facilitated the first quarterly Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migration (IMCM) meeting following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. The IMCM brings together all government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) with migration-related mandates for the purpose of information sharing and exchanging views on topical migration issues pertinent to Zimbabwe. The IMCM membership includes the Ministries of Home Affairs, Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Health and Childcare, Local Government and Industry and Commerce, as well as the Department of Immigration, Registrar General's Office, and the Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency. 39 participants (19F/20M) attended the meeting.

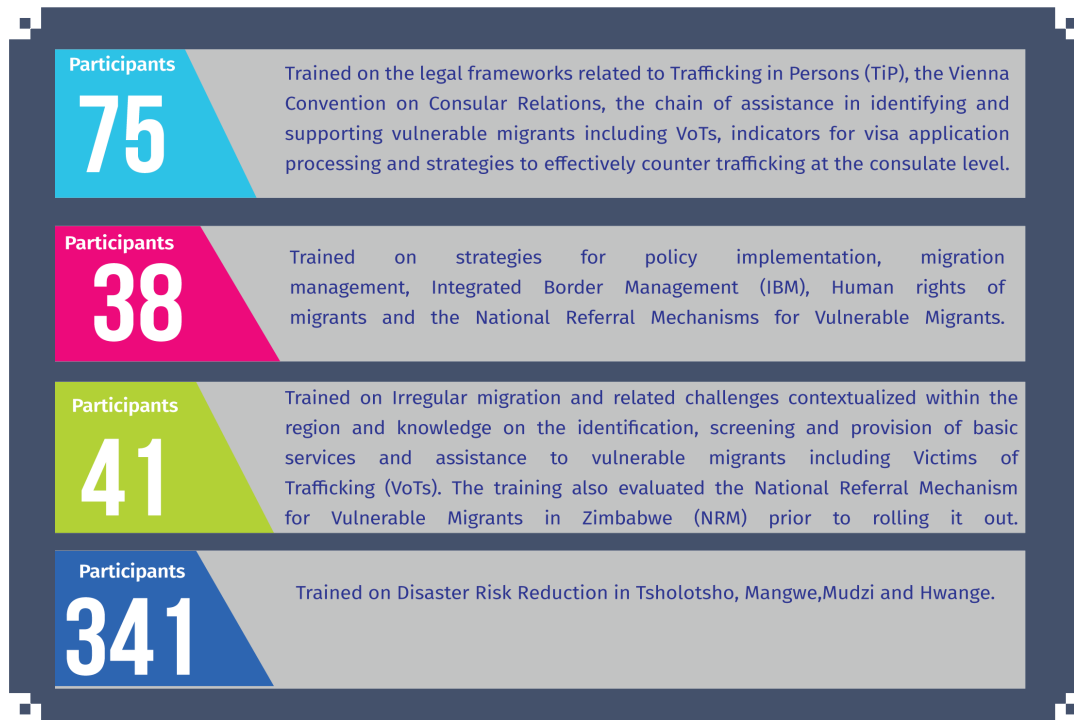
IOM facilitated a three-day workshop with migration management stakeholders to finalize and endorse the Draft National Migration Policy for Zimbabwe. The Draft National Migration Policy is framed along the African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa and includes thematic areas such as migration governance, border governance, labour migration, diaspora cooperation and integration, irregular migration, forced displacement, internal migration, inter-state and inter-regional cooperation, migration environment and climate change among others. At the end of the workshop, the finalized Draft National Migration Policy was handed over to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage for onward submission for Cabinet approval. The workshop was attended by 43 (20F/23M) representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage, Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Industry and Commerce, Health and Child Care, Women Affairs, Local Government, Environment, Tourism and Hospitality, Foreign Affairs, Higher and Tertiary Education, Primary & Secondary Education, Justice and Finance and Economic Development as well as the Department of Immigration, Office of the President and Cabinet, Zimbabwe Republic Police, Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency, Registrar General's Office and Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services, and non-state actors including UNICEF, Save the Children and ICRC.

CROSS-BORDER COORDINATION FORUMS

Two cross-border coordination meetings were conducted with Zambia and South Africa. 40 frontline and national officials attended the Zimbabwe-Zambia Cross-border Coordination Meeting in Chirundu. 44 officials (26F/18M) attended the cross-border forum between Zimbabwe and South Africa in Beitbridge. The meetings sought to enhance cooperation and coordination in dealing with Migration related challenges specifically for unaccompanied and separated children, addressing COVID19-related and other challenges at borders for migrants in mixed and irregular migration flows.



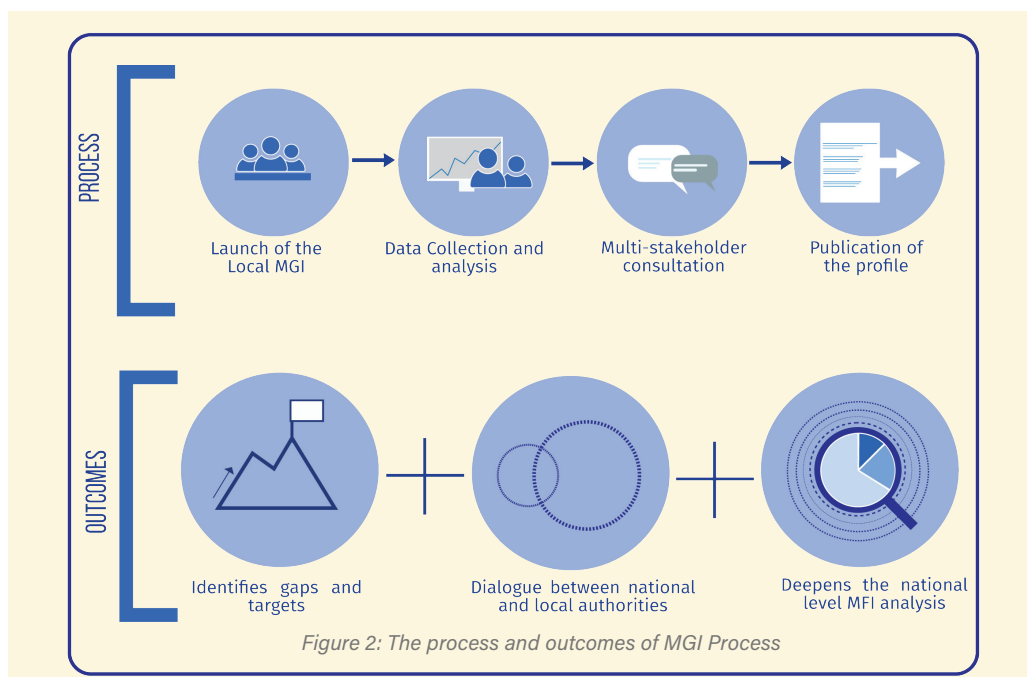
CAPACITY BUILDING



LOCAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS (MGI)

The role of cities and municipalities in migration governance has grown significantly in recent decades, given the rapid pace of urbanization and the importance of cities as destinations for all forms of migration and displacement. The perception of cities and municipalities as key actors in migration policymaking is closely linked to the emergence of the multi-level governance approach, a model of governance that relies on vertical and horizontal coherence and coordination between different levels of policymaking, ranging from the local to the global.

IOM supported the government to implement the Local MGI process, through the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works. Local MGI assessment data collection and result matrix validation were carried out in four local authorities namely Harare, Mutare, Plumtree and Beitbridge. Once validated, the reports from the first process will be validated and presented at the national platform by the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works for the final endorsement and subsequent publication. In addition, IOM supported the Government to finalize and validate the National MGI survey.





SUPPORTING INFORMAL CROSS BORDER TRADERS (ICBT) IN SOUTHERN AFRICA TO DO BUSINESS SAFELY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

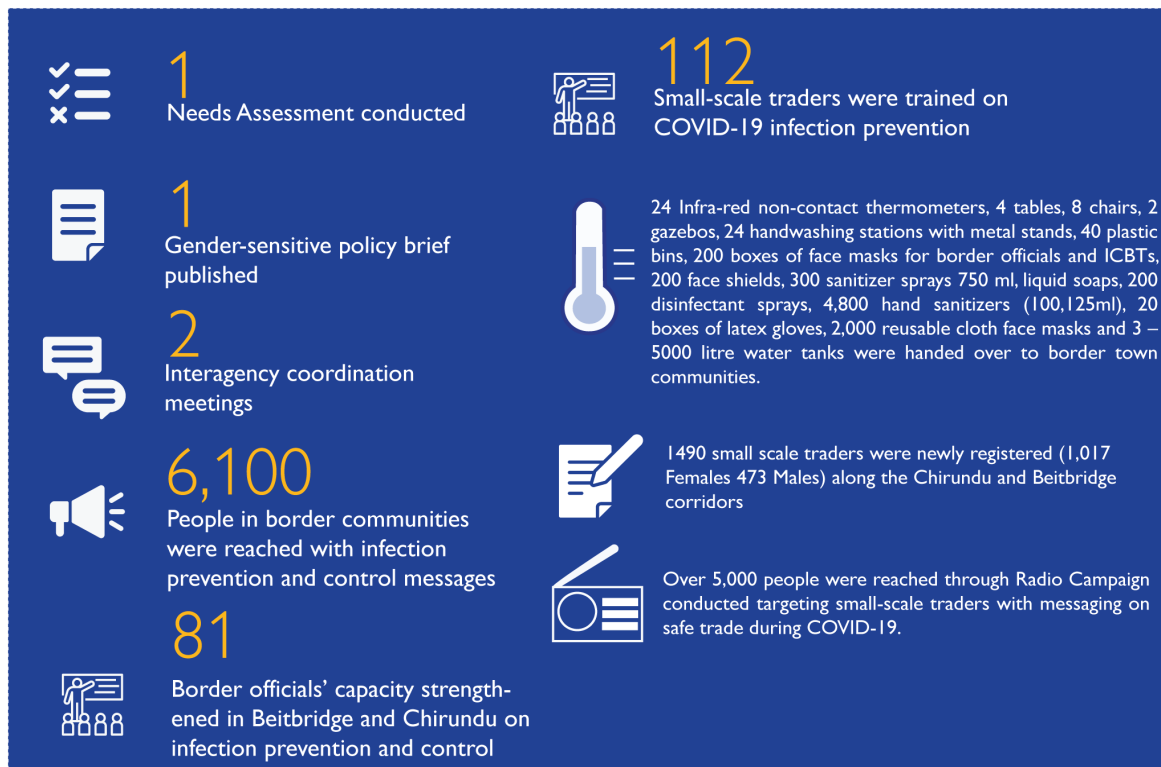


Figure 3: Summary of Cross-Border traders recovery plans

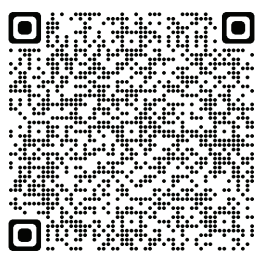


Tank installed in market where ICBTs operate from, Beitbridge © IOM 2021



RESEARCH ON FAMILIES OF MISSING MIGRANTS IN ZIMBABWE

From December 2020 to January 2021, IOM conducted qualitative research in Manicaland province, which gives insight into the experience of 22 families of missing migrants as they attempt to establish the circumstances surrounding their loved ones' disappearances. This research report contributes to the body of knowledge on the experiences of families of missing migrants in Zimbabwe as they search for their relatives and deal with the impacts of the loss. Published in August 2021, this research report is part of a project carried out by IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre that identifies and raises awareness of the challenges and coping mechanisms of people with missing migrant relatives in Ethiopia, Spain, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe. It hopes to contribute to stronger and more appropriate legal and policy responses to support families of missing migrants. This report identifies recommendations that would help fulfil Zimbabwe's commitments under SDG 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through which States commit to cooperate closely at the international level to facilitate safe, orderly, and regular migration, and Objective 8 of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which calls on States to "save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants" (UNGA, 2018).



*Scan QR Code to
Read the Report*

FAMILIES OF MISSING MIGRANTS: THEIR SEARCH FOR ANSWERS, THE IMPACTS OF LOSS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVED SUPPORT

Country: Zimbabwe

Language: English

Pages: 52

ISBN: 978-92-9268-053-4

UN COORDINATION

IOM Zimbabwe contributed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026 (UNSDCF), as well as to the UN Zimbabwe Common Country Analysis (CCA) to include migration issues in all four pillars. The CCA provides a situational analysis of the legal, institutional, policy and financial landscape and examines the underlying structural and root causes of inequalities and vulnerabilities. The UNSDCF, which is based on the CCA, provides a coherent and strategic direction for UN development activities by all UN entities at country level. IOM has ensured inclusion of migrants as a vulnerable group in the four of the pillars of People, Planet, Prosperity and Peace.



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

IOM continues to maintain capacity to respond to natural disasters and other emergencies causing displacements. In collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe's Department of Civil Protection, and the Ministries of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Health and Childcare and Local Government and Public works, IOM's emergency humanitarian assistance programmes have reached out to tens of thousands of vulnerable populations affected by disasters across the country. Other direct humanitarian interventions range from provision of multi-sectoral interventions in support of Zimbabwe's COVID-19 response, emergency shelter, mental health and psychosocial support and the provision of non-food items, temporary WASH facilities and livelihood assistance. Joint assessments and data collection are undertaken to determine the needs and profiles of beneficiaries. IOM participates in inter-agency cluster coordination, a mechanism to ensure coordinated response and to avoid duplication of responses.

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IOM's emergency humanitarian assistance programmes have reached out to tens of thousands of vulnerable populations affected by disasters across the country.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) ZIMBABWE IDAI RECOVERY PROJECT (ZIRP). ASSESSING THE NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES OF CYCLONE IDAI AFFECTED POPULATIONS IN ZIMBABWE.

On 16 March 2019, the eastern parts of Zimbabwe were hit with heavy rains and strong winds as Cyclone Idai made landfall. Cyclone Idai characterised by floods and landslides resulted in loss of lives and left immense damage of infrastructure and livelihoods. The extent of damage caused by Cyclone Idai in some districts of Zimbabwe was unprecedented. In April 2019, the World Bank, and the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) undertook a joint exercise to assess the losses and damage caused by Cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe. The outcome of this exercise formed the foundations for a strategy for post-Cyclone Idai immediate recovery interventions and longer-term restoration of livelihoods and resilience building.

To inform the strategy for post Cyclone Idai recovery interventions, there was a need to understand the situation on the ground and how it was evolving over time. To fulfil this need for information, IOM through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) unit, conducted assessments in the cyclone hit districts of the provinces of Manicaland and Masvingo. Seven districts were covered in Manicaland namely Buhera, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Makoni, Mutasa, Mutare and Nyanga. Five districts were covered in Masvingo Province namely Bikita, Chiredzi, Gutu, Masvingo and Zaka. Three different assessments were carried out. These were baseline assessments at ward level, the return assessments, reintegration, and recovery (multisectoral village assessments) at village level and the return intention survey at household level. Using the DTM tracking mobility component, several rounds of these assessments were carried out to determine the estimated number of displaced persons, the shelter conditions, multisectoral needs and the programming gaps of the affected population. This information was shared with various humanitarian response partners and the government of Zimbabwe as a way of promoting targeted response and accountability to affected persons.

IOM conducted baseline assessments at ward level through focus group discussions with the ward key informants who included ward councillors, ward secretaries, village heads, extension workers, village health workers and representatives of the IDPs. Data collection, enumerator selection and key informant mobilization were done through and in coordination with the office of the District Civil Protection Coordinator (DCPC). Three rounds of baseline assessments were carried out since January 2020 with the latest one being carried out in April-May 2021. As at May 2021 the two provinces have more than 40,000 displaced persons who are still struggling to restore their shelter conditions and livelihoods with the majority reportedly still in need of shelter support.



House destroyed by Cyclone Idai, Chimanimani © IOM 2021



From January 2020 to June 2021, IOM carried out four rounds of return assessments, reintegration, and recovery village assessment, two rounds covering the three most cyclone Idai affected districts: Chimanimani, Chipinge and Buhera in Manicaland province with data collection done from 23 to 30 April 2020 and 22 February to 5 March 2021. One round covered four wards and six wards in Chipinge and Chimanimani respectively altogether covering 79 villages that were targeted for IOM's shelter project and data collection was done from 26 August to 17 September 2020. The last round covered all the 12 districts, five in Masvingo province (Bikita, Chiredzi, Gutu, Masvingo and Zaka) and seven in Manicaland province (Buhera, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Makoni, Mutare, Mutasa and Nyanga) with data collection conducted from 26 April to 8 May 2021. These assessments were done at village level through focus group discussions with village key informants identified in coordination with the local DCPC. Village key informants included village heads, village secretaries, CCCWs, VHWs, government extension workers, IDP representatives and some villagers.

The main objective of the multisectoral village assessments was to understand the multisectoral needs, infrastructure, living conditions and coping mechanisms of the cyclone Idai affected communities in villages to support recovery and reintegration efforts by providing updated information.

Key Findings

Shelter needs remain very high especially in Chipinge and Chimanimani districts hence the need for more shelter interventions. The assessments showed some of the affected houses were substandard, constructed with poles and dagga.

Access to Education – Children of school going age face financial constraints, bad terrain, lack of learning materials and other family priorities. The situation calls for financial support interventions to cater for tuition fees interventions in various forms and awareness programs targeting the school going age groups mainly the age group between the ages of 13 and 17 years.

Access to Social Infrastructure – The majority of villages indicated that they report security incidents to local leadership as most of the villages highlighted the absence of police stations. There is need to improve access to protection services through provision of mobile services within the villages that do not have the security and protection infrastructure in place.

Household Income – The destruction of crops by heavy rains and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic through lockdowns continue to negatively affect IDP households' livelihoods, thereby potentially reducing disposable income available for food and nutrition security, shelter reconstruction, medical assistance, and education. Interventions which strengthen households' economic resilience are highly recommended to assist the constrained households, both displaced and affected.



Pastoral and Grazing land - The persistent cyclones and heavy rains degraded both farming and grazing land. Generally, there were few households whose livelihood source was irrigation farming, the majority of IDP households across Buhera, Chipinge and Chimanimani still rely largely on rain-fed crop and live-stock production. To ensure sustainable crop and livestock production there is need for diversification for instance though conservative farming, irrigation, pasture farming, pen fattening, therefore there is need for capacity building, skills training, and financial support for the improvement of agricultural productivity.

Intended livelihoods - The majority of the IDPs across the 12 districts are reportedly not in position to restart their livelihood activities and thus will need some assistance to do so. Most of these IDP households in Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera earn a living through seasonal farming. Other livelihood means include small scale trading, irrigation farming and livestock production. Livelihood interventions for the IDPs should focus on these and should be adopted to improve and ensure sustainability.

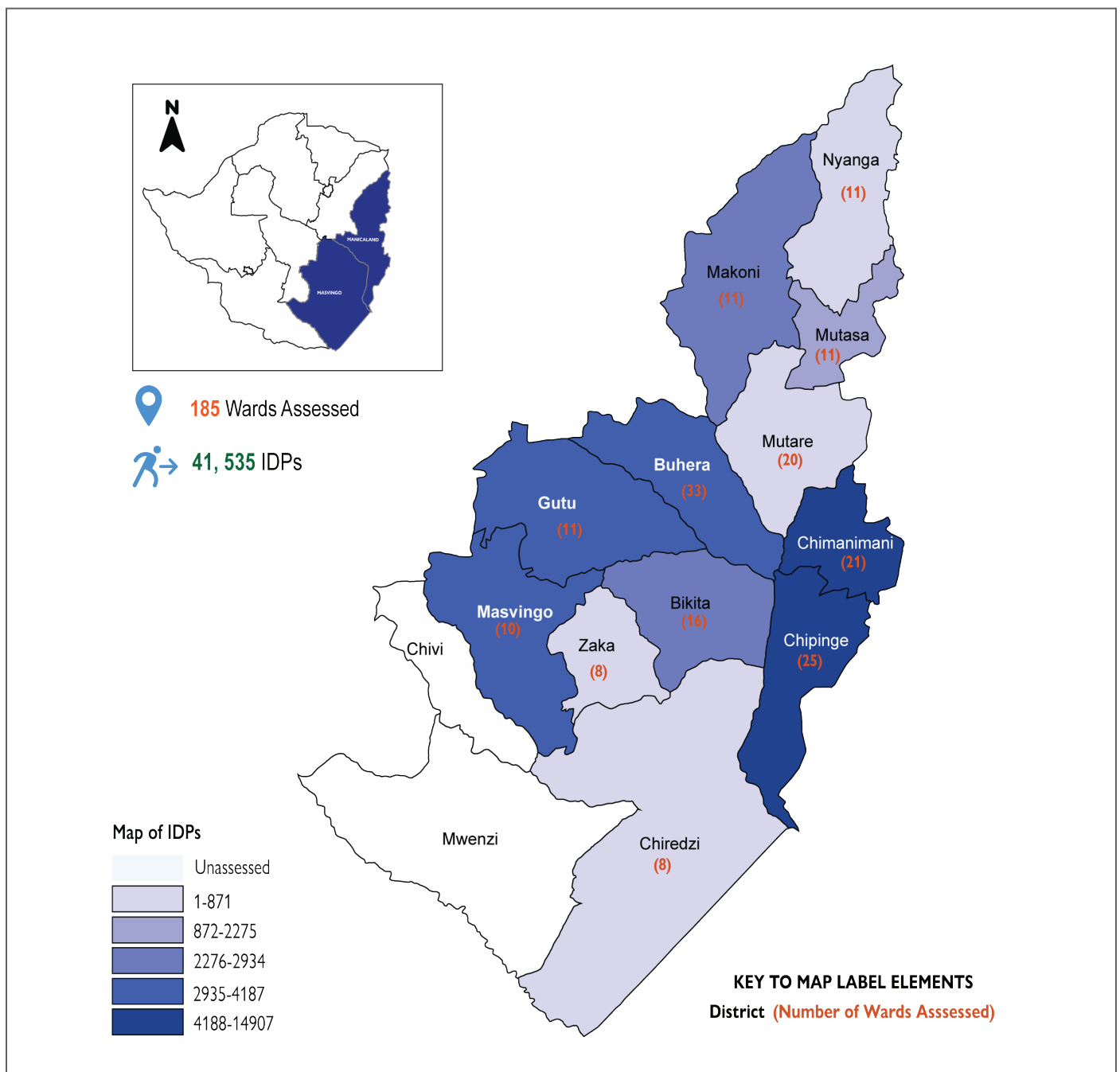
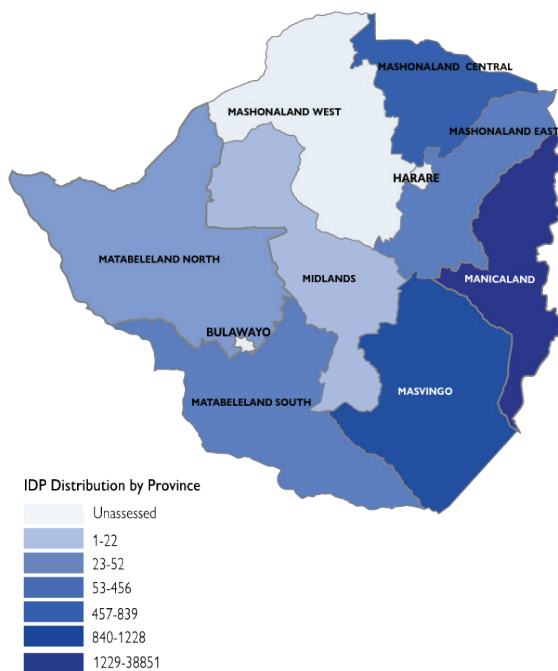


Fig 6: Map showing assessments in Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces



41,673 IDPs across the country



Manicaland	38,851 IDPs (9,035 HH)
Matabeleland South	456 IDPs (106 HH)
Matabeleland North	52 IDPs (12 HH)
Masvingo	1,228 IDPs (239 HH)
Mashonaland Central	22 IDPs (5 HH)
Midlands	26 IDPs (6 HH)
Mashonaland East	241 IDPs (56 HH)
Mashonaland West	817 IDPs (190 HH)



Fig 7: IDPs across the country

No assessments were carried out as of June 2021, however there was an increase in the numbers of IDPs because of destruction caused by heavy rains and flooding.

MULTI-SECTORAL SUPPORT TO CYCLONE AND DROUGHT AFFECTED POPULATION IN ZIMBABWE.

In 2021 IOM provided multi-sectoral assistance to individuals and communities affected by Cyclone Idai and recurrent droughts in Manicaland Province to strengthen their resilience for future crises. To avert the risk of flooding in the IDP camps due to the Tropical Storm Chalane and Cyclone Eloise, IOM in collaboration with the Chimanimani District Civil Protection Committee and other partners facilitated the dignified temporary relocation of IDPs from camps to evacuation centres at St Patricks, Mutambara, Nyanyadzi and Lydia Chimonyo High Schools. IOM extended Camp Coordination and Camp Management services to the evacuation centres and consistently provided critical information on the IDPs demographics and needs which was used by partners for planning and provision of essential support during these periods. IOM also provided tarpaulins for the construction of cooking areas at each of the four evacuation centres.

Post Tropical Storm Chalane, IOM provided field level coordination of multi-sectoral assessments conducted in camps on 5 January 2021. The assessment recommended the provision of new family tents for IDPs in camps to replace the old ones which were worn out and consistent provision of food assistance to IDPs. IOM worked to ensure the protection of IDPs through operationalization of the Gender Based Violence One Stop Centre at Chimanimani Hospital and provision of psychosocial support to help IDPs to cope with stress related to frequent relocations. To ensure that IDPs were well informed about the temporary relocation and return plan, processes and logistics, IOM facilitated four meetings in camps and evacuation centres involving IDPs, local authorities and partners. During the meetings IDPs were assured of the security of their tent shelters and property which they were leaving behind. They were also informed about the emergency support that government would provide them at the safe location. At the meetings, the need to adhere to COVID-19 prevention measures through use of masks, washing hands with soap and social distancing was reinforced.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

IOM assisted in the improvement of the living conditions of populations affected by cyclone Idai, and provided durable solutions to end temporary displacements, with the organized closure and phase out of camps.

IOM facilitated a two-day capacity building training of IDPs and stakeholders on Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM), Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to enhance accountability, feedback mechanisms, reporting, coordination, and monitoring of IDP camp activities in Chimanimani district. The activity was facilitated by IOM CCCM, GBV and PSEA focal persons with the support of several government departments namely Ministry of Local Government, Department of Public Works, Department of Social Development, Ministry of Women Affairs, and the Chimanimani Rural District. 48 IDPs (26F/22M) from the four IDP Camps (Arboretum, Nyamatanda, Garikai and Kopa) and 15 government officials (3F/12M) participated in the two-day capacity building training sessions.

IOM cascaded the capacity building training on Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM), Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to the four IDP camps with the support of Department of Social Development, Department of Public Works, and Ministry of Women Affairs. 202 IDPs (104F/98M) from the four IDP Camps participated in the training. The Ministry of Women Affairs and Department of Social Development commended IOM for the capacity building training as it addressed critical protection needs, with an increase in the cases of GBV, SEA, Child Abuse having been reported.

IOM distributed blankets and clothing to children and women at Arboretum, Nyamatanda Garikai and Kopa IDP camps. IOM facilitated the convening of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) meetings which provided updated information regarding the relocation plan to Westend, requests for food assistance, decommissioning of pit latrines and the need to enhance security in the camps.

IOM facilitated the Manicaland provincial DRR workshops to update the emergency, response, and preparedness plans. Workshops were attended by participants, among them the Manicaland Provincial Development Coordinator (PDC), Provincial Deputy Director for the Local Government and Public Works, representatives from Local government and District Civil Protection Committee representatives from all the seven districts of Manicaland, among others.

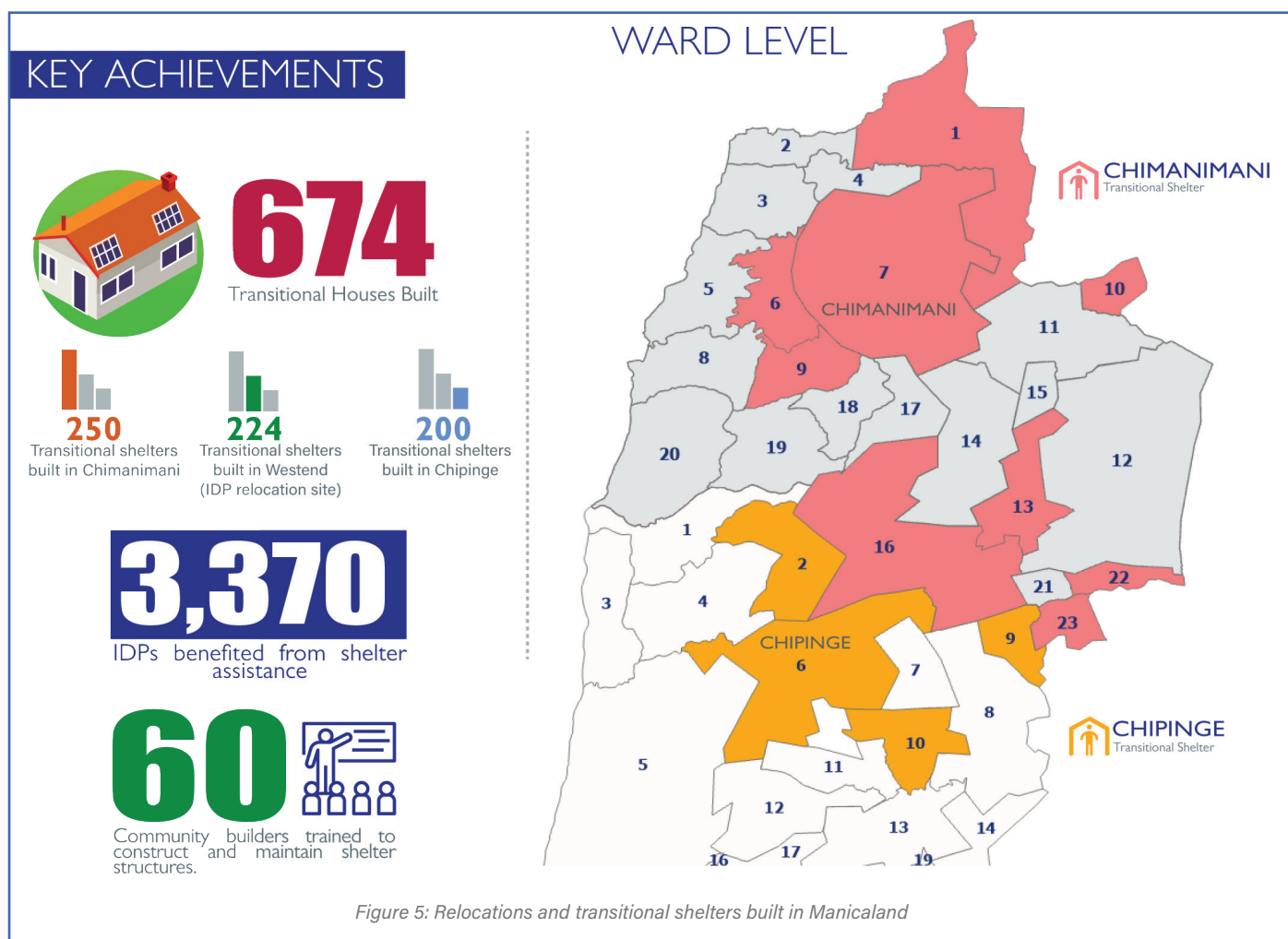


Nyamatanda Camp, Chimanimani © IOM 2021



PROVISION OF TRANSITIONAL SHELTER

IOM is the cluster lead in the provision of shelter to Internally Displaced Populations in Chipinge, Chimanimani and around the country. In 2021, IOM supported government to provide transitional shelter to 674 households in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts, with 250H/H IDPs in Chimanimani host communities, 200 H/H IDPs in Chipinge host communities and 224H/H IDPs in the four camps, Arboretum, Nyamatanda, Garikai and Kopa. Local builders and carpenters were trained on building techniques and required specifications in all wards. Construction began in ward 10 and 13 in Chimanimani. Government of Zimbabwe identified a site 68km from Chimanimani for the displaced to be relocated and resettled. For the IDPs living in camps, IOM's mandate was to construct 224 transitional structures in Westend/Runyararo relocation site and ensure that IDPs were relocated and treated with respect and dignity. The Chimanimani District Civil Protection Committee together with IOM were responsible for the relocation of IDPs in camps. 674 IDP households were targeted in the two districts Chipinge and Chimanimani. A total of 156 IDPs families in living in camps were successfully relocated to Westend. IOM assisted GoZ in transportation of the IDPs and their belongings to the new site. All the four camps namely Garikai, Nyamatanda, Arboretum and Kopa camp were successfully decommissioned. All structures were destroyed, and usable material retained for future use in case of disasters by the district authorities. IOM provided cleaning detergents and protective clothing during the decommissioning and restoration of the land. IOM also provided 400 plants for Arboretum camp for the restoration of the land.





Beneficiary stands outside a completed transitional shelter. Chimanimani © IOM 2021

ENHANCING THE HUMANE MANAGEMENT OF MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN ZIMBABWE

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM, and its partners, are assisting in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advancing the understanding of migration issues, encouraging social and economic development through migration, and upholding the human dignity and well-being of migrants. Through this project IOM has expanded its flow monitoring activities, selecting, and targeting new districts that are part of key mobility corridors. Population Mobility Mapping (PMM) exercises were conducted to identify Flow Monitoring points (FMP) and inform preparedness plans.

There are currently 44 FMPs actively surveying internal flows and cross border movements with South Africa, Zambia, Botswana, and Mozambique, along four main PoEs (Beitbridge, Plumtree, Forbes and Chirundu) and in land within Karoi, Masvingo, Mutasa, Chimanimani, Chipinge and Bulawayo. At these FMPs IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends, and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles, urgent needs, and challenges of observed migrants. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). The FMR collects data through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves. FMS collect detailed information on the needs, risks, vulnerabilities, socio-economic profile, and intentions of the transiting population through one-on-one interviews.



PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES (MHPSS) AND INFORMATION COUNSELLING AND REFERRAL SERVICES (ICRS)

Experiences of forced displacement put significant psychological and social stress on individuals, families, and communities. In addition to having to cope with the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic and psychological aftermath of adverse events that happened in the host country and/or crisis affected communities of origin, migrants often face challenges and stressors in transit, including physical protection risks, restricted opportunities for employment and education, racism and xenophobia, and no hope for the future.

In 2021, eight counsellors were seconded from Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, to operate from Plumtree, Beitbridge, Forbes and Chirundu. Their presence improved access to counselling and referral services at the border where there is high demand for this support. Mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) are a key activity in this intervention. A Rapid Psychosocial Distress Screening tool is administered to involuntarily returned migrants, returnees, and self-repatriating migrants, and based on their needs, different approaches are taken by the counsellor to tailor the therapy administered. These included cognitive behavioural therapy, reassurance therapy, supportive and informative counselling. After a client assessment is carried out, the indicators of vulnerability are identified. The migrants are then provided with specialized supportive and reassurance counselling and referred for further treatment if specialized mental support is required. IOM trained border staff (nurses, counsellors, and field coordinators) to ensure that migrants in need of further assistance are referred to specialised care providers within their destination communities. A total of **7403** beneficiaries were assisted with MHPSS and ICRS services.



MPHSS, Forbes, Mutare © IOM 2021



LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE RETURNING MIGRANTS AND HOST COMMUNITIES

In 2021 IOM sought to address migrants' protection challenges by strengthening information among humanitarian actors. IOM conducted socio-economic surveys of returnees in collaboration with the Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency (ZIMSTAT). The exercise gathered information from returnees, required for the planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and policies related to emergency, early recovery, and development. The socio-economic survey targeted 3,000 migrant returnees, staying in host communities. The survey assessed the status of the migrants' living conditions, intentions, needs and vulnerabilities as well as highlight the response gaps for reintegration and recovery and will evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on the lives of respondents. The surveys were conducted in five provinces Matabeleland North (Lupane, Tsholotsho, Hwange), Midlands (Kwekwe, Gweru, Gokwe South), Mashonaland East (Marondera, Macheke, Mudzi), Mash West (Hurungwe, Kadoma, Chegutu) and Harare (Epworth, Chitungwiza, Hatcliffe). The socio-economic survey will provide data to facilitate a more targeted approach and at the strategic level to facilitate evidence-based programming for humanitarian response in Zimbabwe and enhanced local capacity on tracking and analysing migration flows inside Zimbabwe.

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE AND DISASTER-PRONE COMMUNITIES

IOM is providing psychosocial support and income-generating activities that will reintegrate and build resilience for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, and assist host communities in Masvingo, Manicaland, and Matabeleland South provinces.

Baseline assessments were completed in the three project targeted provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo and Matabeleland South. 2015 individuals/households across the three provinces were assessed, targeting Internally displaced people (IDPs), migrant returnees and vulnerable host community households. IOM identified approximately 200 beneficiaries per district in the three provinces of Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Manicaland. A list of beneficiaries has been compiled and identifies beneficiaries' vulnerabilities and their strengths, skills, and job capacities to ensure that the response is tailored to their abilities and ensure a higher level of success on the selected business plans. A training manual on basic business and management skills has been designed and will be shared with the technical team from the Ministry for approval. Business management skills training will be conducted for the most vulnerable beneficiaries selected among IDPs and migrant returnees.

The training sessions are slated for mid-January 2022 and will focus on entrepreneurial development and management skills ("start-your-business" short courses), and the content will include specific areas such as: management, organization, accounting, marketing, production techniques, quality control and cost benefit analysis. The pre-approved business plans include: poultry production, carpentry, sewing, bee keeping, grocery shops catering/ food stalls, and candle and soap making.



TRANSITION & RESILIENCE

IOM provides technical support to government in areas impacted by mobility and irregular migration, with the overall aim of supporting Zimbabwe to facilitate durable solutions, community stabilization and recovery. Using community-based planning (CBP) as an entry point, IOM supports local authorities to implement participatory planning with the aim of re-building social cohesion in mobility affected areas, developing a plan for recovery and development as well as strengthening leadership at the local level. In addition, IOM supports the government and communities to implement protection and recovery projects, ranging from improved access to basic social services to sustainable livelihoods, based on the priorities identified during the participatory planning process.



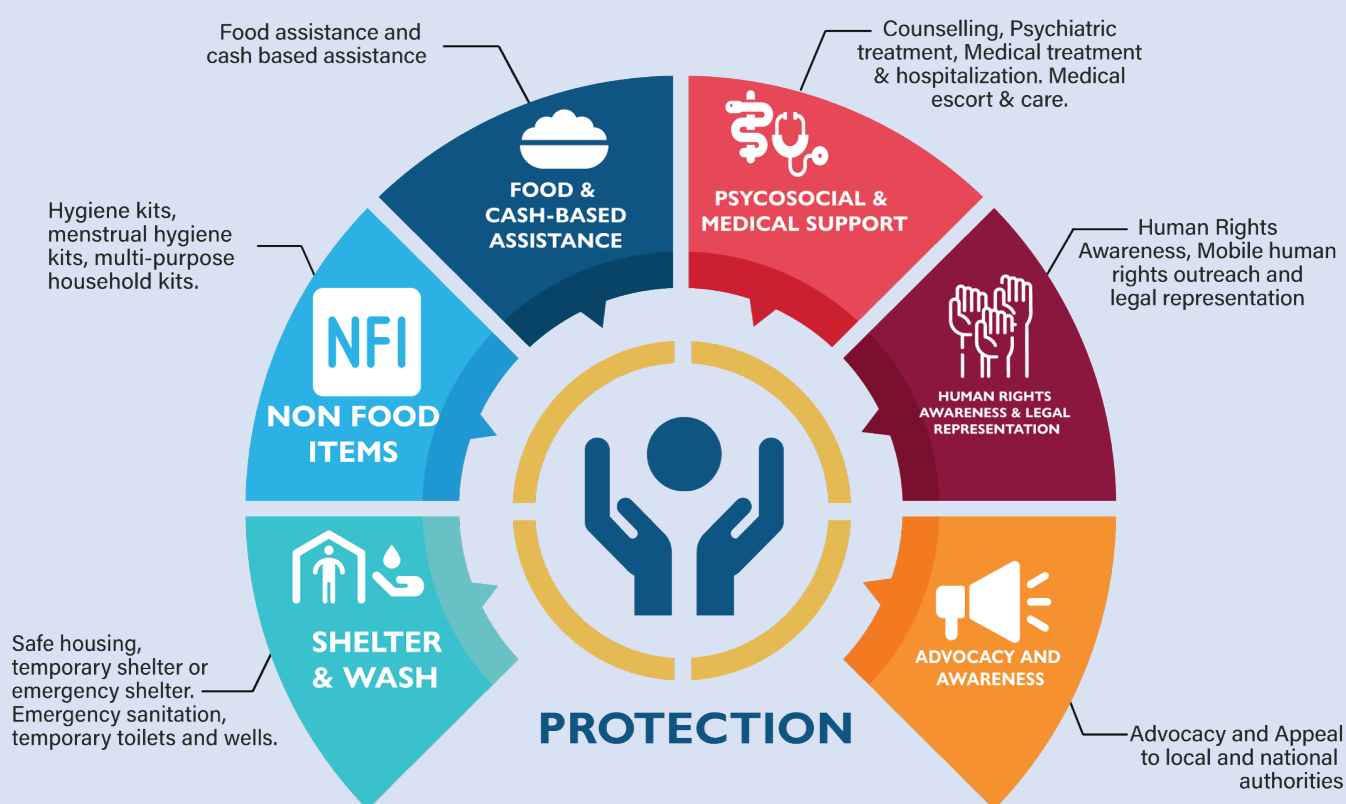
Protecting crisis-affected communities from threats to their life, dignity and well-being is a priority in humanitarian response and decision-making.



PROTECTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Protecting crisis-affected communities from threats to their life, dignity and well-being is a priority in humanitarian response and decision-making. In response to the mobility and displacement challenges in Zimbabwe, IOM established a referral pathway in partnership with the Government and CSOs¹, to increase awareness on human rights, facilitating relevant policy reforms on mobile and vulnerable individuals' rights violations through evidence-based advocacy and strengthening capacity of human rights actors through coordinated protection monitoring and response. IOM and its partners provided emergency shelter and Non-Food Items, medical, mental health and psychosocial support, access to legal services, screening and profiling of returnees at POEs, provision of transport and reintegration support to affected individuals and communities.

ACTIVITIES IN 2021



NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED

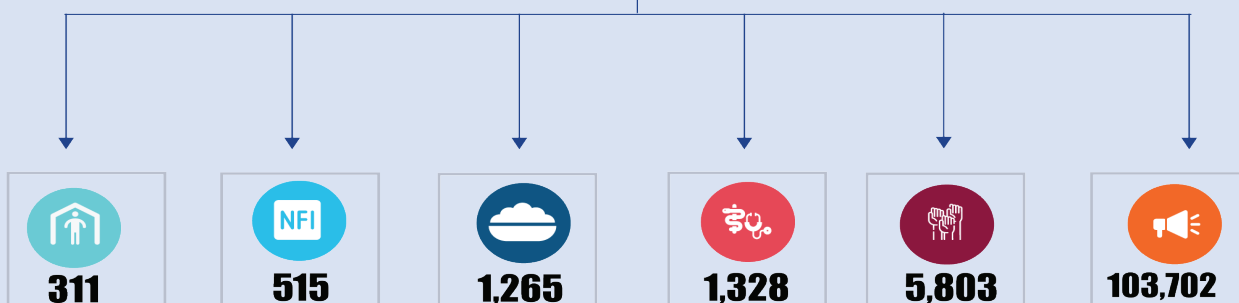


Fig 6: Protection Activities in 2021

1. The referral pathway is comprised of 10 CSOs including the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission



MOBILE HUMAN RIGHTS CLINICS



Mobile Human Rights Clinics seek to

- To empower citizens by teaching them about their rights as enshrined in the constitution.
- To address issues of mental health in communities.
- To offer legal advice.
- To strengthen the collaborative relationship between victims of violations and partners in the fight to uphold, protect and respect human rights in Zimbabwe.
- To amplify the call for the Government of Zimbabwe to put an end to forced displacements.

Bulawayo

IOM and its partners hosted a Mobile Human Rights Clinic at Sidojiwe Flats in Bulawayo as part of the United Nations Country Team visit to the province. The event was graced by the State Minister for Provincial Affairs and Devolution for Bulawayo Metro Mrs. Judith Ncube and the Mayor of Bulawayo City. The Human Rights Mobile Clinic is part of IOM's outreach campaigns aimed at raising awareness on the rights of the mobile and vulnerable communities including internally displaced persons. Residents of Sidojiwe flats face challenges of limited access to basic services including shelter. The flats currently house 400 individuals, double the intended capacity of 200. Overcrowding and lack of access to basic services has contributed to an increase in human rights violations including Gender Based Violence. In her address at the event, the Minister highlighted that Government through the Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities is planning to decongest dwellings like Sidojiwe by providing affordable housing.

Shamva

IOM partner, the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) conducted five Mobile Human Rights Clinics (MHRC) in Mashonaland Central from the 17th to the 21st of May 2021. The meetings were necessitated by the increasing number of complaints received by the ZHRC regarding alleged human rights violations. During these clinics, the ZHRC held discussions with communities on the mandate of the ZHRC and held general discussions on human rights issues that were affecting the different communities. The ZHRC also held one on one sessions with those who wanted to report their cases of human rights violations and maladministration. Those with other legal issues also reported them and they were advised on the different channels to follow for them to get recourse. The clinics were held in wards 1, 5, 10, 11 and 13. The participants who attended the Shamva District Council Mobile Human Rights Clinics were drawn from a diverse group of people comprising village heads, village health workers and farmers. This diversity enriched discussions addressing various issues affecting the communities. The participatory clinics equipped participants with human rights and administrative justice knowledge as set out in the Declaration of Rights.

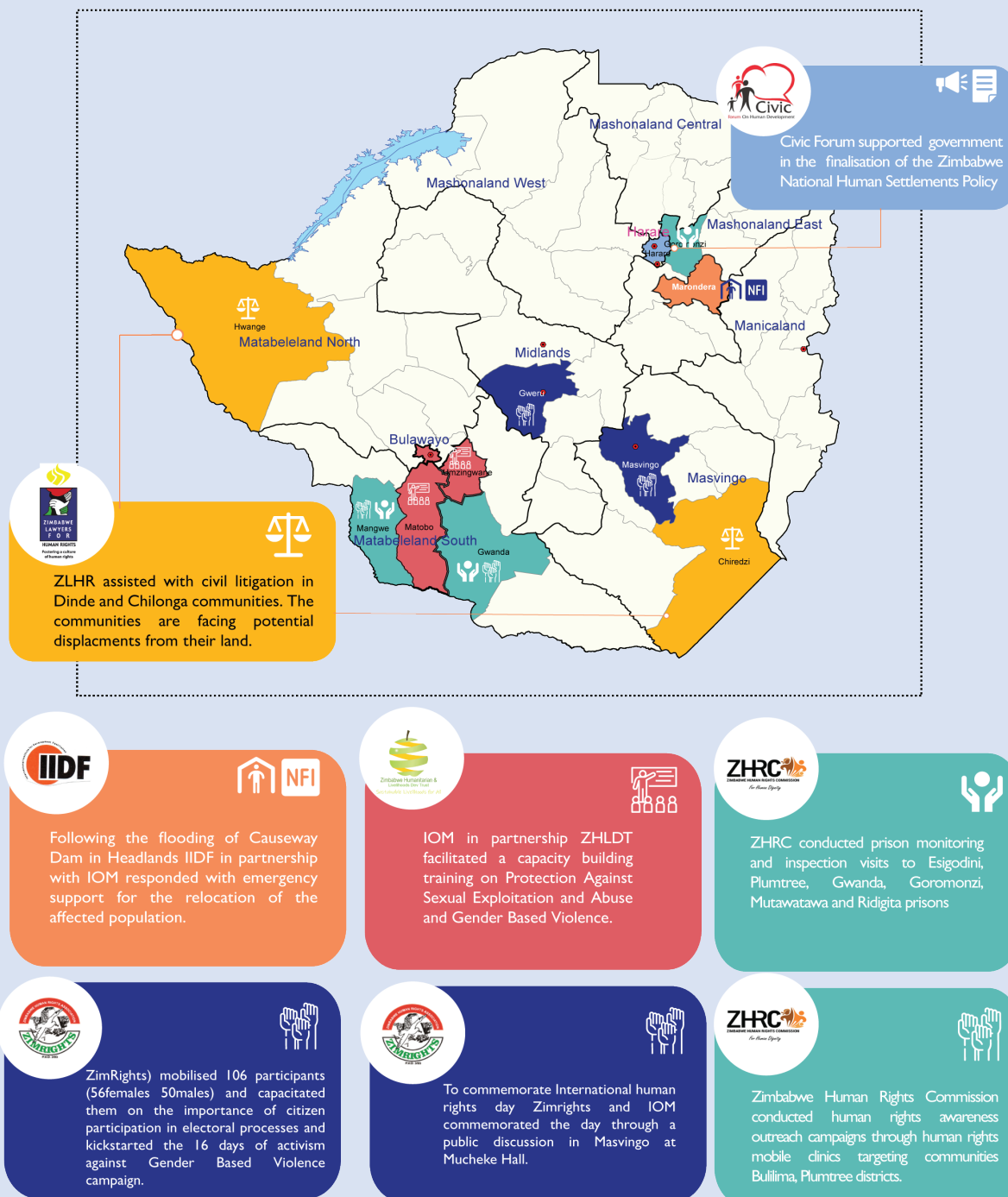
Dinde

IOM and its partners hosted a mobile human rights clinic (MHRC) in Dinde, Hwange district. The Dinde community is facing imminent development induced displacement to pave way for the coal mining and thermal power project. The mining and power plant project is owned by Chinese nationals incorporated as Beifa Investments. Despite consistent resistance by the Dinde community for the past two years, the displacements continue, and the community is facing threats and harassment. Approximately 600 households are targeted with arbitrary eviction. Reports from the same district show that more people will be displaced to pave way for the construction of the Gwayi-Shangani Dam with 500 households projected to be affected.



Reports from the same district show that more people will be displaced to pave way for the construction of the Gwayi-Shangani Dam with 500 households projected to be affected. The MHRC was hosted in collaboration with the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum (the Forum), the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC), the Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS), the Counselling Services Unit (CSU), the Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) and the Zimbabwe Humanitarian Livelihoods Development Trust (ZHLDT). 150 participants attended the outreach meeting. ZHRC took the opportunity to promote peace within the area while at the same time identifying protection needs of the affected population. As part of its in-depth investigation on internal displacement, ZHRC profiled protection needs in the district including the destruction of homes and infrastructure, the negative impact on the ecosystem, loss of livelihoods, limited access to information on developmental programmes, no access to water, healthcare services and schools.


HIGHLIGHTS OF PARTNER ACTIVITIES





HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

Human mobility has significant impact on public health both in terms of the epidemiological aspects of diseases and physical access to health services. The strategic objective of the Migration Health Unit's (MHU) programme is to address the health vulnerabilities and challenges faced by migrants and communities affected by migration in Zimbabwe. The programme seeks to contribute towards the formulation and strengthening of policy and institutional frameworks on migration health. Further, the programme seeks to facilitate, provide, and promote access to migrant sensitive health services, information, and referrals to improve health outcomes of migrants and migration affected communities.



“ IOM facilitates and promotes access to migrant sensitive health services, information, and referrals to improve health outcomes of migrants and migration affected communities.



SUMMARY OF MIGRATION HEALTH UNIT ACTIVITIES

The strategic objective of the Migration Health Unit's (MHU) programme is to address the health vulnerabilities and challenges faced by migrants and communities affected by migration in Zimbabwe. Accordingly, the programme seeks to contribute towards the formulation and strengthening of policy and institutional frameworks on migration health. Further, the programme seeks to facilitate, provide, and promote access to migrant sensitive health services, information, and referrals to improve health outcomes of migrants and migration affected communities.

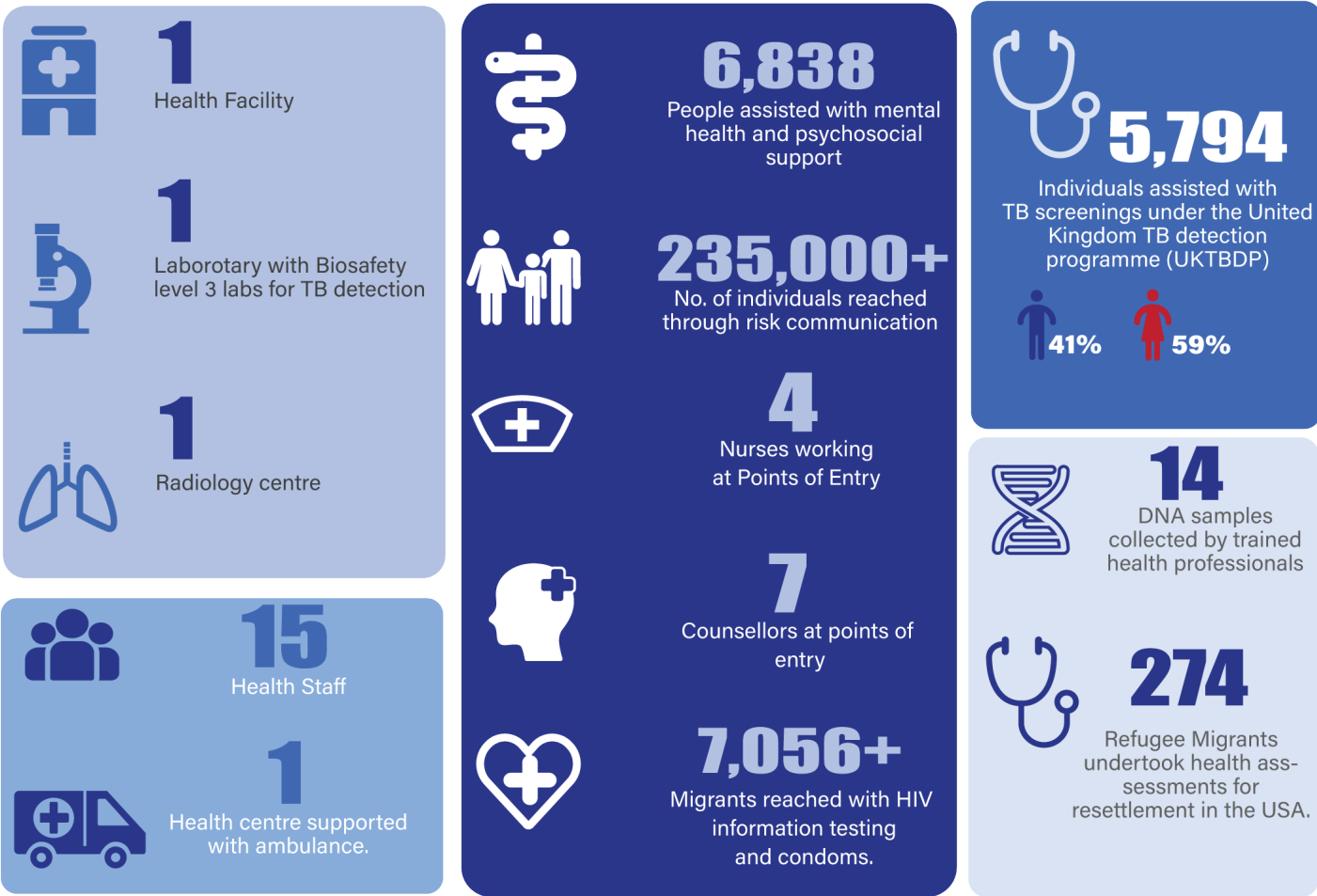


Fig 8: Summary of Migration Health Activities



UNITED KINGDOM TB DETECTION PROGRAMME (UKTBDP)

The UKTBDP seeks to address public health concerns on the spread of infectious tuberculosis in the United Kingdom (UK) by preventing the entry of people suffering from the disease until they have been successfully treated, and to facilitate the access to diagnostics and treatment of tuberculosis in the countries of migrants' origin. A total of 5794 (59.36%F/ 40.64%M) clients applying for visas to the UK were screened for TB in 2021. Most of the visa applicants screened for TB were applying for settlement and dependent visas followed by student, work, family reunion and other visa categories.

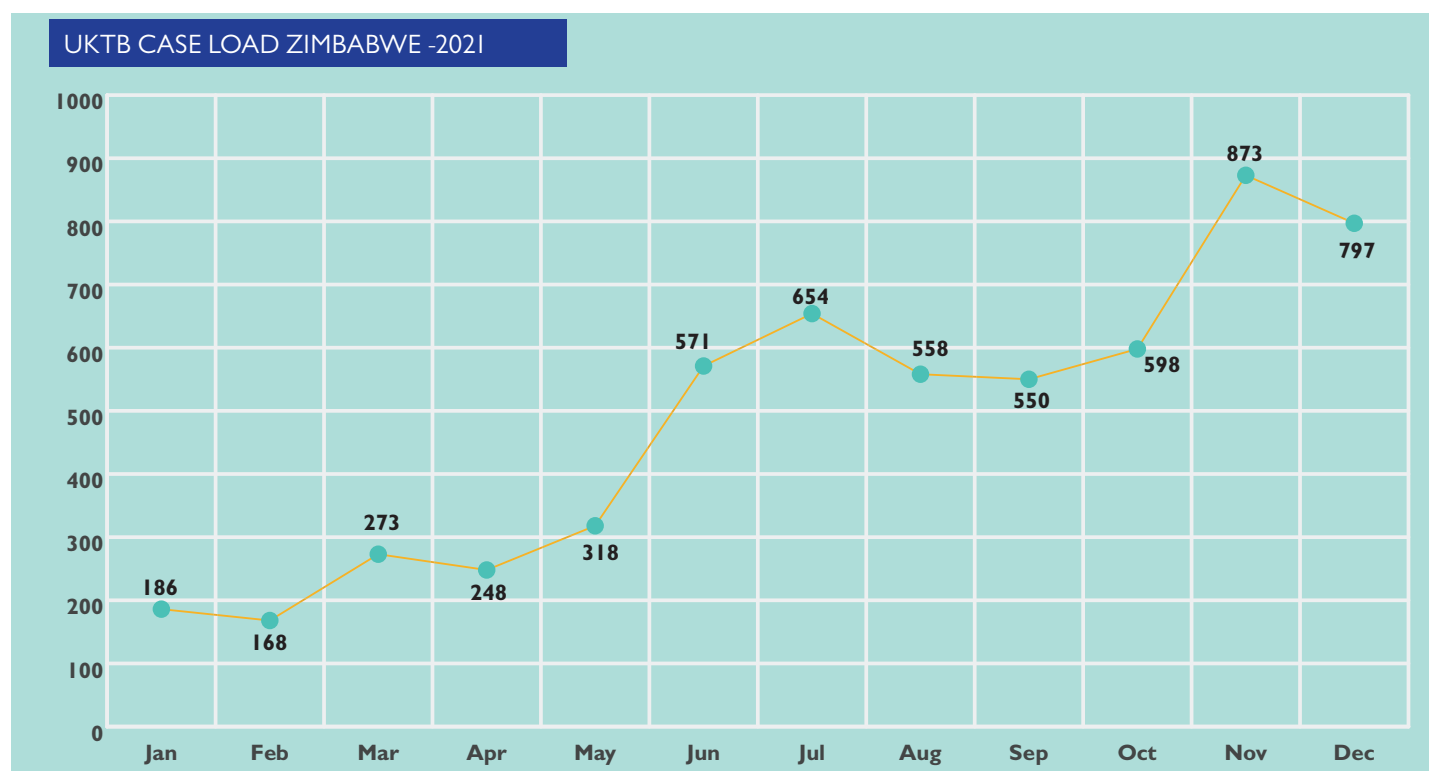


Fig 9: UKTB Case Load Zimbabwe 2021

UNITED STATES REFUGEE ADMISSIONS PROGRAM (USRAP) HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

The US Refugee Resettlement and Admissions Programme seeks to provide movement assistance to refugees accepted for third country resettlement. The transportation of migrants and the related processing activities are central to IOM's operational functions. IOM provides health assessments, follow-up medical treatment, pre-departure orientation, in country transportation, international flights and escorts as needed. Travel assistance serves to address individual health and safety and to manage conditions of public health concern as individuals move across geographical, health system and epidemiological boundaries. Within health assessments programmes, pre-embarkation checks and pre-departure medical screenings are performed to assess a migrant's fitness to travel and provide medical clearance.

IOM works with the CDC, the US State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) and national immunization programmes to develop and implement a vaccination programme for United States-bound refugees. The programme aims to introduce vaccinations early in the resettlement process to ensure that refugees arrive in the United States protected against many of the common vaccine-preventable diseases. The measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR) is the most common vaccine provided across locations, followed by hepatitis B, polio, varicella and DT/DTP/DTaP. In 2021 IOM undertook health assessments for 271 refugee migrants for resettlement in the USA.



AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION (AHC) DNA SAMPLE COLLECTION

DNA is frequently used as a tool to facilitate family reunification and, upheld as a basic human right. IOM assists immigration countries and prospective migrants with the process of DNA sample collection, by providing safe, secure, and migrant friendly sample collection services. IOM works closely with partner visa offices and DNA reference laboratories to implement DNA sample collection services. IOM supports the process by guaranteeing the security, confidentiality and quality of the samples and ensuring that the samples are properly delivered to the appropriate reference laboratory. DNA samples are collected by trained health professionals. In 2021, IOM collected DNA samples from 14 clients.

CANADA INTERIM FEDERAL HEALTH PROGRAMME (IFHP) HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

Four health assessments were carried out under the Canada refugee health assessment program. Two self-payer Canadian health assessments were carried out and six DNA sample collections for Canada.

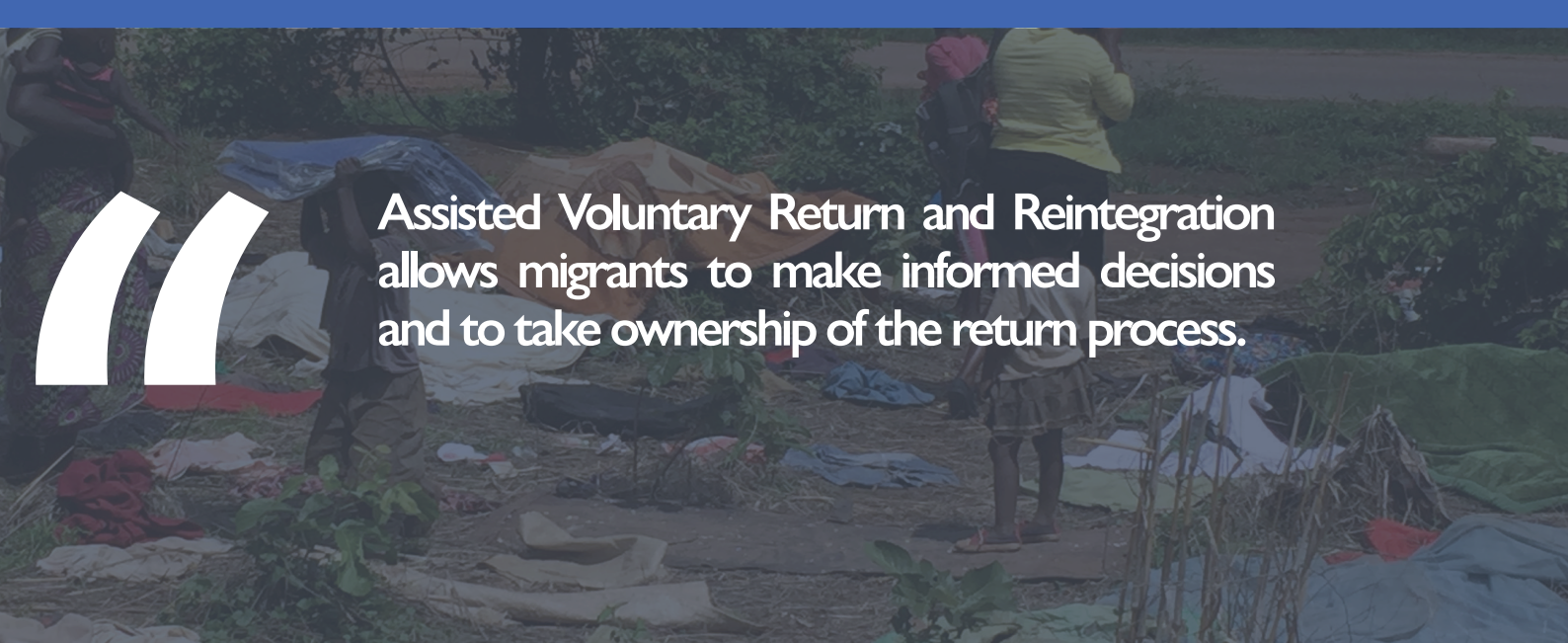


IOM nurse conducting a Covid test, Plumtree © IOM Zimbabwe 2021



RESETTLEMENTS & MOVEMENTS

In collaboration with partners, the Movement Operations Unit manages the refugee resettlement program, provides document verification services, supports the local reintegration activities and the voluntary return projects for migrants.



“Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration allows migrants to make informed decisions and to take ownership of the return process.”



Malawian returnees being assisted by IOM officials, Harare © IOM Zimbabwe 2021

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTERGRATION

IOM assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programmes provide a dignified return and foster the sustainable reintegration of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host countries and wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. IOM AVRR programmes are aimed at facilitating the migrants' dignified return to their countries of origin, and – as far as possible – their sustainable reintegration. The common features of AVRR programmes include, allowing migrants to make an informed decision and to take ownership of the return process, providing targeted administrative, logistical, and financial support recognising and addressing the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, arranging for return and providing for reintegration assistance.








Arrivals	Project/Funder	Country	Arrivals	Project/Funder	Country
21	SAMM		3	SAMM Project.	
7	PROTECT II Project		1	European Union	
5	Project World Tools Foundation		1	EUTF Project	
4	European Union				

Fig 10: Assisted Voluntary Return, 2021



REINTEGRATION SUPPORT

Safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration are an indispensable part of a comprehensive approach to migration management. Assisted voluntary return (AVRR) programmes aim to support migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host or transit countries and wish to return to their countries of origin. The main beneficiaries of IOM's return and reintegration assistance are stranded migrants in host or transit countries, irregular migrants, regular migrants, and migrants in vulnerable situations, such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children, or migrants with health-related needs. IOM also provides pre-departure assistance as well as reception and reintegration support to migrants whose return has been organised by other actors. IOM views reintegration to be sustainable when "returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity".

Below are some of the projects that IOM assisted returned migrants with, in order to promote their sustainable reintegration.

Reintegration Support Project			TOTAL
Poultry Project	6	2	8
Grocery Store	-	1	1
Training -Solar Installation	1	-	1
LP Gas Equipment Resell	1	-	1
Printing and Laundry Services	1	-	1
Housing	2	1	3
Welding Workshop	1	-	1
	12	4	16

Fig 11: Reintegration Support Projects in 2021

DEPARTURES AND RESETTLEMENTS

Resettlement is an international protection tool which meets the specific needs of refugees and other vulnerable persons of concern. Resettlement is also a durable solution for refugees as well as a demonstration of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing with those countries hosting large numbers of refugees. It gives a chance to begin life anew to many who would otherwise have neither home nor country to call their own.

IOM provides resettlement support which broadly falls under five areas:

- Facilitating selection missions and visa processing
- Providing pre-departure health activities
- Carrying out pre-departure orientation sessions
- Providing post-arrival integration support
- Implementing movement management and travel operations

In 2021 IOM facilitated and supported the departure and resettlement of **379** migrants, **117** of these were refugees.

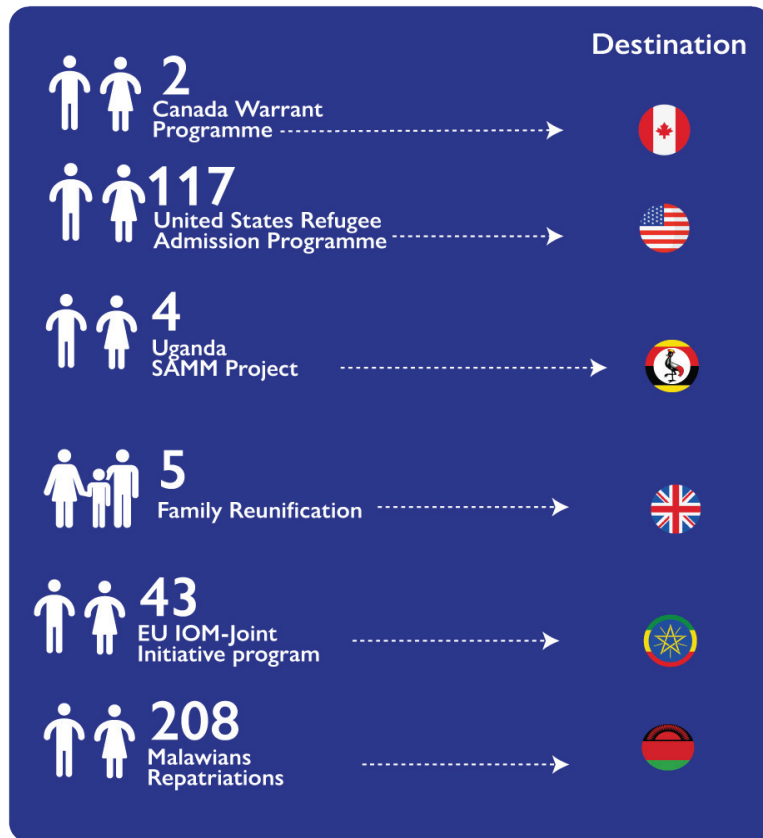


Fig 12: Departures and Resettlements in 2021

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

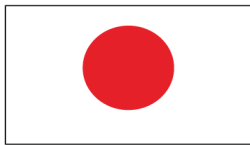
The Movements/Operations Unit provides document verification services for the United Kingdom Visa and Immigration (UKVI) through site visits to issuing authorities. In 2021, IOM successfully completed verification for 41 documents through the Central registry and the verification reports have been shared with the UK Visa Immigration.



IOM'S WORK IN ZIMBABWE IS SUPPORTED BY



Ambasáid na hÉireann
Embassy of Ireland
Посолство на Ирландия



From
the People of Japan



ACRONYMS

AHC	Australian High Commission	GBV	Gender Based Violence
BCP	Border Crossing Point	GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
CA	Conservation Agriculture	HH	Households
CBP	Community-Based Planning	IBM	Integrated Border Management
CCA	Common Country Analysis	ICBT	Informal Cross Border Traders
CCCM	Camp Coordination Camp Management	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
CCCW	Community Childcare Worker	ICRS	Information Counselling and Referral Services
CCE	Community Capacity Enhancement	IDP	Internally Displaced Persons/Populations
CDC	Centre for Disease Control	IEC	Information Education and Communication
CFHD	Civic Forum on Human Development	IFHP	Interim Federal Health Programme
CFP	Community Focal Persons	IIDF	International Institute for Development Facilitation
CNSG	Climate Smart Nutrition Garden	IMCM	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migration
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019	IOM	International Organization for Migration
CSU	Counselling Services Unit	IP	Implementing Partner
DCP	Department of Civil Protection	MDA	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
DCPC	District Civil Protection Coordinator	MGI	Migration Governance Indicators
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	MHRC	Mobile Human Rights Clinic
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	MHU	Migration Health Unit
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework
EU	European Union	MIHR	Matabeleland Human Institute for Human Rights
EUTF	EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa		
FGD	Focus Group Discussions		
FM	Flow Monitoring		
FMP	Flow Monitoring Points		

ACRONYMS

MMR	Measles Mumps Rubella Vaccine	UN	United Nations
MRC	Migrant Resource Centres	UNCAT	United Nations Convention against Torture
NFI	Non-Food Item		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	UNGA	United National General Assembly
NLMP	National Labour Migration Policy	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
NRM	National Referral Mechanism for Vulnerable Migrants	UK	United Kingdom
PDC	Provincial Development Coordinator	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework 2022-2026
PDI	Partnership for Development Institute		
PEA	Private Employment Agencies	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
PME	Participatory Mapping Exercise	USA	United States of America
PMM	Population Mobility Mapping	USRAP	United States Refugee Admissions Program
PoE	Points of Entry		
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	VHW	Village Health Worker
PRM	US State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration	VoT	Victims of Trafficking
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
		ZHLDT	Zimbabwe Humanitarian Livelihoods Development Trust
PWD	Persons with Disabilities	ZHRC	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement	ZIMRIGHTS	Zimbabwe Human Rights Association
		ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
SAMM	Southern Africa Migration Management Project	ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency
		ZIRP	Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	ZLHR	Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights
TB	Tuberculosis	ZPP	Zimbabwe Peace Project
TiP	Trafficking in Persons	ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police
UKTBDP	United Kingdom TB Detection Programme	ZUPCO	Zimbabwe United Passenger Company
UKVI	United Kingdom Visa and Immigration		







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