



IOM Zambia Country Office
ANNUAL REPORT
2020



International Organization for Migration

Zambia Country Office

Rhodes Park Plot No. 4626

Mwaimwena Road

Lusaka, Zambia

T: +260 1 25 38 56 | Email | iomlusaka@iom.int |

| Website: www.iom.int/countries/zambia |

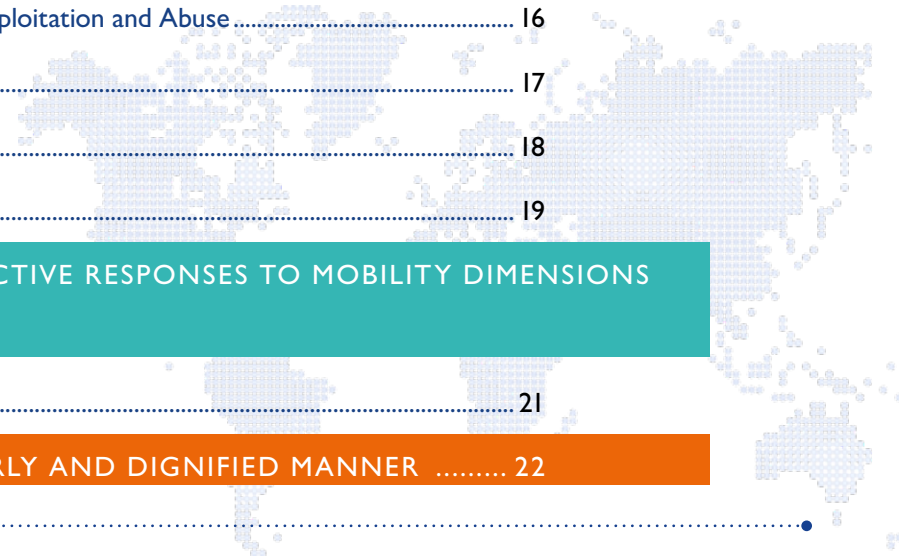
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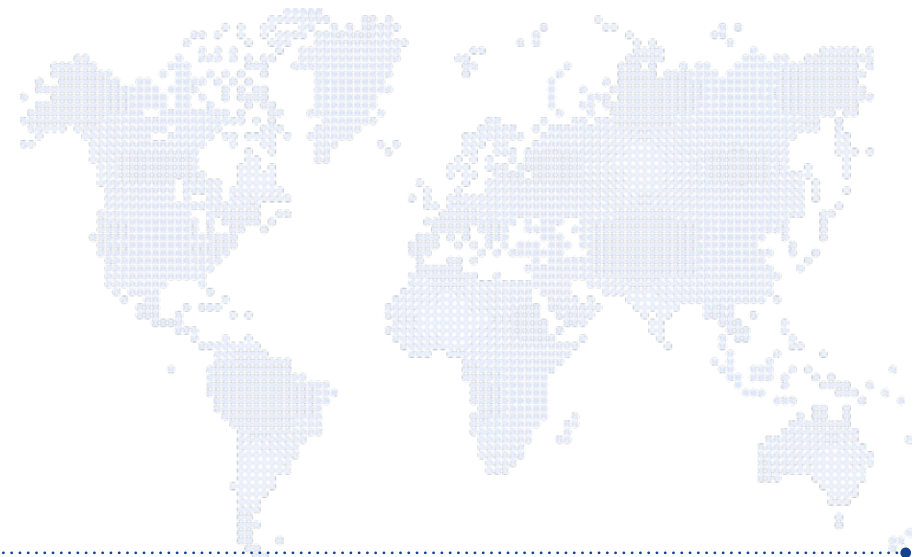


SRHR-HIV KNB Project Community Office , Chadiza Urban Clinic © IOM 2020

7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
AVR	Assisted Voluntary Return
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
AYP	Adolescents and young people
BIA	Best Interests Assessment
BID	Best Interests Determination
COVID-19	Corona Virus
DDDC	District Disaster Management Committee
FCDO	United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GBV	Gender-based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Traders
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MiGOF	IOM Migration Governance Framework
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
OSC	One-Stop Centre
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Committee
PoE	Points of Entries
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment



RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TiP	Trafficking in Persons
VoT	Victims of Trafficking
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency



Migration has become an increasingly sensitive and often polarizing topic in societies around the globe. Thus, the scale, scope and complexity of international migration have catapulted it to be one of the key policy agendas at a global, regional and national agendas.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) recognizes the positive contribution of migration to inclusive growth and sustainable development. International migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance to the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. Our work revolves around ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration with full respect to migrants' rights and the humane treatment of all categories of migrants regardless of migration status, age, and gender. We also work towards strengthening the resilience of migrant host communities. We underscore in the protection of vulnerable and stranded migrants to exercise the choice to return to their country of origin by facilitating and providing relevant assistance for their dignified and safe return.

Strong partnerships and coordination are key to our delivery through a whole of society and whole of government approach.

We recognise that migration governance is one of the priorities for the Government as articulated in the 7th National Development Plan. As a related agency of the United Nations System in Zambia on migration, we work relentlessly in order to harness the benefits of migration such as productive labour migration which fills key gaps in the labour market, alleviation of poverty, migrant remittances, diaspora investments, wealth and skills transfer, cultural diversity, among others. On the other hand, we work towards countering negative effects of migration such as insecurity, migrant smuggling and human trafficking and discrimination among others.

The year 2020 was one in which the central role of migration as a key social and health determinant was brought to the fore. The COVID 19 pandemic which started in one country rapidly spread globally within a period of about three months and underlined how more attention needs to be put on migration within the global health security agenda. IOM Zambia worked closely with state and non-state actors to respond to the mobility dimensions of this pandemic. Despite the difficult operating environment, I am pleased to present a snapshot of what we have been able to accomplish in support of our overall mission of well-managed migration for the benefit of all.

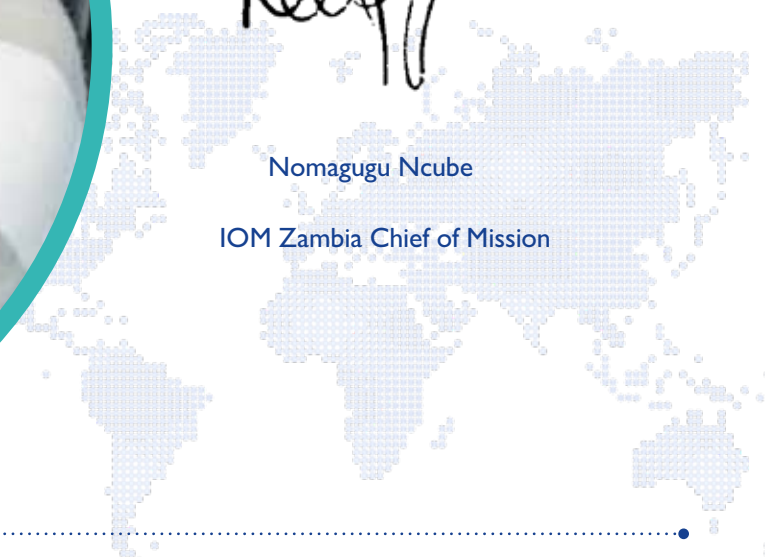
I now invite you to the highlights of our work in 2020.

Happy Reading!



Nomagugu Ncube

IOM Zambia Chief of Mission



IOM joined the United Nations system in September 2016 as a related organization, leading IOM to become the UN Migration Agency. As part of the UN, IOM is bound by the decisions related to UNDS reforms, including those set out in the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF). IOM has a responsibility to adapt to this way of work and provide leadership in making the link between migration and sustainable development, particularly in line with its responsibilities as Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration and its Secretariat. This linkage on migration and sustainable development is of great significance in framing IOM's work, leveraging on the Cooperation Framework and in the spirit of Delivering as One (DaO). As part of the UN DaO, IOM convenes the UN Leave No One Behind Theme Group, Disability Inclusion Working Group and the UN Network on Migration Working Group whose aims are to ensure no persons are left behind in the UN and national government agenda as well as ensure meaningful mainstreaming of disability inclusion and migration.

IOM has had a presence in Zambia since 1990 and became an IOM Member State two years later in May 1992. The IOM Zambia office falls under the auspices of the IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa. With its base in Lusaka, IOM Zambia implements migration governance programmes countrywide. IOM Zambia employs a comprehensive approach to programming through multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder engagements and interventions, addressing issues that impact migrants and migration affected communities at the individual, community, national and structural/ policy levels. IOM Zambia's programming follows a human rights-based, gender-sensitive and participatory approach.

The IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa provides strategic and programmatic guidance, as well as administrative and technical support to IOM Zambia. The United Nations in Zambia is a 'Delivering as One' country and supports the Government and people of and in Zambia in their efforts to realize the long-term national Vision 2030. It reflects the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the principle of Leaving No-one Behind. As part of 'Delivering as One', the UN Country Team in Zambia operates through the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF 2016-2022). The three priorities for the UNSDPF are inclusive social development; environmentally sustainable economic development; and governance and participation, all of which reflect the priorities of IOM in Zambia. IOM Zambia contributes to the delivery of the Government of Zambia's Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) through alignment of its programmes to the national priorities.

IOM Zambia is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits individuals and society alike and recognises migration as the new constant. IOM's vision is for a world in which migrants move as a matter of genuine choice and not as a desperate necessity, in which the rights of migrants are protected throughout their migratory cycle, and in which migration is a well-governed and enabler of development, for the benefit of all, and leaving no one behind.

In view of the above, this publication presents highlights of the work of IOM Zambia for the year 2020 aligned to the IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) and the IOM Zambia Country Strategy 2019 - 2022.

The work of IOM revolves around ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of mixed migrants regardless of migration status and drivers of migration. We also work towards strengthening the resilience and social cohesion of communities hosting migrants. Our work underlines the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship at their own choice. At the center of the 2030 Agenda is the principle of inclusivity; with a pledge to "leave no one behind" and endeavours to reach the furthest behind first. Migrants and migration must be considered in all aspects of implementing the SDGs and targets.

Three Strategic Pillars under the IOM Zambia Country Strategy (2019-2022)



Advance Socio-Economic Wellbeing of Migrants and Society



Good Migration Governance Based on Effective Responses to the Mobility Dimensions



Migration Takes Place in a Safe, Orderly and Dignified Manner





60 Service providers trained on multi-sectoral response to GBV case management.



2 GBV One Stop Centres established in the Local Integration Settlements



237 Finland



86 Ethiopia



80 United States of America



29 Sweden



3 Australia



3 Norway



1 Canada

Number of Refugees Moved for Durable Solutions by Destination Countries

439

Number of total migrants moved



179 females



260 males

23

Victims of Trafficking assisted with reintegration

19 females

4 males

1,228

Referrals for SRHR-HIV



86

Assisted Voluntary Returnees



8

Assisted Voluntary Returnees & Reintegration



350,000

People reached with information on Trafficking in Persons through broadcast media including, SMS, radio and television programmes



420

Border officials trained on COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control measures to facilitate safe trade and mobility



DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

Poverty, lack of opportunities, education, or other basic services, are some of the factors that can push individuals to migrate. Those who are pushed to migrate – unlike those who choose to migrate – may be more likely to do so under undesirable circumstances, which in turn can have negative effects on the migrants themselves, as well as for communities of origin, transit, and destination (IOM, 2016). Returning migrants or diaspora members bring knowledge and skills transfer to communities, which can foster higher productivity, more innovation and other positive impacts. Migrant and diaspora entrepreneurship creates employment, and can lead to greater industrialization, innovation and trade. SDG targets 8.9, 9.2, 12.B, 17.3, 17.5, 17.13, 17.16, 17.17, and 17.18 reference migrants in development partnerships. In 2020, IOM Zambia had engagements with the Government of the Republic of Zambia on several issues relating to Zambian diaspora. These included diaspora mapping, support to integrate diaspora related issues into existing policies and laws and enhancing communication with diaspora.



IOM Zambia supported the establishment of a diaspora website to facilitate continuous engagement, information sharing and communication between the Government and the Zambian diaspora.



IOM developed two training manuals one for the users and one for the administrators. Building capacity of focal points from eight line ministries including Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Education, Health, Agriculture, Tourism, Commerce, Trade and Industry, diaspora desk officers, training a total of eleven participants.

Training workshop for Users and Focal Points from Selected Ministries in Chongwe IOM 2020



Remittances are a key contributor to national development in many economies. In order to understand this subject better, IOM and the Zambian Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs engaged with the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank to conduct a national remittances study. The partnership between IOM Zambia and the Government has made steady progress towards realizing the objective of continuous communication and engagement between the Government and the Zambian diaspora through convening of virtual Town Hall meetings between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, missions abroad and diaspora populations. Furthermore, IOM continued to support the development of the Guidelines and procedures for the Acquisition of National Identity Documents by Zambians in the Diaspora. Following the review of the Guidelines and Procedures for the acquisition of the Dual Citizenship and National Identity, the project will also support the adoption of the guidelines in the coming year 2021.

3 IOM facilitated three trainings workshops on information gathering, User and Technical/administration of the web portal to support the operationalization of the national diaspora policy. The web portal will go live in early 2021.



IOM Zambia supported the establishment of a Diaspora Coordination Desk which is housed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



LABOUR MIGRATION

Zambia has a long history of labour migration as a migrant-sending and receiving country. Labour migration to and from Zambia is influenced by a combination of push and pull factors. The main push factor is unemployment while the pull factors include higher salaries, better career prospects, skills development opportunities and a higher standard of living in other countries.

Noting the importance of labour migration as reflected in SDGs targets 8.5, 8.7 and 8.8 relating to respecting, protecting, and upholding labour migrants' rights, IOM Zambia has had an engagement with the Government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) on several issues.

The central focus of the engagement has been around the development of bi- or multilateral agreements and schemes on social protection and portability of social security benefits; development of labour policies; improvements of institutional set-up; advocacy and awareness-raising, and strengthening labour migration data collection.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



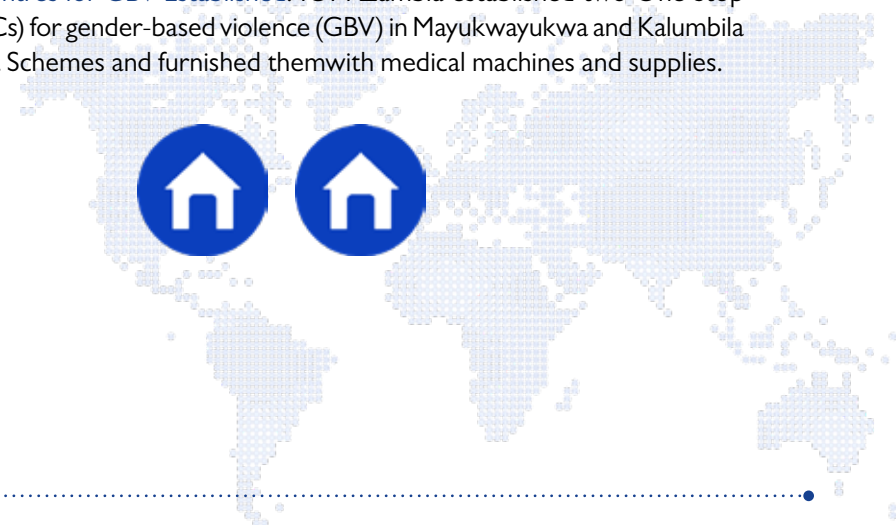
PROMOTING SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is committed towards improving the lives and rights of former refugees living in Zambia. This is through facilitating and supporting local integration of eligible former refugees from Angola and Rwanda, promotion of self-reliance, enhancing favourable measures for former refugees to access work and engage in income generating activities, promoting social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between the former refugees and host communities as well as strengthening protection systems for both.

IOM supported the printing and dissemination of the revised medico-legal form 32B to enable the implementation of this revised legal provision. Training on the application of this form will be conducted in 2021.

Information, education and communication activities were conducted in the resettlement areas using a multimedia mix including billboards in strategic locations, education through sports, video shows, awareness campaigns through drama and community meetings to raise awareness on various topical issues such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV), child marriage, human trafficking, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), HIV and prevention and management of COVID-19 amongst the communities.

2 One-Stop Centres for GBV Established: IOM Zambia established two One Stop Centres (OSCs) for gender-based violence (GBV) in Mayukwayukwa and Kalumbila Resettlement Schemes and furnished them with medical machines and supplies.

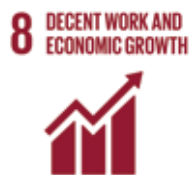
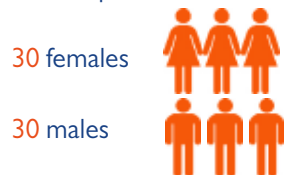


A multi-disciplinary training of service providers at the two facilities (Shibanga and Brave Heart Clinics) was conducted in February 2020. The training was facilitated by nationally certified trainers from the Ministry of Health and 60 service providers (Nurses, Clinical Officers, Magistrates, Social Welfare Officers, Zambia Police Service, Community Leaders, Teachers and women-led community structures) from each OSC were trained in multi-sectoral response to GBV case management.

The establishment of the OSC has improved access to GBV services for communities in these locations, contributing to enhanced management of cases, especially for cases of sexual violence where response time is critical.

60

Service providers were trained



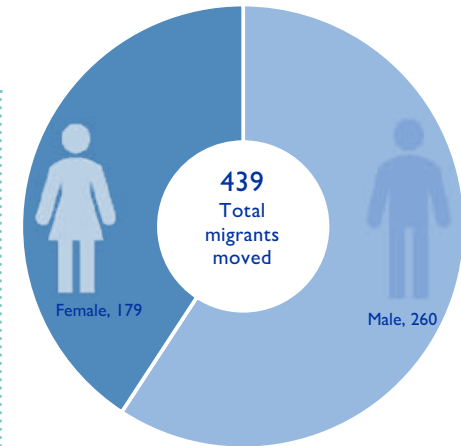
IOM empowerment to victims of trafficking and their families © IOM 2020



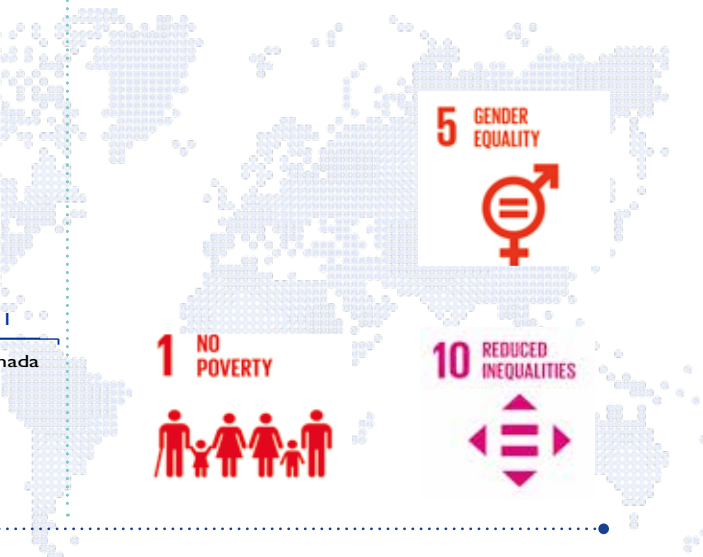
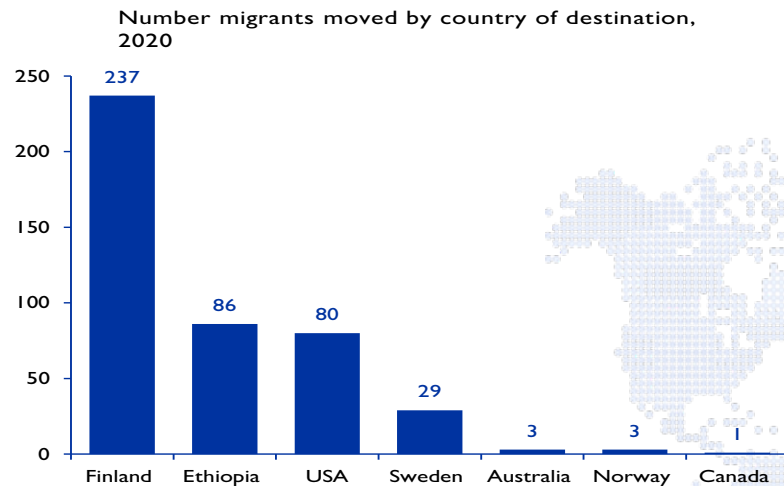
In SDGs targets 1.3, 5.5 and 10.4, migrants should have access to and be included in social protection coverage and policies.

In the reporting period, IOM Zambia provided several services to vulnerable migrants including victims of trafficking. These services include but not limited to Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR), Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration AVRR), assistance to vulnerable Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) and stranded migrants including returning Zambians, provision of COVID-19 items to migrants, donation of personal protective equipment (PPEs) to shelters that are providing protection assistance to migrants, access to healthcare and provision of food.

IOM provided the following forms of assistance:



IOM empowerment to victims of trafficking and their families © IOM 2020





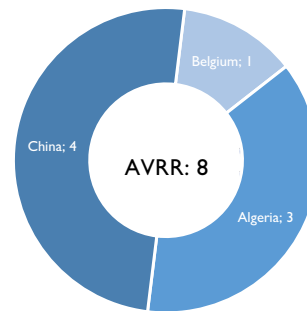
Ethiopian nationals assisted to return to their home country © IOM 2020

The genesis of COVID-19 cases in Zambia has led to an increasing number of stranded migrants being referred to IOM Zambia for assistance due to travel and other restrictions put in place to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. Many migrants have become destitute, having lost their means of support or income and unable to meet their basic needs or having lost access to safe shelter and others trapped in trafficking situations.

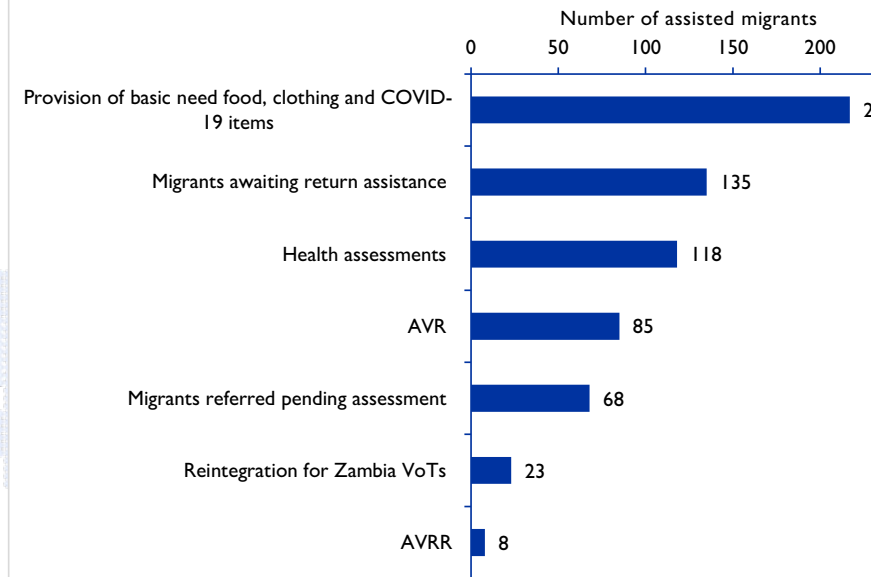
86 Assisted Voluntary Return: Zambians stranded in other countries such as China, Belgium, Namibia and Algeria were assisted with AVRR and AVR. In addition, there were stranded migrants in Zambia from countries such as Benin and Rwanda that were referred to IOM Zambia by various Government institutions for AVRR assistance. In the reporting period, 2,017 Ethiopian victims or potential victims of trafficking (VoTs) were identified and referred to IOM by the Zambia Police, Department of Immigration and the Department of Social Welfare for protection and repatriation assistance.



AVRR assistance by host country



Provision of basic need food, clothing and COVID-19 items



Zambia is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in persons. Human trafficking primarily affects women and children who are trafficked for the purposes of forced labour, including forced domestic work, as well as sexual exploitation. Many Zambian child laborers, particularly those in the agriculture, domestic service, and fishing sectors, are also victims of human trafficking, including internal human trafficking. In contributing to achieving SDGs targets 5.2, 8.7, and 16.2; IOM Zambia works towards combating all types of trafficking and exploitation; and addressing trafficking and exploitation of women and children.

IOM Zambia has been supporting the Government of Zambia to Strengthen National Response to Human Trafficking through building capacity of front line officers, counselors from identified helplines, law enforcement and civil society organizations using the National Referral Mechanisms and profiling/ screening form, which are used to help with the identification and referral of vulnerable migrants including victims of trafficking to appropriate services.

Zambia experienced a six months closure of schools which resulted in the disruption of learning for more than 4.4 million children and adolescents. College students were also vulnerable to recruitment as campuses around the country closed due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The COVID-19 pandemic created more favourable conditions for traffickers by exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities and creating new ones as well as pushing people caught up in difficult economic circumstances into risky and exploitative situations. Additionally, service provider organizations faced extraordinary challenges given staffing shortages, social distancing regulations, and lockdowns as well as funding deficiencies. Technical and financial support for improvements was provided to shelters in Zambia to ensure they meet the minimum standards of care for the protection of victims of trafficking, including safety, security and rehabilitation of shelters. One shelter was refurbished and handed over to the Department of Social Welfare to provide safe space to VOTs and other vulnerable persons.

228 Migrants identified

2 women 

116 men 

110 boys 

23 Victims of trafficking assisted with reintegration

12 women 

7 girls 

4 boys 

350,000

People reached with information on trafficking in persons through channels like billboard, SMS, radio and television programmes

14 VoTs Accommodated 

118 Health Assessments 

217 Received PPE donations 

149 Received Psychosocial Support 



IOM promotes and works towards ensuring that migrants are included in universal health coverage. In the SDGs, there are 14 targets (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.b, 3.c, 3.d, 5.6, 8.7, 8.8, 10.7, 10.c) which have cross-cutting connection with migration and health. IOM's Migration Health programmes address the health needs of individual migrants as well as the public health needs of transit and host communities by assisting governmental and nongovernmental partners in the development and implementation of relevant policies and programmes.



58,355

Reached with health education services, among them were migrants, AYPs, Sex Workers and the host community.



16,955

Female host community members



18,842

Male host community members



19,467

Migrants reached



Female host community members

9,536

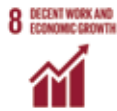


Male host community members

9,931

3,091

Female sex workers reached



Youth-friendly spaces established and functional at health facilities and accessed by the key populations

53



5



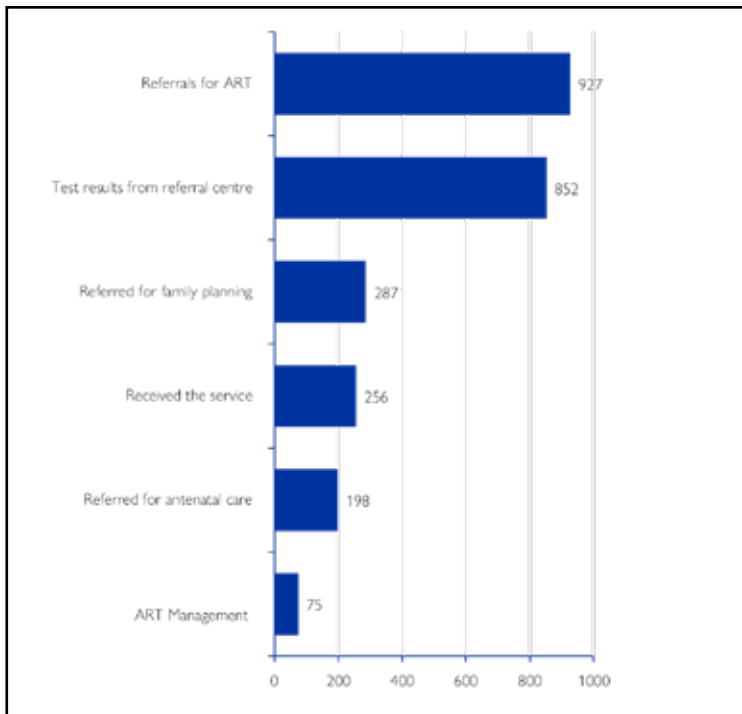
Community Information Hubs established, strengthened and functional



Change Agent conducting Community Awareness raising on SRHR-HIV and COVID19 preparedness. © IOM 2020.

IOM works with state and non-state actors to promote the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of migrants and migration affected communities to ensure they effectively contribute to the economic, social and cultural development of not just themselves but that of their communities and countries of origin, transit and destination.

The sexual and reproductive health and rights – HIV knows no borders (SRHR – HIV KNB) is a regional project implemented by a consortium comprising IOM, Save the Children and Witwatersrand School of Public Health aimed at improving sexual and reproductive health and HIV (SRH-HIV) outcomes amongst migrants, adolescents and young people (AYPs) and sex workers and host communities living in migration-affected communities in six countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region including Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia. In Zambia, the project is being implemented in Chipata, Chadiza and Katete districts of Eastern Province.



+ 813 Number of Health Assessments

440 373

✈ 83 Pre-embarkation Checks Conducted

42 41

💊 4

Migrants Observed on TB DoTs

🚑 1

Number of Migrants with medical conditions provided medical escort

240

Health and non-health service providers

120 health and 120 non-health trained in SRHR-HIV

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

5 GENDER EQUALITY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



303

Number of Individuals who Received Vaccinations



656

Number of Vaccine Doses Administered



1,278

Referrals for SRHR-HIV services

1,184 host community members

481 migrants

198 sex workers

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, TRANSITION AND RECOVERY

The second objective of the MiGOF calls for concerted efforts among the international community to prevent and prepare for crisis; support migrants, displaced persons and communities affected by crises in accordance with humanitarian principles; and promote durable solutions to end displacement. Addressing the root causes of crises and associated population mobility needs to be part of longer-term approaches towards recovery, transition and sustainable development (IOM, 2016). Migrants are integral part of the SDG targets 1.5, 11.5, 13.1 and 13.3 relating to disaster risk reduction and management, including on early warning systems.

IOM Zambia in partnership with Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU); Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDDC); District Disaster Management Committee (DDDC); Department of Resettlement; Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA); Ministry of Local Government and Housing engaged in migration, environment and climate change activities. In 2021, DMMU set up camps for population displaced due to floods, these were temporary shelter as they try to find permanent solution currently one camp which was running and it has since been closed.

The nature of engagement included awareness raising and communication; participation in related events; capacity building as well as inter-agency work – coordination and contributions to the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDGF), and the Common Country Analysis (CCA) among others. The capacity building trainings were targeted at national and sub national government officials, Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organization staff, the private sector, community leaders and the general communities.



Examination Room at the Shibanga OSC © IOM 2020



There is improved approach to addressing issues of internally displaced persons (IDPs) including protection, sanitation and reporting channels. In addition, there is improved preparedness and response to crisis which in turn helps to identify the early warning signs. In undertaking the crisis response activities, IOM Zambia mainstreamed protection in the following ways:

- Ensuring accountability to affected populations.
- Fostering participation and empowerment.
- Inclusion of disability in humanitarian action.
- Avoiding causing harm and prioritize safety and dignity.

118 People reached:

 Females: **29**

 Males: **89**



85% reported increased knowledge and skill immediately after capacity building

75% reported to have applied the acquired knowledge and skill 3-6 months after the capacity building



 **15,000**

Beneficiaries, former refugees in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements reached

Two community based disaster risk management committees were trained in Mansa district in Luapula Province and Mambwe district in Eastern Province.

 **12** Females
 **30** Males

Number of Satellite Disaster Management Committee members trained in Vubwi district in Eastern province

 **7** Females
 **24** Males



Reintegration activity to one of the beneficiaries in Shang'ombo district IOM 2020



2020 ACHIEVEMENTS - MIGRATION GOVERNANCE BASED ON EFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO MOBILITY DIMENSIONS

NATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY

Effective border management can help achieve a more balanced approach that enhances the country's national security, in compliance with international law, while also protecting the rights and reducing potential vulnerabilities of those crossing borders. Good border management therefore serves a dual purpose, that is, facilitating cross-border movements and maintaining national security (IOM, n.d). Adherence to international standards and respect for human rights forms the foundation to migration governance. To promote human mobility that is humane, regular and orderly for the benefit of migrants and the society; a comprehensive national migration governance framework is needed and should be tested against the principles and objective of the Migration Governance Framework (IOM, 2018). Our work in this respect is anchored on SDG target 10.7 which emphasizes on facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility by implementing planned and well-managed migration policies.

The policy development process was Government-led, bringing together all key government and quasi-government institutions with a stake in migration to made possible through three multi-sectoral policy drafting retreats which brought together sector line Ministries and government departments dealing on the different pillars of the policy.

169 Participants for the National Migration Policy: Validated draft Migration Policy and Implementation Plan

53 Females

116 Males

91 Participants who attended a series of meeting for drafting, provincial consultations, validation and strategic meetings on Human Trafficking and Smuggling



Migration Policy Provincial Validation with Lusaka, Eastern and Central Provinces IOM 2020



2020 ACHIEVEMENTS - MIGRATION TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND DIGNIFIED MANNER



Small-scale cross trader at Mwami Border © IOM 2020

CROSS BORDER TRADE AND HUMAN MOBILITY

COVID-19 has had far reaching consequences beyond the health sector including the disruption of small-scale cross border trade in Southern Africa. IOM received funding from the Government of the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) to implement an emergency response project to support the resumption of small scale cross border trade in four countries in Southern Africa, including Zambia. The objective of the project is to contribute to the protection of the health and economic rights of informal cross border traders (ICBTs) through the facilitation of continued safe trade during the COVID-19 pandemic.

420 Participants for the COVID 19 Infection Prevention Control Training among Border Officials

120 Females

300 Males

1 NO POVERTY



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



IOM's work on border management during the reporting period revolved around cross-border trade facilitation, technical support to the customs; and cross-border co-operation and information sharing. IOM continued stakeholder engagement, sharing challenges and good practices in the fight against COVID-19 with neighbouring countries. Strengthened cross border coordination and capacity building of border officials namely, Immigration, Customs, Police and Port Health officials to continue with border operations related to human mobility and trade facilitation within the context of public health guidelines amid COVID-19. The trainings were conducted in selected borders namely, Kasumbalesa, Nakonde, Chirundu and Kazungula, Mfuwe, Lusuntha, Mwami and Chanida Border Posts.

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

IOM supported Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) sensitization workshops in response to COVID-19 targeted Religious Leaders and Traditional Leaders in Chirundu, Kazungula and Nakonde Districts.

223 People reached



Training of Change Agents in COVID-19 Response

IOM supported trainings for Community Change Agents on COVID 19. The purpose of the training was to raise awareness and build the capacity of Change Agents in the COVID-19 Response to enable them to educate and inform their communities and peers on the same

85 People reached



Fish Traders Supported in times of COVID-19

IOM provided hygiene packages of COVID-19 prevention products for fish traders based at Chibolya Fish Market in Lusaka. The traders also received information, education and awareness on COVID-19, for self-prevention as well as how to continue to trade safely during the pandemic.

95 Hygiene Kits Distributed



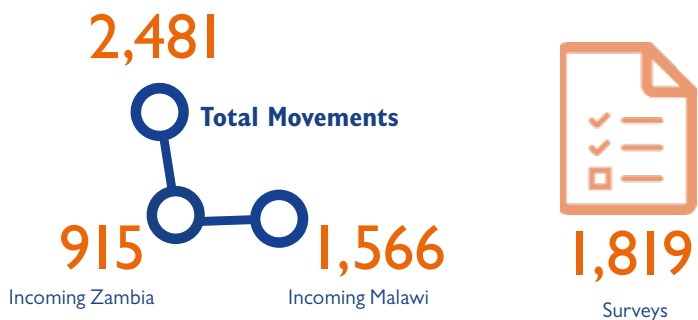
MIGRATION DATA

Flow Monitoring Assessment in Eastern Province

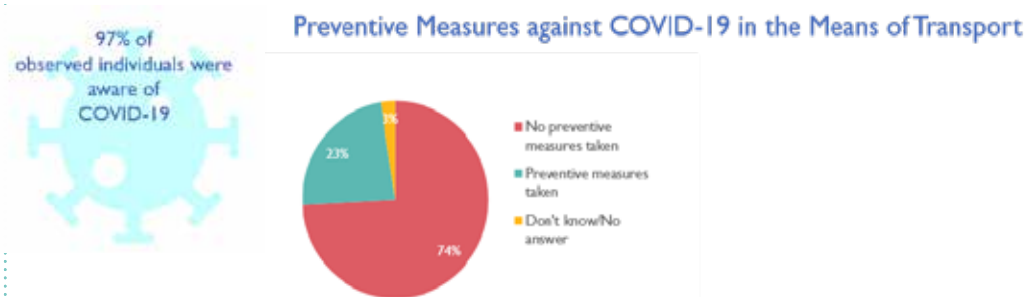
In response to the SADC Member States’ requests to improve capacities to collect and analyze migration-related data to develop policies based on evidence and to improve migration governance at the national and regional level, the IOM in close partnership with the governments, UN, and NGOs, established a pilot project to support the availability of data related to regional migratory movements and needs of individuals passing through key transit points in the Southern Africa Region. Flow Monitoring (FM) is one of the components of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), used to derive quantitative estimates of the flows and profiles of individuals crossing a transit point.

The purpose of FM is to collect data on movements and needs of groups of individuals, in line with governments needs and priorities, to identify the principal transit points and routes taken by migrants, and to define priority areas for migrant assistance along migration routes. It is envisaged as a complimentary tool to existing migration data in the region for further analysis of migration trends as well as needs and vulnerabilities of the migrant population. IOM conducted a FM pilot phase at the Zambia – Malawi corridor at the Mwami -Mchinji border area with data collection activities from October 26th to November 6th, 2020.

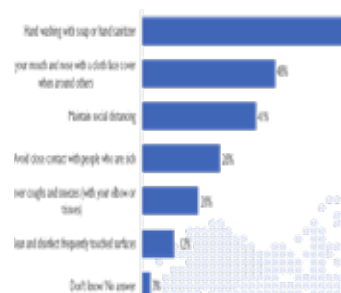
Flow Monitoring Points



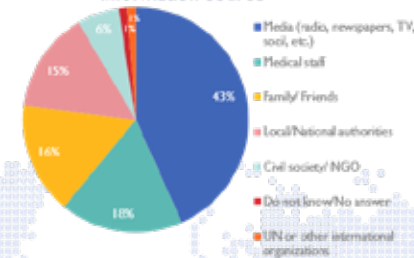
Flow Monitoring COVID-19 Findings



Self Preventive Measures Known to Mitigate the Risk of COVID-19



Information Source



Preventive measures included reduced number of passengers and compulsory mask wearing in the vehicle, vehicle disinfection, cleaning hands before stepping into vehicle, and awareness raising on COVID by driver or other actor before the journey.



GOOD PRACTICES

The development of Best Interests Assessment (BIA) and Best Interests Determination (BID) training materials for district panels.

The District Health Information Software mobile app (DHIS 2) has helped the project at different levels. At the facility level, the number of clients attaining completion rate has increased, client follow-ups have improved and the number of clients accessing health care services has increased, amount of time taken to screen the clients has drastically reduced as most information about the client's background and reasons for referral is already at the facility before he/ she gets there; at a community level, follow up has become easier as most of the data is stored on the phone, CAs are able to get instant feedback on the completed referrals and at beneficiary or client level, the levels of confidentiality attached to the referral and the high assurance of receiving service at the facility.



IOM ZAMBIA THANKS ITS DONORS AND PARTNERS



From
the People of Japan







Zambia Country Office

Rhodes Park Plot No. 4626

Mwaimwena Road

Lusaka, Zambia

T: +260 | 25 38 56 | Email | iomlusaka@iom.int |

| Website: www.iom.int/countries/zambia |

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