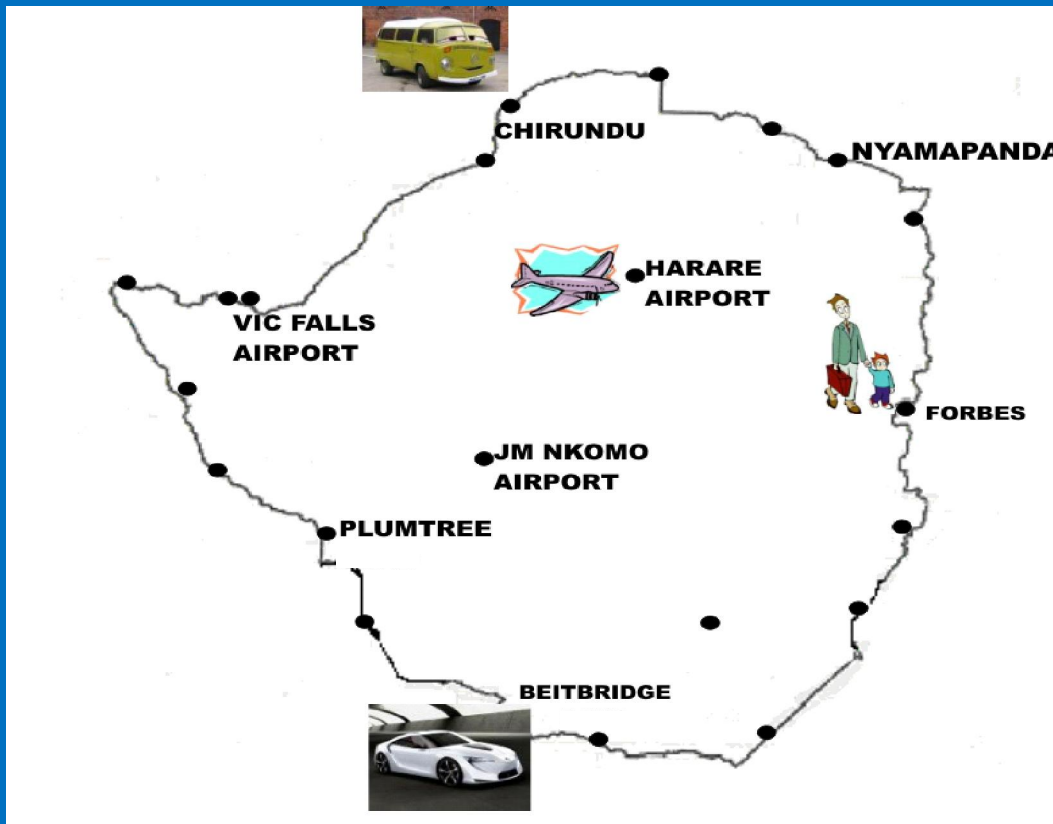


Migration in Zimbabwe A COUNTRY PROFILE 2010



June, 2012

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Acronyms

ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
BOP	Balance of Payment
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FPL	Food Poverty Datum Line
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	Gross Fertility Rate
GNU	Government of National Unity
ICDS	Inter-Censual Demographic Survey
IMT	International Migration and Tourism Statistics Section
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
MDU	Migration Development Unit
MEPPI	Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion
MHTE	Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
RBZ	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
STERP	Short-Term Emergency Recovery Programme
TCPL	Total Consumption Poverty Line
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
US	United States
USA	United States of America
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
ZimVac	Zimbabwe Vulnerability and Assessment Study
ZTA	Zimbabwe Tourism Authority

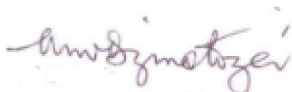
Foreword

The 2010 Zimbabwe Migration profile is the second publication of the migration and tourism annual data compiled by ZIMSTAT, the first one having been released in 2010 covering 2009. The compilation of this edition was done under the guidance of the Migration Statistics Committee which comprised the following institutions: Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion (Chair); Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Labour and Social Services; Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry; Ministry of Regional Integration and International Cooperation; Department of Immigration Control; Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe; Zimbabwe Tourism Authority; International Organisation for Migration; International Labour Organisation; United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees; University of Zimbabwe-Department of Geography and Environmental Studies; University of Zimbabwe-Department of Tourism Hospitality and Leisure Studies; University of Zimbabwe- Centre for Population Studies. See *Appendix 1* for the detailed list of nominees to the Committee. The Committee was consulted at various stages of the compilation process starting with data collection to the finalization of the Report.

The Profile is designed to act as a centralized source of all migration and tourism related data being produced by different institutions in the country for easy access to users. The purpose of this annual publication is to give users data on the status of migration and tourism in the country at the time of publication. The data can thus be used at national or sub-national level for policy formulation, planning and decision making, evaluation and research.

ZIMSTAT is taking every effort to ensure that all migration related information is included in the profile but the Agency is not receiving collaboration from some institutions as per their commitment during the December 2008 Stakeholder workshop. As such, the Profile still has some notable data gaps in the following areas; Zimbabwean students studying abroad, human trafficking, displaced populations, labour migrants, total number of Zimbabweans in the Diaspora, brain drain, remittances and domestic tourism.

I would like to extend acknowledgements and gratitude to the various institutions and individuals who made the production of this profile possible, through giving their valuable contributions during the Committee Meetings.



M. DZINOTIZEI
DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ZIMBABWE NATIONAL STATISTICS AGENCY

Executive Summary

According to the Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) 2008 the total population of Zimbabwe was between 12.2 to 12.4 million.

The economic situation prevailing in the country has been gradually improving since the signing of Global Political Agreement (GPA) in 2008 and the subsequent formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU) in the year 2009. The introduction of the use of the multi-currency system in 2009 has resulted in the stabilization of the macro-economic environment which have seen the annual inflation rate declining from a peak of 231 million percent in July 2008 to a single digit of 3.2 percent as at December 2010.

Improvement in the macro-economic environment have seen the number of immigrants coming to Zimbabwe steadily increasing from 478 in 2008 to 1 197 in 2010

The period 2008 to 2010 witnessed a general increase in the number of tourist arrivals. Tourist arrivals increased by 3 percent from 1 956 442 in 2008 to 2 016 264 in 2009. Figures for the year 2010 (2 238 165) show an 11 percent increase from 2009.

There were 4 437 refugees in Zimbabwe as at 31 December 2010. The majority of the refugees were from the Great Lakes region; the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (3 075), Rwanda (688) and Burundi (533). In 2010 there were 415 asylum-seekers of whom 306 were from the DRC.

During the year 2009, there were 785 foreign nationals who were given work permits by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to work as expatriates in either Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO's) or the private sector. Of this total number, 262 were working in the NGO's while 523 were in the private sector.

As from the year 2006, ZIMSTAT has not been able to provide disaggregated data on people leaving the country into various categories such as emigrants, departing residents and departing visitors due to none availability of exit cards at the country's border posts. An alternative method of using port returns was adopted and this method only captures the total number of exitors with no further disaggregation of the data possible. The number of persons exiting the country increased from 2 387 754 in 2009 to 2 718 743 in 2010.

During the past decade Zimbabwe has witnessed a growing number of day trippers to neighbouring countries such as South Africa and Botswana. The number of day trippers increased from 359 095 in 2008 to 1 077 743 in 2010.

Zimbabweans have for many years undertaken higher education studies abroad. During the 2010/2011 academic year, a total of 434 students were studying abroad on bilateral scholarships while 37 were on Government funded scholarships. The number of students under the Presidential scholarship could not be obtained at the time of writing the report.

Remittances can contribute to national development if harnessed into the national economy. Although some Zimbabweans staying in the diaspora continue to shun formal channels of transferring remittances back home, figures from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) have shown that the amount of remittances coming through the formal channel have been increasing during the period 2008 to 2010. Remittances (net) rose from USD76.0 million in 2008 to USD263.3 million in 2010. Travel receipts (net) also increased from USD85.2 million in 2008 to USD97.4 million in 2010.

Table of Indicators

	Indicator	Value		Source
		2009	2010	
	Economic			Consumer Price Index, Dec 2010 , ZIMSTAT
1	Month on month inflation rate		-0.4%	
2	Year on year inflation rate		3.2%	
3	Total Consumption Poverty Line (CPL) for one person		USD93.37	
4	Total Consumption Poverty Line (CPL) for 5 persons		USD466.85	
	Population			Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) 2008, ZIMSTAT
5	Total population		12.2 to 12.4 million	
6	Males		48.1%	
7	Females		51.1%	
8	Rate of natural increase (November 2007 to October 2008)		0.7%	
	Migration and Tourism			
9	Immigrants	569	1 197	International Migration and Tourism (IMT) 2010 report, ZIMSTAT
10	Tourist arrivals	2 016 264	2 238 165	Tourism Trends and Statistics 2010, Zimbabwe Tourism Authority (ZTA)
11	Refugees	3 826	4 437	Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2010
12	Asylum-seekers	643	415	Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2010
13	Expatriates	785		Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2010
14	Exitors	2 387 754	2 718 743	IMT 2010 report, ZIMSTAT
15	Day-trippers	455 921	1 077 743	IMT 2010 report, ZIMSTAT
16	Zimbabwean students studying abroad on bi-lateral scholarship		434	Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, 2010

Table of Indicators cont.

	Indicator	Value		Source
		2009	2010	
17	Zimbabwean students studying abroad on Government scholarship		36	Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, 2010
18	Zimbabwean students studying in the United States of America (USA)	1 159	1 135	Embassy of the US in Zimbabwe
19	Foreigners detained in Zimbabwe	65	377	Department of Immigration Control, 2010
20	Foreigners deported from Zimbabwe	71	190	Department of Immigration Control, 2010
21	Foreigners prosecuted in Zimbabwe	117	330	Department of Immigration Control, 2010
22	Zimbabweans repatriated from other countries	144 486	38 844	Department of Immigration Control, 2010
23	Remittances (Net)	US\$198.2 m	US\$263.3 m	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), 2010
24	Travel Receipts (Net)	US\$94.8 m	US\$97.4 m	RBZ, 2010
25	Diplomats Receipts (Net)	US\$20.3 m	US\$21.4 m	RBZ

Background

The idea of coming up with country migration profiles was first proposed by the European Commission in annex 8 to the Communication on Migration and Development in 2005. According to the text, globally migration profiles should aim to gather information on issues such as the labour market situation, unemployment rates, labour demand and supply and present skill shortages by sector and occupation, skills needs in the country, skills available in the diaspora, migration flows, incoming and outgoing financial flows linked with migration, including migrant remittances as well, gender aspects as well as those that relate to minors. However, the contents of any country profile should be customized to suit the needs of the migration stakeholders of that country. (International Organisation for Migration (IOM); 2005)

The reciprocal relationship between migration and development has raised interest among policy makers in Zimbabwe. There is now a greater awareness that development affects migration and migration influences development. Lack of migration data has in the past militated against the inclusion of migration issues within the various national and sectoral planning instruments such as the annual budget, the National Censuses and Surveys. (Migration and Tourism Sector Plan, 2011) According to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) User Enquiry Report of 2004, migration statistics is important for evidence based policy and decision making, managing service delivery and identifying research areas; are a basis for monitoring and evaluation of policy frameworks, a tool for accountability and assist in national, regional and international comparisons among other uses.

The past few years have seen a considerable evolution in the national response to migration, and in 2009, a Draft National Migration Management and Diaspora Policy was finalized and as of now it was read in Parliament for the first time and comments were made. This draft policy document represents a major step ahead in the direction of a comprehensive migration policy.

In December 2008, ZIMSTAT in conjunction with the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion with technical and financial assistance from IOM hosted the first Zimbabwe Migration Profile Stakeholder workshop whose objectives were to:

- contextualize the migration profile,
- adapt and adopt the Zimbabwe Migration Profile template, and
- introduce the concept to migration stakeholders.

In 2009, ZIMSTAT with technical and financial support from IOM held some consultative meetings with institutions producing migration statistics. The objectives of the meetings were to:

- find out data available at each institution,
- agree on methodology of data collection at the institution,
- discuss and propose the frequency of data collection, and
- establish how the data produced feeds into ZIMSTAT activities

Further in 2009, ZIMSTAT and the IOM signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which resulted in IOM donating office equipment and stationery to ZIMSTAT's International Migration

and Tourism Statistics Section. The MOU also resulted in the IOM hiring a consultant, who offered guidance to ZIMSTAT during the compilation of the 2009 Zimbabwe Migration Profile.

A Zimbabwe Migration Technical Stakeholder Workshop was held in Kadoma in 2009 with the aim of:

- discussing the draft 2009 migration profile and making recommendations,
- establishing and discussing how to fill in existing gaps on data in the migration profile,
- agreeing on a time frame for updating the Migration Profile, and
- identifying capacity building needs.

In January 2010, ZIMSTAT established the Migration Statistics Committee to advise on all matters related to migration. The Migration Statistics Committee is the one offering guidance to ZIMSTAT during the compilation of this profile.

In compiling the two profiles, the 2009 and the 2010, ZIMSTAT met several challenges and these include:

- Institutions failing to provide data which they had promised during the 2008 December stakeholder workshop as
- the data are scattered among different institutions,
- the methods of data collection and production are not standardized, and
- there are data gaps.

Major users of migration statistics in the country are policy makers and planners, research institutions, the private sector, Non Governmental Organisations (NGO's), international organizations, the media, academic institutions and individuals.

Chapter 1: Zimbabwe Economic and Population Indicators

1.1 Economic Indicators

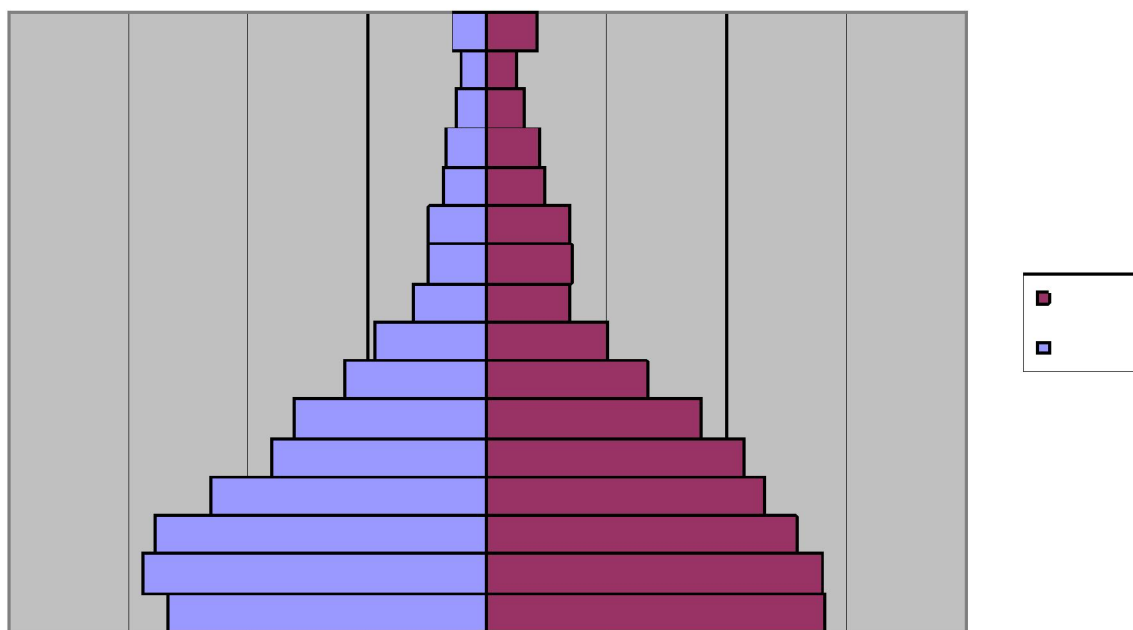
After the economic decline during the past decade due to the hyperinflationary environment which saw the annual inflation rate reaching a peak of 231 million percent and the month on month inflation rate of 2,600 percent in July 2008, the Zimbabwean economy is now experiencing growth since the signing of the Global Political Agreement in September 2008 and the subsequent formation of the Government of National Unity in the year 2009.

According to the ZIMSTAT National Accounts Statistics, the contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the various sectors of the economy increased from 2009 to 2010. Agriculture remains the main source of livelihood for many Zimbabweans, (Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVac), 2010). As of the year 2010, the contribution of Agriculture to GDP was 14.1 percent, a slight decline from 15 percent in 2009. The Manufacturing sector contributed 13.4 percent to GDP in 2010 again showing a slight decline from 14 percent in 2009. The contribution to GDP of the Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants Sector increased from 10 percent in 2009 to 11.7 percent in 2010 and this could be attributed to the increase in the number of tourist arrivals from 2 016 264 in 2009 to 2 238 165 in 2010. Overall the economy has been performing better than in the last few years, the introduction of the multi-currency system coupled with the decline of inflation to single digit level with the current annual and month on month inflation rates being at 3.2 percent and (-0.4 percent), respectively as of the month of December 2010 has induced competitiveness in most of the sectors of the economy. However the Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL) for one and five persons was \$93.37 and \$466.85, respectively, as of December 2010.

1.2 Zimbabwe Population Indicators

1.2.1 Population Size

According to the 2008 Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS), the population of Zimbabwe was between 12.2 and 12.4 million in that year. *Figure 1.1* depicts the distribution of the population by age group and sex. The proportion of male and female population was 48 and 52 percent respectively. See *Table 1.1*. This resulted in a sex ratio of 93 males per 100 females. The urban/rural distribution was 29 percent, and 71 percent respectively, implying a continued dominance of people staying in the rural areas. The ICDS used a de-facto approach where individuals are enumerated at places where they are at the time of enumeration.



Source: CSO, 2008

Table 1.1: Percent Composition of Population by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS), 2008

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
0 - 4	48.7	51.3	13.6	94.8
5 - 9	50.8	49.2	14.2	103.1
10 - 14	51.8	48.2	13.3	107.6
15 - 19	49.9	50.1	11.5	99.6
20 - 24	45.7	54.3	9.8	84.3
25 - 29	47.5	52.5	8.5	90.6
30 - 34	47.3	52.7	6.3	89.7
35 - 39	48.4	51.6	4.8	93.7
40 - 44	47.6	52.4	3.3	90.8
45 - 49	40.8	59.2	3.0	68.9
50 - 54	40.9	59.1	2.9	69.2
55 - 59	42.8	57.2	2.1	74.7
60 - 64	44.0	56.0	1.9	78.7
65 - 69	45.3	54.7	1.5	82.7
70 - 74	47.0	53.0	1.2	88.7
75 +	41.7	58.3	1.8	71.4
Not Stated	40.4	59.6	0.1	67.7
Total	48.1	51.9	100.0	92.8

Table 1.2 shows the distribution of the population by province and sex. The sex ratios were less than 100 in all other provinces except for Mashonaland Central.

Table 1.2: Percent Distribution of Population by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2008

Province	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Manicaland	47.3	52.7	100.0	89.7
Mashonaland Central	50.2	49.8	100.0	100.6
Mashonaland East	49.0	51.0	100.0	96.1
Mashonaland West	49.7	50.3	100.0	98.8
Matabeleland North	47.6	52.4	100.0	90.7
Matabeleland South	46.7	53.3	100.0	87.5
Midlands	47.8	52.3	100.0	91.4
Masvingo	46.4	53.6	100.0	86.6
Harare	49.3	50.7	100.0	97.1
Bulawayo	46.8	53.2	100.0	88.0
Total	48.1	51.9	100.0	92.8

1.2.2 Citizenship

The distribution of the population by country of citizenship is presented in Table 1.3. It can be observed that the majority, around 98 percent, of the population in the country, was made up of Zimbabweans. Malawians and Mozambicans constituted the bulk of non-Zimbabweans who resided in the country.

Table 1.3: Distribution of the Total Population by Citizenship, Zimbabwe ICDS 2008

Country of Citizenship	Percent
Zimbabwe	97.5
Malawi	0.5
Mozambique	0.5
Zambia	0.2
Not Stated	1.2
Total	100.0

1.2.3 Rate of Natural Increase

Estimates of the rates of natural increase for the country and provinces are presented in Table 1.4. These rates were calculated from the crude birth and death rates which were obtained using the direct method. The crude birth and death rates were obtained by dividing the number of births and deaths, respectively, in the last twelve months as reported by the total population. Detailed discussions on the crude birth and death rates are presented in subsequent chapters on fertility and

mortality, respectively. The average rate of natural increase for the whole country was 0.7 percent for the period November 2007 to October 2008. Mashonaland Central, Manicaland and Masvingo with one percent each had the highest rates of natural increase. Midlands had the lowest rate of natural increase (0.1 percent).

This rate of natural increase is the difference between the level of fertility and mortality and does not take account of any growth due to migration.

Table 1.4: Crude Birth and Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2008

Province	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	Rate of Natural Increase
Manicaland	27.9	18.0	1.0
Mashonaland Central	23.2	12.6	1.1
Mashonaland East	24.1	21.0	0.3
Mashonaland West	26.7	19.9	0.7
Matabeleland North	26.8	22.8	0.4
Matabeleland South	24.7	19.5	0.5
Midlands	27.2	26.1	0.1
Masvingo	29.3	19.8	1.0
Harare	20.7	14.1	0.7
Bulawayo	20.2	15.5	0.5
Total	25.3	18.9	0.6

1.2.4 Highest Level of Education Completed

In Zimbabwe, 43 percent of the population age 3 years and above had completed secondary and above level of education. See *Table 1.5*. More females had completed primary education than males (23 percent compared to 20 percent) while more males (19 percent compared to 17) had completed secondary education and above.

Table 1.5: Population Age 3 Years and Above by Age Group, Sex and Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe ICDS 2008

Age Group	No Education		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
3 – 4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 – 9	0.0	0.0	30.1	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	0.0	0.0	29.3	25.0	7.6	6.4	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	30.0	30.3	0.4	1.4
20 - 24	0.0	0.0	5.8	6.5	17.4	20.4	10.8	16.3
25 - 29	0.0	21.1	5.0	5.5	14.7	16.4	20.0	22.0
30 - 34	33.3	0.0	3.6	5.0	10.8	11.1	14.9	15.9
35 - 39	0.0	10.5	2.5	4.0	8.1	7.4	18.3	15.5
40 - 44	0.0	5.3	2.0	3.8	4.9	3.4	12.4	9.8
45 - 49	0.0	15.8	2.8	4.6	2.4	2.0	8.7	7.3
50 - 54	0.0	26.3	3.9	5.0	1.6	1.1	4.5	3.8
55 - 59	33.3	0.0	3.2	3.6	0.8	0.5	3.0	2.3
60 - 64	0.0	10.5	3.0	3.0	0.8	0.4	2.0	2.3
65 - 69	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.1
70 - 74	33.3	0.0	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.9
75 +	0.0	5.3	2.4	2.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4
Not Stated	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	3	19	7 488	8 449	7 313	7 241	831	560

1.2.5 Literacy

For the 2008 ICDS, the population aged at least 15 years who had completed at least grade 3 was classified as literate. The literacy rate is, thus, the number of persons, who had completed at least grade 3 per 100 persons in a particular age category. From this definition, 90 percent of those age 15 years and above in the country were literate, as indicated in *Table 1.6*. Harare had the highest literacy rate among provinces of 97 percent and Matabeleland North had the lowest rate of 84 percent.

Table 1.6: Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2008

Province	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	94	88	90
Mashonaland Central	92	82	87
Mashonaland East	94	86	89
Masonaland West	93	85	89
Matabeleland North	89	80	84
Matabeleland South	91	83	87
Midlands	93	85	88
Masvingo	92	85	88
Harare	98	96	97
Bulawayo	97	96	96
Total	93	87	90

1.2.6 Crude Birth Rates (CBR)

This refers to the number of births per 1000 population in a given period, which is usually a year. It is obtained by dividing the number of births occurring in the year by the total population, multiplied by 1 000. The CBR for Zimbabwe estimated using the direct method, was 25 births per one thousand population. See *Table 1.7*.

Fertility levels at national level mask some important spatial, and at times, temporal variations in fertility within the country itself or among provinces. The level of fertility displayed at the national level is not uniform at lower levels as is indicated in *Table 1.7*. The CBRs ranged from 20 for Bulawayo to 29 for Masvingo.

The crude birth rate is affected by the sex and age structure of the population. For example, it is not every member of the population who is at the risk of child bearing. As a result, direct comparisons between populations with different sex-age structures can lead to wrong conclusions. Therefore, to overcome this limitation of lack of comparability, it is necessary to look beyond the crude measures of fertility to more specific measures.

1.2.7 General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the simplest fertility measure that tries to relate the births to the population, which is at risk of giving birth. It is defined as the number of births in a year per 1 000 women in childbearing ages, usually 15 to 49 years. As shown in *Table 1.7*, the GFR for Zimbabwe was 111 births per 1000 women of reproductive ages. The GFR was between 73 for Harare and 135 for Masvingo. This measure also has its limitations because the control for the age structure is only partial as there may be substantial differences in the age structure between population within the reproductive age ranges.

Table 1.7: Fertility Rates by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2008

Province	CBR	GFR	TFR
Manicaland	28	127	3.9
Mashonaland Central	23	116	3.5
Mashonaland East	24	109	3.0
Mashonaland West	27	119	3.4
Matabeleland North	27	125	3.8
Matabeleland South	25	121	3.8
Midlands	27	113	3.4
Masvingo	29	135	4.3
Harare	21	73	2.0
Bulawayo	20	77	2.5
Total	25	111	3.3

1.2.8 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) represents the average number of children a group of women would have by the end of their reproductive years if they had children according to a set of age specific fertility rates pertaining to a particular period. The rate is totally free of age and sex biases and therefore of great use in comparative analysis. The rate has a major limitation in that it assumes that women of different age groups undergo similar fertility experiences throughout their reproductive periods. The TFR for the country was about 3.3 declining from 3.6 obtained from the 2002 Population Census. From *Table 1.7*, it can be observed that Masvingo, Manicaland, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland Central had a high TFR of 4.

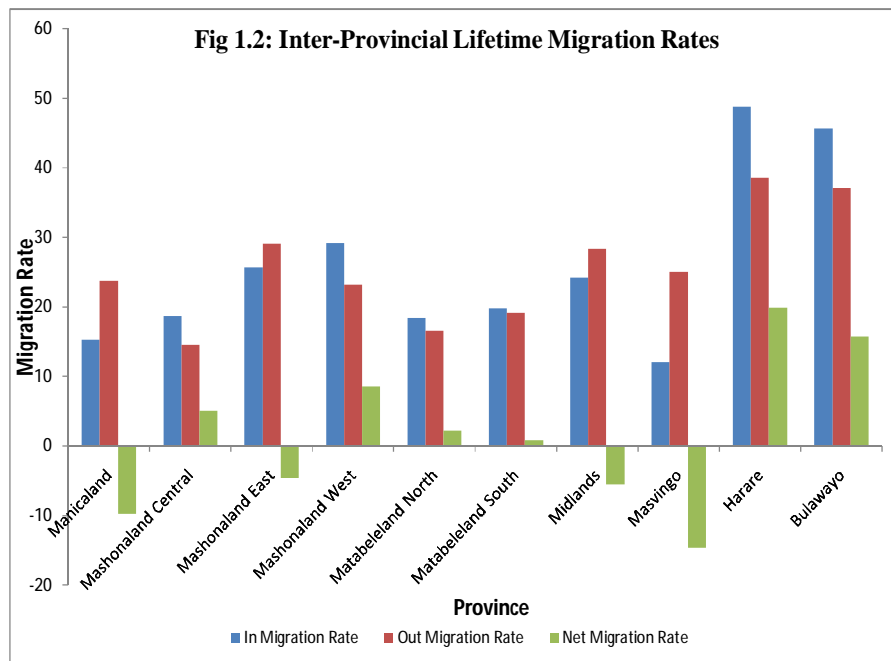
1.2.9 Inter-Provincial Migration

The lifetime in and out migration rates for each province are shown in *Table 1.8*. Masvingo had a relatively low rate of in-migration of 12 percent. In contrast, Harare exhibited the highest in-migration rate (49 percent), followed by Bulawayo with a rate of 46 percent. Manicaland's 24 percent out-migration rate is the percentage of the population born in that province who were lifetime out-migrants. It can also be noted that out-migration rates range from 15 percent for Mashonaland Central to 39 percent for Harare. It can be concluded that the largest net gainers of population were Bulawayo and Harare (16 and 20 percent, respectively). On the other hand, Masvingo experienced the largest relative loss of 15 percent followed by Manicaland (-10 percent) while Midlands (-6 percent) had the least loss of its population born in the province. Figure 1.2 depicts the inter-provincial migration rates.

Table 1.8: Inter-Provincial Lifetime Migration Rates, Zimbabwe 2008 ICDS

Province	In Migration Rate	Out Migration Rate	Net Migration Rate
Manicaland	15.3	23.7	-8.4
Mashonaland Central	18.7	14.5	4.2
Mashonaland East	25.7	29.1	-3.4
Mashonaland West	29.2	23.2	6.0
Matabeleland North	18.4	16.6	1.8
Matabeleland South	19.8	19.2	0.6
Midlands	24.2	28.4	-4.2
Masvingo	12.1	25.0	-12.9
Harare	48.8	38.6	10.2
Bulawayo	45.6	37.1	8.5

Source: CSO, 2008



Chapter 2: Migration Inflows

2.1 Immigration to Zimbabwe

Data on Immigration is collected from the Department of Immigration Control through their border control systems. ZIMSTAT is responsible for the compilation, processing and dissemination of the statistics through the monthly, quarterly, annual International Migration and Tourism Statistics reports and the Zimbabwe Migration Profile since 2009. *Table 2.1a* shows the total number of immigrants by country of last permanent residence for the years 2007 to 2010. The table shows that the number of immigrants increased steadily from 2008 (478) to 2010 (1 197). The largest number of immigrants during the year 2010 originated from Asia (590) followed by Africa (330). Among the European countries the majority (53) of the immigrants during the year 2010 were citizens of the United Kingdom. The information is also presented graphically in *Figure. 2.1a*.

Table 2.1b and *Figure. 2.1b* shows the number of immigrants by being economically active or not. The economically active are further disaggregated by sector of specialty. Of the 1 197 immigrants who came to Zimbabwe during the year 2010, 1 094 were economically active while 103 were economically inactive. The majority of the economically active immigrants across the years under review were in the services industry with the year 2010 having 439 immigrants in the industry.

Table 2.1a: Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence, 2007 - 2010.

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	2007	2008	2009	2010
AFRICA:	323	174	159	330
Botswana	8	2	0	5
Kenya	17	9	12	10
Malawi	31	17	8	11
Mozambique	74	88	47	174
South Africa	7	4	1	5
Tanzania	73	16	18	33
Zambia	28	13	40	21
Other	85	25	33	71
AMERICA:	39	40	74	97
Canada	5	1	2	6
United States	31	38	17	47
Other	3	1	55	44
ASIA:	259	190	246	590
India	79	15	53	65
Japan	2	4	0	0
Other	178	171	193	525
EUROPE:	110	72	88	150
Austria	2	2	0	0
Germany	11	3	11	14
Greece	0	1	1	2
Italy	6	0	6	2
Netherlands	6	3	8	10
Portugal	1	0	0	1
Republic of Ireland	3	5	0	8
United Kingdom	47	7	20	53
Other	34	51	42	60
OCEANIA:	5	2	2	14
Australia	3	2	1	12
New Zealand	2	0	1	2
Other	0	0	0	0
Not stated	16	0	0	16
GRAND TOTAL:	752	478	569	1 197

Source: ZIMSTAT, 2010

Figure 2.1a: Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence, 2007 - 2010.

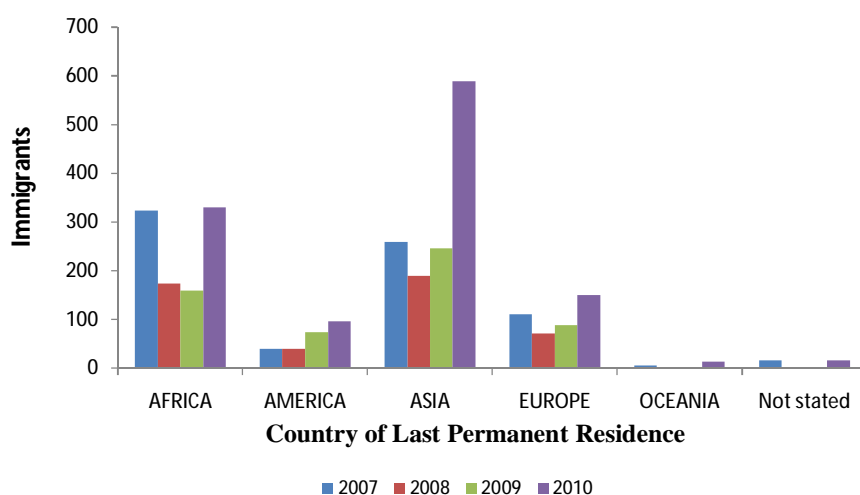


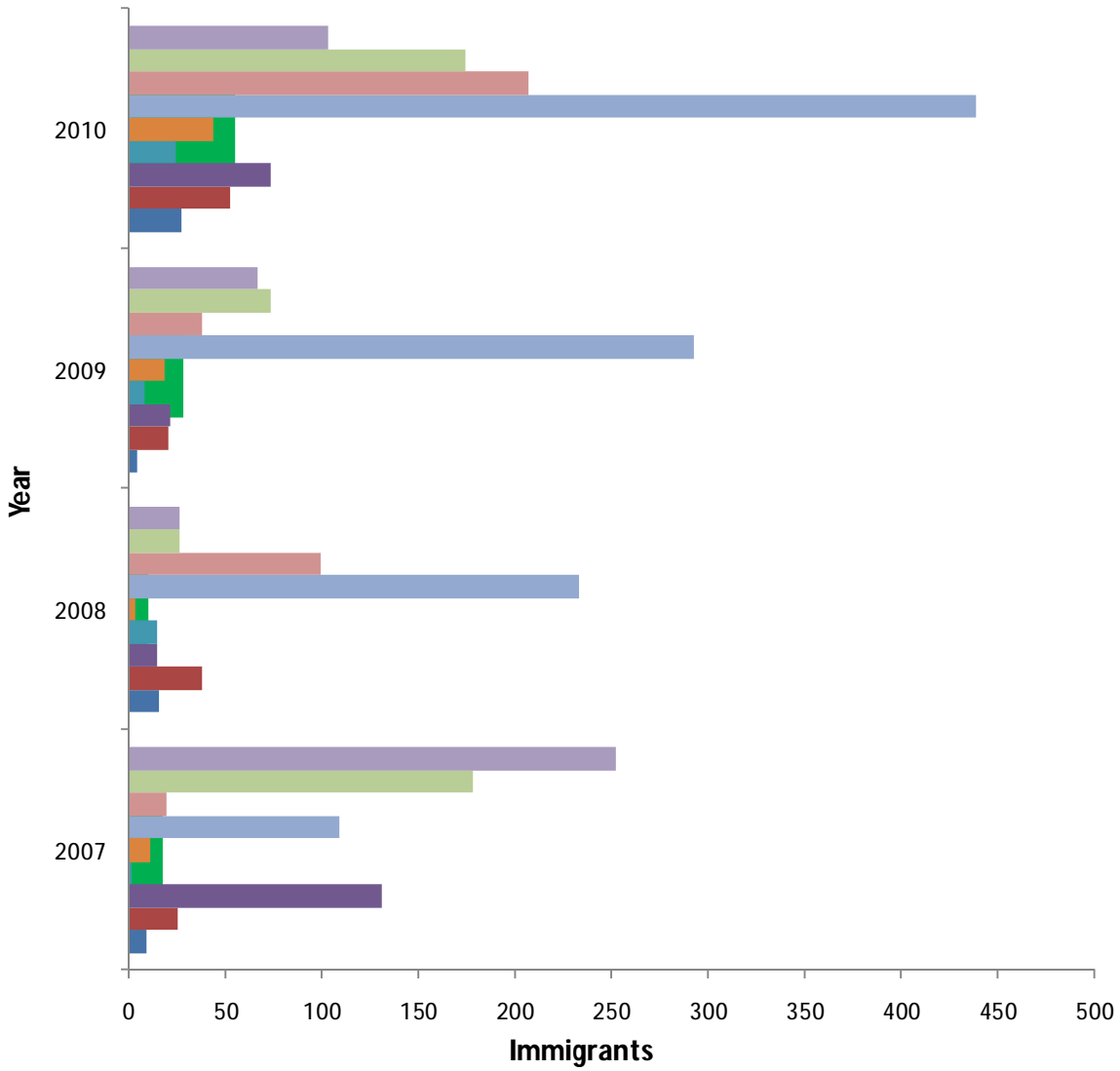
Table 2.1b: Immigrants by Industry and Sex, 2007 - 2010.

SECTOR	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture	9	15	4	27
Manufacturing	25	38	20	52
Construction	17	10	28	55
Distribution	131	14	21	73
Finance and Insurance	1	14	8	24
Transport and Communication	11	3	18	43
Services	109	233	293	439
Other	19	99	38	207
Undefined	178	26	73	174
Not Economically Active	252	26	66	103
Total	752	478	569	1 197

Source: ZIMSTAT, 2010

Note: Mining included in Agriculture.

Figure 2.1 (b): Immigrants by Industry



- Construction
- Other
- Finance and Insurance
- Agriculture
- Not Economically
- Services
- Distribution
- Undefined
- Transport and Communication
- Manufacturing

Source: ZIMSTAT, 2010
 Note: Mining included in Agriculture.

2.2 Tourist Arrivals

Table 2.2 and *Figure. 2.2* show tourist arrivals in Zimbabwe by country of origin for the year 2009 and 2010. In 2009 tourist arrivals were 2 016 264 indicating a 3 percent increase from the 2008 figure of 1 956 442. Of the 2 016 264 tourists received by Zimbabwe in 2009, Africa contributed 83 percent, Europe 8 percent, Asia 4 percent, the Americas 3 percent, Oceania 2 percent while the Middle East contributed less than 1 percent.

Despite Africa remaining the largest tourist source market for 2009, there were marked declines from individual countries such as South Africa, Mozambique, and Zambia. South Africa still remains the major source market in Africa with a market share of 54 percent.

In the American region, the United States of America (USA) remains the largest contributor of tourist arrivals with a market share of 75 percent. Although Canada's arrivals increased by 1 percent, the country's market share fell from 13 percent in 2008 to 9 percent in 2009.

The Asian continent recorded a 64 percent increase in arrivals to Zimbabwe in 2009, with all major countries recording increases in the period under review. Singapore recorded the greatest increase in arrivals to Zimbabwe having risen from 556 in 2008 to 1 600 in 2009. China with a market share of 39 percent has become the largest Asian market for Zimbabwe followed by Japan with a market share of 24 percent.

Europe recorded a 44 percent increase in tourist arrivals in the year 2009, with major source markets recording increases in the number of tourists visiting Zimbabwe during the period under review. Switzerland had the highest increase in tourist arrivals of 99 percent, having risen from 2 421 in 2008 to 4 814 in 2009. Britain and Ireland had the greatest market share of the European arrivals in Zimbabwe at 18 percent.

Arrivals from the Middle East increased by 134 percent, with Israel remaining the major source market from the region accounting for 44 percent of all arrivals from the Middle East.

Tourists from Australia increased by 63 percent while those from New Zealand declined by 65 percent during the year 2009. Australia had the largest market share 62 percent of Oceania region followed by New Zealand 29 percent.

In 2010 tourist arrivals were 2 238 165 indicating an 11 percent increase from the 2009 figure of 2 016 264. Of the 2 238 165 tourists received by Zimbabwe in 2010, Africa contributed 87 percent, Europe 6 percent, Asia 2 percent, the Americas 3 percent, Oceania and Middle East combined contributed less than 2 percent.

In Africa, the biggest gains of arrivals were from South Africa and Swaziland whose arrivals increased by 50 percent and 359 percent, respectively. The biggest losses in arrivals were Angola and Kenya whose figures went down by 72 percent and 67 percent, respectively, comparing the 2010 figures to the 2009 ones. South Africa remained the greatest contributor to tourist arrivals in Zimbabwe with a market share of 70 percent.

In the American region, the United States of America (USA) remains the largest contributor of tourist arrivals with a market share of 82 percent. The arrivals from the USA increased by 30 percent from 43 271 in 2009 to 56 416 in 2010. Mexico had the highest increase in market share increasing by 418 percent when comparing 2009 to 2010 figures. The largest loser in market shares in the Americas region was the Carribean Islands whose figures declined by 68 percent from the 2009 figures.

The Asian continent recorded a 36 percent decline in arrivals to Zimbabwe in 2010, with all major countries except Japan and Malaysia recording declines in the period under review. During the period under review Japan with a market share of 38 percent was the largest Asian market for Zimbabwe followed by China with a market share of 25 percent. The worst declines in market share for tourist arrivals to Zimbabwe in the Asian region was Parkistan whose arrivals declined by 84 percent.

Europe recorded a 20 percent decline in tourist arrivals in the year 2010, with major source markets recording decline in the number of tourists visiting Zimbabwe during the period under review. Spain had the highest increase in tourist arrivals, 70 percent, having risen from 5 402 in 2009 to 9 170 in 2010.

Arrivals from the Middle East fell by 53 percent, with Israel remaining the major source market from the region accounting for 44 percent of all arrivals from the Middle East.

Tourists from Australia increased by 12 percent while those from New Zealand declined by 20 percent during the year 2010. Australia had the largest market share 65 percent of Oceania region followed by New Zealand, 32 percent.

Table 2.2: Tourist Arrivals by Country of Origin, 2008 - 2010.

Country of Origin	2008	2009	% Change	2009	2010	% Change
Africa	1 732 167	1 680 082	-3	1 680 082	1 950 971	16
Angola	10 439	8 131	- 22	8 131	2 285	- 72
Botswana	147 780	183 212	24	183 212	114 718	- 37
D.R. Congo	20 037	19 449	- 3	19 449	15 751	- 19
Egypt	639	1 198	87	1 198	641	- 46
Ghana	1 619	1 258	- 22	1 258	1 428	14
Kenya	21 459	25 808	20	25 808	8 509	- 67
Lesotho	4 551	5 367	18	5 367	4 957	- 8
Malawi	63 597	108 103	70	108 103	67 291	- 38
Mauritius	875	967	11	967	1 066	10
Mozambique	118 117	110 058	- 7	110 058	131 653	20
Namibia	19 860	33 806	70	33 806	19 917	- 41
Nigeria	3 776	3 398	- 10	3 398	1 862	- 45

Table 2.2 cont.

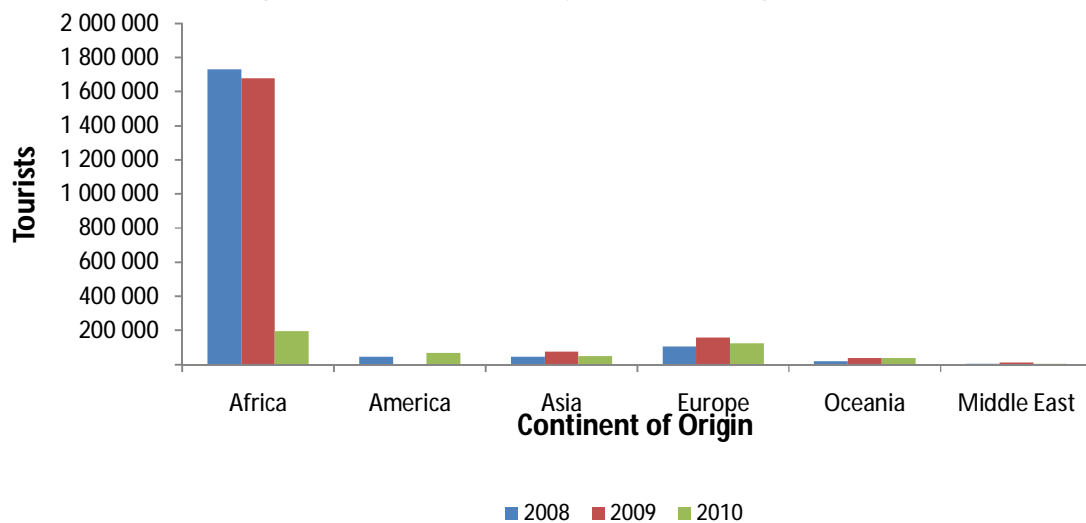
Country of Origin	2008	2009	% Change	2009	2010	% Change
South Africa	936 727	360	- 100	360	434	21
Swaziland	6 300	912 244	14 380	912 244	1 368 238	50
Seychelles	280	3 132	1 019	3 132	14 378	359
Tanzania	10 236	11 391	11	11 391	8 454	- 26
Uganda	4 387	6 906	57	6 906	2 893	- 58
Zambia	346 344	230 198	- 34	230 198	168 722	- 27
Other Africa	15 144	15 096	-0.3	15 096	17 774	18
America:	43 412	57 842	33	57 842	69 008	19
Argentina	655	1 058	62	1 058	1 027	- 3
Brazil	1 045	1 585	52	1 585	1 959	24
Canada	5 480	5 538	1	5 538	4 098	- 26
Mexico	418	546	31	546	2 829	418
United States of America	32 274	43 271	34	43 271	56 416	30
Other America	1 605	3 331	108	3 331	1 875	- 44
Caribbean Islands	1 935	2 513	30	2 513	804	- 68
Asia:	46 849	75 945	62	75 945	49 214	-35
China/Hong Kong	14 169	30 102	112	30 102	12 343	- 59
India	3 911	5 446	39	5 446	3 571	- 34
Japan	14 803	18 389	24	18 389	18 593	1
Malaysia	1 770	2 416	36	2 416	3 497	45
Pakistan	1 288	3 586	178	3 586	566	- 84
Singapore	556	1 600	188	1 600	2 040	28
South Korea	8 209	13 043	59	13 043	6 449	- 51
Other Asia	2 143	1 363	- 36	1 363	2 155	58
Europe:	108 161	155 865	44	155 865	125 231	-20
Austria	3 247	5 520	70	5 520	6 475	17
Britain and Ireland	22 778	16 967	- 26	16 967	24 192	43
Benelux (Belgium, Holland & Luxemburg).	14 722	27 580	87	27 580	14 088	- 49
France	15 134	27 193	80	27 193	13 687	- 50
Germany	14 929	22 936	54	22 936	16 910	- 26
Italy	7 655	14 161	85	14 161	9 221	- 35
Nordic Countries (Norway, Sweden & Denmark)	7 780	14 585	87	14 585	10 977	- 25
Portugal	8 461	9 883	17	9 883	4 951	- 50

Table 2.2 cont

Country of Origin	2008	2009	% Change	2009	2010	% Change
Spain	4 002	5 402	35	5 402	9 170	70
Switzerland	2 421	4 814	99	4 814	6 837	42
Other Europe	7 032	6 824	- 3	6 824	8 723	28
Oceania:	21 544	36 453	69	36 453	39 015	7
Australia	13 866	22 612	63	22 612	25 240	12
New Zealand	6 335	10 429	65	10 429	12 468	20
Other Oceania	1 343	3 412	154	3 412	1 307	- 62
Middle East:	4 309	10 077	134	10 077	4 726	-53
Iran	215	1 368	536	1 368	758	- 45
Israel	2 960	4 451	50	4 451	2 851	- 36
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	92	116	26	116	62	- 47
United Arab Emirates	197	208	6	208	101	- 51
Other Middle East Countries	845	3 934	366	3 934	954	- 76
World	1 956 442	2 016 264	3	2 016 264	2 238 165	11

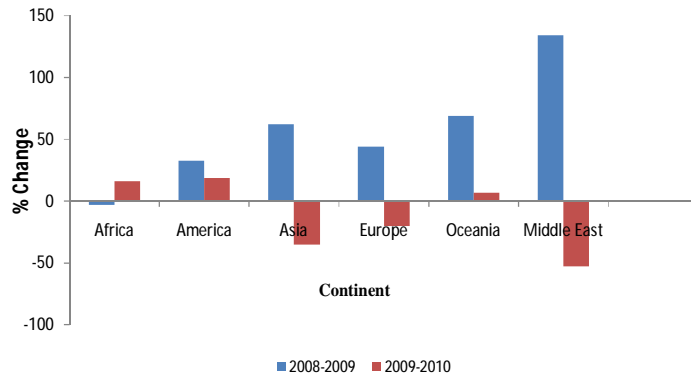
Source : ZTA, 2010

Figure 2.2: Tourist Arrivals by Continent of Origin, 2008 - 2010.



Source: ZTA, 2010

Figure 2.2(a): Tourist Arrivals by Continent of Origin, 2008 - 2010 (% Change).



2.3 Refugees

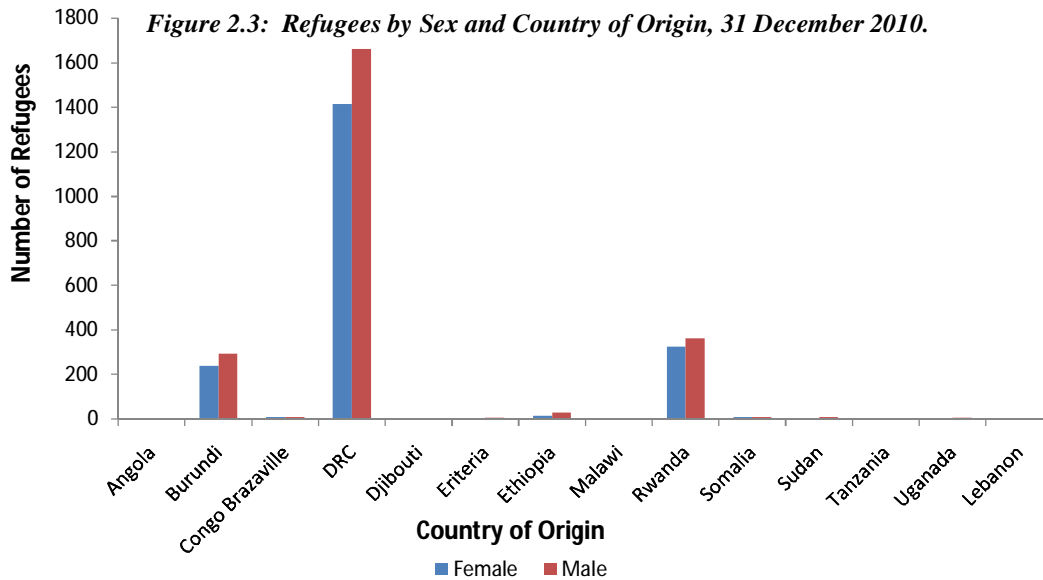
According to article 1A of the United Nations Conventions relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), a refugee is someone who “owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable to or owing to such fear is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.” The concept of a refugee was expanded by the Convention’s 1967 Protocol and by regional conventions in Africa and Latin America to include persons who had fled war or violence in their home country.

Despite the economic challenges that the country went through during the past decade, Zimbabwe remains a host to a considerable number of refugees from countries in the Great Lakes Region, which includes the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi. The country also hosts a small number of refugees from the Horn of Africa countries of Somalia, Eritrea and Ethiopia. As at 31 December, 2010 Zimbabwe had a total of 4 437 refugees of whom 2 389 were males and 2 048 were females as shown in *Table 2.3*. This shows an increase to the 2009 figure of 3 826. The majority of the refugees who were in Zimbabwe during the year 2010 came from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (1 415 females and 1 660 males) followed by Rwanda with 325 females and 363 males and then Burundi with 238 females and 295 males. The pattern is still the same as was in 2009.

Table 2.3: Refugees by Sex and Country of Origin, 31 December 2010.

Country	Female	Male	Total
Angola	2	2	4
Burundi	238	295	533
Congo Brazaville	10	8	18
DRC	1 415	1 660	3 075
Djibouti	1	0	1
Eriteria	3	5	8
Ethiopia	15	28	43
Malawi	1	0	1
Rwanda	325	363	688
Somalia	9	9	18
Sudan	4	10	14
Tanzania	1	0	1
Uganada	3	7	10
Lebanon	1	0	1
Total	2 048	2 389	4 437

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2010



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2010

2.4 Asylum-seekers

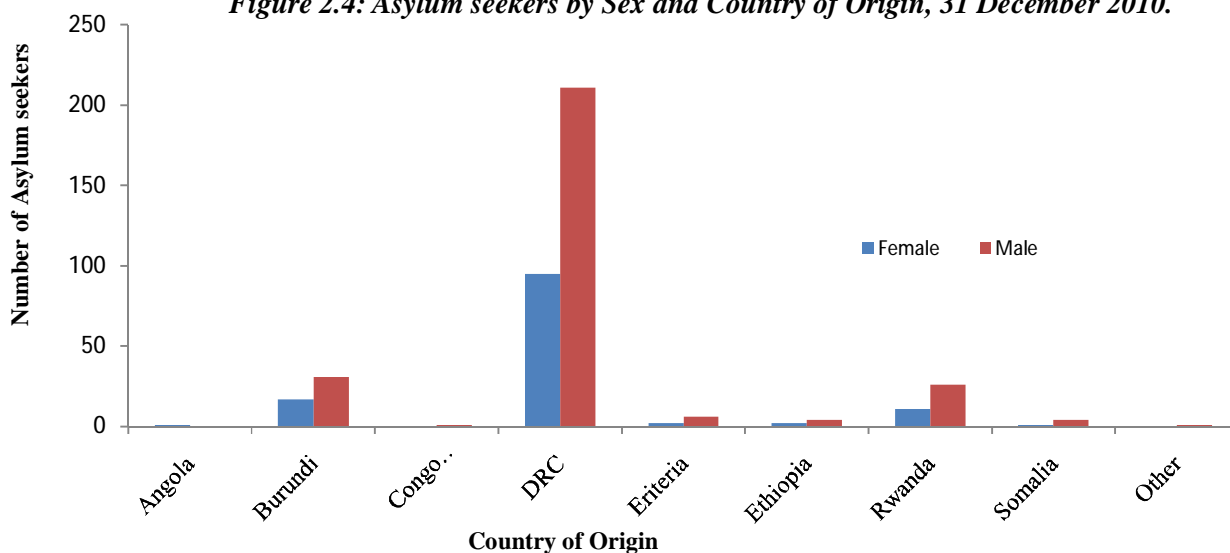
An asylum-seeker is a person seeking international protection where national protection has failed. Zimbabwe is host to a number of asylum-seekers from some African countries particularly from the strife-torn Great Lakes Region such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi and Rwanda. As at 31 December, 2010 Zimbabwe had a total of 415 asylum-seekers of whom 256 were males and 113 were females as shown in *Table 2.4*. DRC had the highest number (306) of asylum-seekers followed by Rwanda (37) and then Burundi (48).

Table 2.4: Asylum- seekers by Sex and Country of Origin, 31 December 2010

Country	Female	Male	Total
Angola	1	0	1
Burundi	17	31	48
Congo Brazaville	0	1	1
DRC	95	211	306
Eretria	2	6	9
Ethiopia	2	4	6
Rwanda	11	26	37
Somalia	1	4	5
Other	0	1	1
Total	113	256	415

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2010

Figure 2.4: Asylum seekers by Sex and Country of Origin, 31 December 2010.



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2010

2.5 Labour Immigrants

Zimbabwe used to be a host to a number of labour immigrants coming from neighboring countries such as Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi. However, due to the economic challenges the country went through during the past decade most of the labour immigrants have since moved to other Southern African countries such as South Africa and Botswana but there are still some who have remained in Zimbabwe. Some of the labour immigrants use illegal means to get employment while others come through the formal channel.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Services issues work permits to those labour immigrants who come to work legally in Zimbabwe. Most of these registered foreign workers are members of International Companies, NGO's and Volunteer Organisations. Work permits granted by the Ministry fall into the following categories:

- Foreigners working in private organizations
- Foreigners working in Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's)

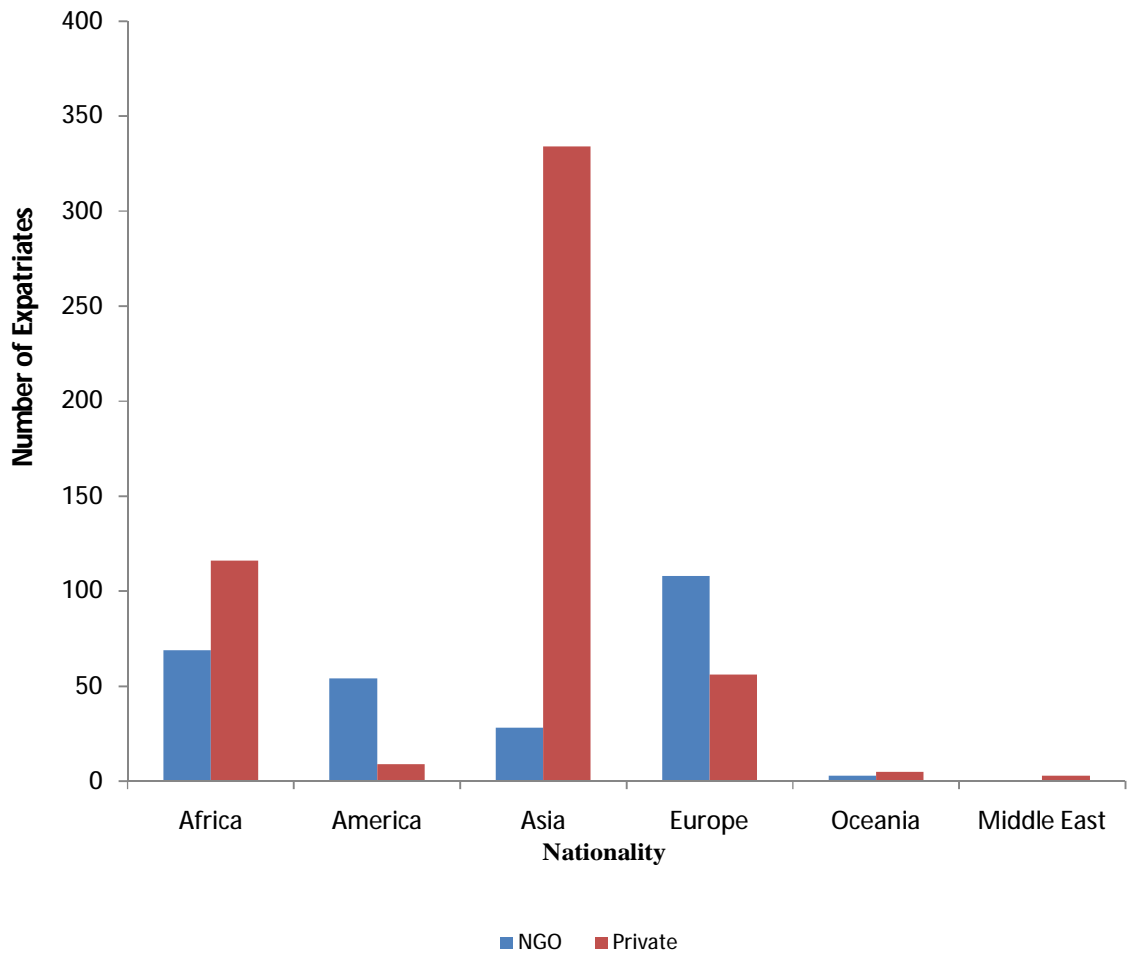
Table 2.5 and Figure 2.5 show the number of work permits granted to expatriates to work in national projects under NGO's and private organizations by country of origin for the year 2009. The majority of foreigners (108) who were issued with work permits to work for NGO's came from the European continent while the majority for the private organizations (334) came from Asia.

Table 2.5 Expatriates Granted Work Permits by Nationality, 2009.

	NGO	Private
Africa:	69	116
Angola	1	0
Botswana	1	1
D.R. Congo	2	1
Egypt	2	7
Ghana	2	0
Kenya	7	1
Malawi	3	1
Mozambique	1	2
Namibia	0	3
Nigeria	10	5
South Africa	18	78
Swaziland	1	0
Tanzania	0	6
Uganda	6	1
Zambia	11	6
Other Africa	4	4
America:	54	9
Brazil	1	0
Canada	2	1
Mexico	1	0
United States of America	49	8
Other America	1	0
Asia:	28	334
China/Hong Kong	17	261
India	1	46
Pakistan	3	13
South Korea	2	1
Other Asia	5	13
Europe:	108	56
Austria	2	1
Britain and Ireland	37	12
Benelux (Belgium, Holland & Luxemburg).	13	5
France	3	1
Germany	15	4
Italy	5	0
Nordic Countries (Norway, Sweden & Denmark)	1	1
Spain	19	1
Switzerland	2	31
Other Europe	11	0
Oceania:	3	5
Australia	3	4
New Zealand	0	1
Middle East:	0	3
Iran	0	2
Israel	0	1
Total:	0	3
World:	262	523

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2009

Figure 2.5: Expatriates Granted Work permits by Nationality, 2009.



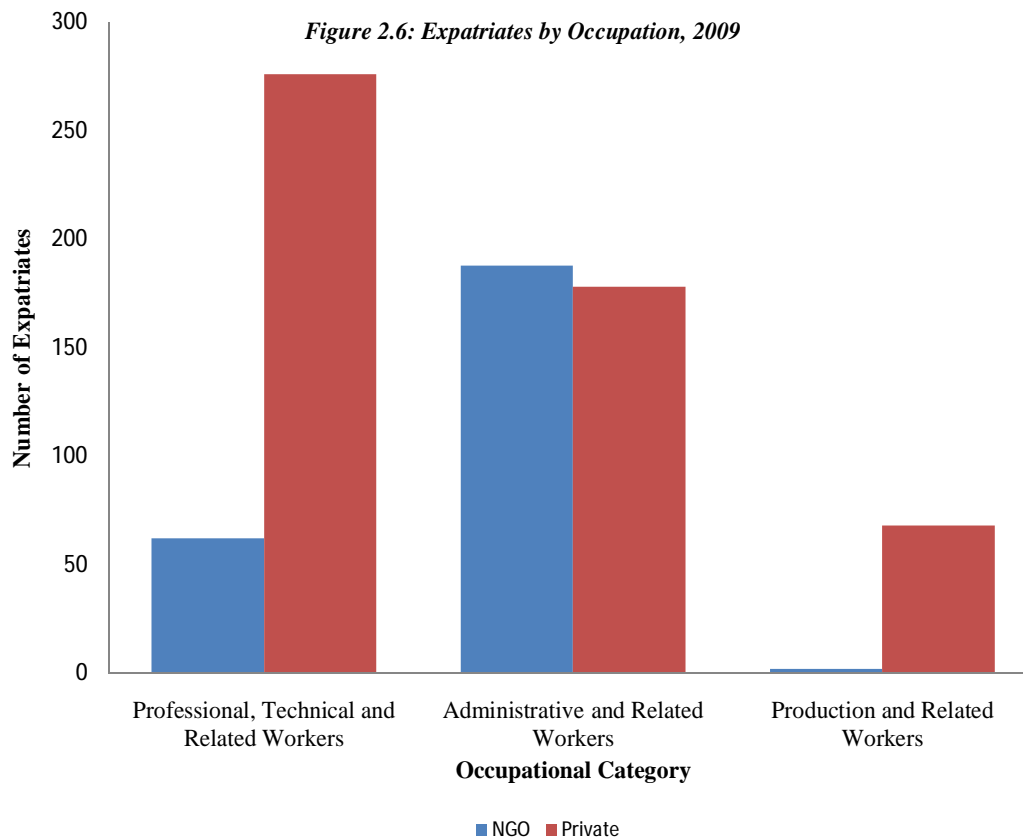
Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2010

Table 2.6 and Figure 2.6 relate to the number of expatriate who were working in Zimbabwe to occupation status for the year 2009. The majority of the expatriates (366) were in the administrative and related workers category.

Table 2.6: Expatriates by Occupation, 2009.

Occupations	NGO	Private
Professional, Technical and Related Workers:		
Physical scientists and related technicians	0	9
Architects, Engineers and related technicians	1	194
Life scientists and related technicians	2	4
Medical, dental, veterinary and related workers	38	5
Accountants	0	13
Teachers	19	21
Other	2	30
Total:	62	276
Administrative and Related Workers:		
Administrative and managerial workers	35	118
Clerical and related workers	2	3
Sales workers	1	2
Service workers	147	48
Agriculture and related workers	3	7
Total:	188	178
Production and Related Workers:		
Production supervisors and general foreman	0	16
Miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers	0	3
Machine fitters, assemblers and related workers	0	32
Electrical fitters, electronic workers and related workers	0	3
Bricklayers, carpenters and other construction related workers	0	1
Other	2	13
Total:	2	68
Not stated or inadequately described	7	1
Unemployed	3	0
Total	10	1
Total Expatriates	262	523

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2009



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2010

2.6 Foreign Students Studying in Zimbabwe

The number of foreign students studying in Zimbabwe could not be obtained from the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education by the time of writing the report. However, it is known that quite a number of foreign students are currently studying in Zimbabwe especially at tertiary institutions, both Government owned and private.

Chapter 3: Migration Outflows

3.1 Emigrants

As from the year 2006, ZIMSTAT have not been able to disaggregate data on people leaving the country into the various categories such as emigrants, departing visitors and departing residents due to none availability of exit cards which captures data on persons leaving the country. As a result an alternative method of using port returns was being used to capture data on persons exiting the country. The disadvantage of this method is that it only gives the total number by sex and does not allow further disaggregation in the different sub categories of people leaving the country. Only persons passing through the designated ports of exit are captured, hence, figures might be an underestimate of persons exiting the country at any point in time. Zimbabwean nationals have of late resorted to using illegal migration routes to neighbouring countries such as South Africa, Botswana and Zambia. However, the figures published by ZIMSTAT give a true picture in terms of the trends of people leaving the country across the years.

3.2 Exitors

Table 3.1 shows the total number of people who have exited Zimbabwe by mode of travel, port of exit and sex for the year 2008 to 2010. During the period under review the majority of exitors used road, with a total of 2 411 410 having crossed the country's borders by road during the year 2010. The total number of people exiting the country declined from 2 614 458 in 2008 to 2 387 754 in 2009 before increasing again to 2 718 743 in 2010. For the years 2008 and 2009 there were more females than males exiting the country while for the year 2010 more males than females (males 1 326 622; females 1 315 159) exited the country as shown in *Table 3.1*. The trend could be due to changes in the macro-economic conditions which prevailed in the country, whilst the years 2008 and 2009 were characterized by difficult economic situations resulting in many females migrating to neighbouring countries trading in groceries as well as looking for some menial jobs, 2010 was characterized with stabilizing macro-economic conditions which resulted in females preferring to stay at home with their families.

Table 3.1: Exitors by Mode of Travel and Port of Exit, 2008 – 2010

Mode of Travel and Port of Exit	2008				2009				2010			
	Males	Females	Minors	Total	Males	Females	Minors	Total	Males	Females	Minors	Total
Air:	190 977	181 547	26 906	399 430	148 152	118 399	15 843	282 394	158 216	127 341	12 379	297 936
Buffalo Range	18	17	8	43	260	224	93	577	243	158	41	442
Joshua Nkomo^	4 386	4 076	377	8 839	4 889	2 458	600	7 947	1 3167	6 680	1 022	20 869
Charles Prince	0	0	0	0	172	98	20	290	523	177	50	750
Harare	165 726	157 905	25 377	349 008	116 712	92 173	13 093	221 978	121 157	96 805	9425	227 387
Kariba	141	77	16	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutare	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria Falls	20 701	19 467	1 128	41 296	26 119	23 446	2 037	51 602	23 126	23 521	1 841	48 488
Masvingo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rail:	15712	33 480	19	49 211	36 823	53 462	727	91 012	5 990	3 329	78	9 397
Plumtree	15 712	33 480	19	49 211	36 823	53 462	727	91 012	5 990	3 329	78	9 397
Road:	817 506	1 234 822	113 489	2 165 817	900 209	1 069 516	44 623	2 014 348	1 162 416	1 184 489	64 505	2 411 410
Beitbridge	277 785	536 314	80 884	894 983	412 712	511 964	16 674	941 350	675 738	674 461	40 164	1 390 363
Cashel	615	471	73	1 159	231	121	43	395	46	40	11	97
Chirundu	99 356	69 455	767	169 578	38 307	32 171	748	71 226	59 806	51 008	699	111 513
Kanyemba	0	0	0	0	85	87	3	175	155	134	0	289
Kariba	16 796	12 153	444	29 393	0	0	0	0	7 109	7 203	379	14691
Kazungula	19 311	17 223	1 626	38 160	35 640	29 807	6 069	71 516	43 099	37 769	5 520	86 388
Mount Selinda	1 335	996	159	2 490	1 099	709	124	1 932	2 127	417	153	2 697
Mukumbura	751	1 293	48	2 092	133	132	5	270	671	683	0	1 354
Mutare	116 614	210 563	6 871	334 048	91 474	92 027	1 903	185 404	77 008	68293	511	145 812
Nyamapanda	17 632	24326	1 399	43 357	7 818	10 481	374	18 673	31 666	26 770	802	59 238
Pandamatenga	31	18	3	52	482	253	40	775	319	193	58	570
Plumtree	171 528	255152	15 800	442 480	149 336	220 723	7 581	377 640	162 361	212 084	9 698	384 143
Sango	5 942	9 848	167	15 957	7 881	17 234	1 031	26 146	1 305	1 396	243	2 944
Victoria Falls	52 509	64 354	4 188	121 051	99 744	106 856	8 310	214 910	64 509	69 382	4 476	138 367
Maitengwe	5 858	4731	922	11 511	11 070	9 747	1 115	21 932	7 490	6 846	943	15 279

Table 3.1 (cont.)

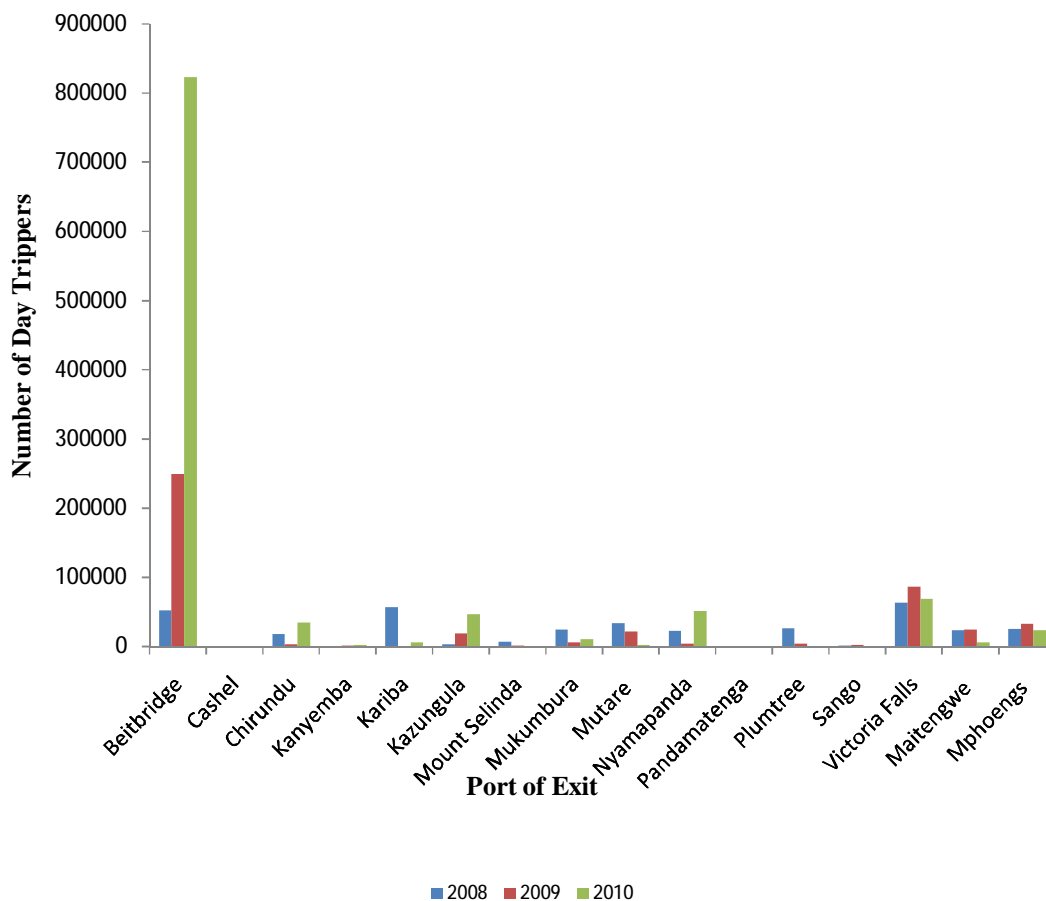
Mode of Travel and Port of Exit	2008				2009				2010			
	Males	Females	Minors	Total	Males	Females	Minors	Total	Males	Females	Minors	Total
Mphoengs	31 443	27 925	138	59 506	44 197	37 204	603	82 004	29 007	27 810	848	57 665
Total Exitors	1 024 195	1 449 849	140 414	2 614 458	1 085 184	1 241 377	61 193	2 387 754	1 326 622	1 315 159	76 962	2 718 743

Source: ZIMSTAT, Monthly Migration and Tourist Statistics, 2010

3.3. Circular Migration: Day Trippers

Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1 show the number of day trippers by mode of travel, port of exit and sex for the years 2008 to 2010. There has been a steady increase in the number of day trippers from the year 2008 (359 095) to 2010 (1 077 743). This could be due to the introduction of the multi-currency system in 2009 which made it more affordable for locals to buy items from neighbouring countries either for own consumption or for resale than it was in 2008 during the Zimbabwean dollar era. During the year 2008, Victoria Falls border post, between Zambia and Zimbabwe, recorded the highest number (63 744) of day trippers while 2009 and 2010 saw Beitbridge border post, between South Africa and Zimbabwe, recording the highest with 248 987 for 2009 and 823 306 for 2010. Sex disaggregation shows that across all the years under review, there were more day trippers who were females than the males, with figures for 2010 showing a total of 533 406 females against 505 019 males.

Figure 3.1: Day Trippers by Port of Exit, 2008 – 2010



Source: ZIMSTAT, Monthly Migration and Tourist Statistics

Table 3.1: Day Trippers by Mode of Travel and Port of Exit, 2008 – 2010

Mode of Travel and Port of Exit	2008				2009				2010			
	Males	Females	Minors	Total	Males	Females	Minors	Total	Males	Females	Minors	Total
Road:												
Beitbridge	23 352	27688	1 077	52 117	112 685	128 792	7 510	248 987	395 430	398 985	28 891	823 306
Cashel	213	181	39	433	285	161	54	500	0	0	0	0
Chirundu	6 881	10393	1 007	18 281	1 145	1 909	354	3 408	15 574	19 190	290	35 054
Kanyemba	0	0	0	0	561	642	286	1 489	813	750	658	2 221
Kariba	24 803	31331	885	57 019	0	0	0	0	3 527	1 879	407	5 813
Kazungula	1 378	1249	145	2 772	8 546	8 107	2 184	18 837	21 805	21 611	3 338	46 754
Mount Selinda	1 978	4044	643	6 665	524	579	36	1 139	414	177	29	620
Mukumbura	9816	12824	1 715	24 355	3 283	3 062	154	6 499	4 281	6 445	125	10 851
Mutare	18 149	15209	277	33 635	9 449	11 862	233	21 544	1 234	1 242	54	2 530
Nyamapanda	9 490	12837	623	22 950	2 000	2 206	161	4 367	22 441	27 672	1 463	51 576
Pandamatenga	19	5	0	24	16	2	2	20	0	0	0	0
Plumtree	6 863	18137	1 055	26 055	1 081	2 231	628	3 940	0	0	0	0
Sango	520	902	127	1 549	589	1 267	134	1 990	131	97	27	255
Victoria Falls	27 604	33 978	2 162	63 744	39 430	43 308	3 857	86 595	27 289	38 689	3 123	69 101
Maitengwe	6 429	15139	2 100	23 668	6 646	15 508	1 704	23 858	2 231	3 170	407	5 808
Mphoengs	11 731	14014	83	25 828	18 888	13 567	293	32 748	9 849	13 499	506	23 854
Zimbabwe	149 226	197 931	11 938	359 095	205 128	233 203	17 590	455 921	505 019	533 406	39 318	1 077 743

Source: ZIMSTAT, Monthly Migration and Tourist Statistics

3.4 Students Studying Abroad

Zimbabweans have for many years undertaken higher education studies abroad. The coming in of the Presidential Scholarship has increased the number of Zimbabweans studying abroad to higher levels. However, in this report only students who are studying abroad on Bi-lateral and Government funded scholarships have been included. Request for data on the students studying abroad under the Presidential Scholarship was made but no data was received as at the time of writing the report. As for the privately sponsored students, effort is still being made to come up with the best method of data collection.

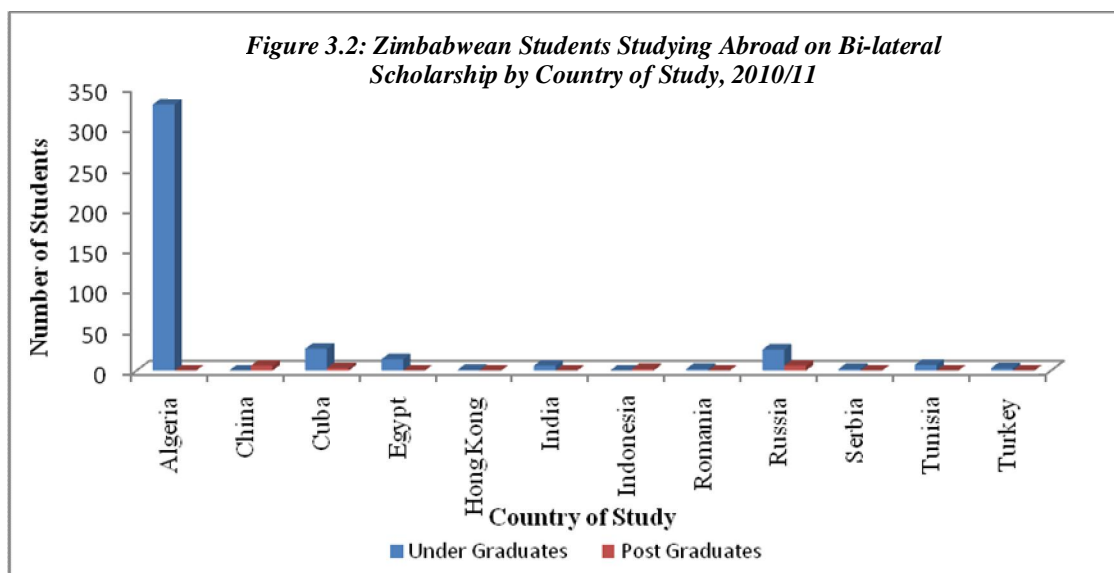
During the 2010/2011 academic year, a total of 434 students were studying abroad on Bi-lateral scholarships. Of the 434 students, 417 were undergraduates and 17 were postgraduates. Algeria had the highest number (329) of undergraduates while Russia and China had the highest number (6 each) of postgraduates. See *Table 3.2* and *Figure 3.2* for more details.

Data on Government funded scholarship were obtained from the SADC Region, Malaysia and Russia. During the 2010/2011 academic year the number stood at 36 students, of whom 30 were undergraduates and 7 were postgraduates. South Africa had the highest number of both undergraduates (21) and postgraduates (6).

Table 3.2: Zimbabwean Students Studying Abroad on Bi-lateral Scholarship by Country of Study, 2010/11

Country	Under Graduates	Post Graduates	Total
Algeria	329	0	329
China	0	6	6
Cuba	27	3	30
Egypt	14	0	14
Hong Kong	1	0	1
India	6	0	6
Indonesia	0	2	2
Romania	2	0	2
Russia	26	6	32
Serbia	2	0	2
Tunisia	7	0	7
Turkey	3	0	3
Total	417	17	434

Source: Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education

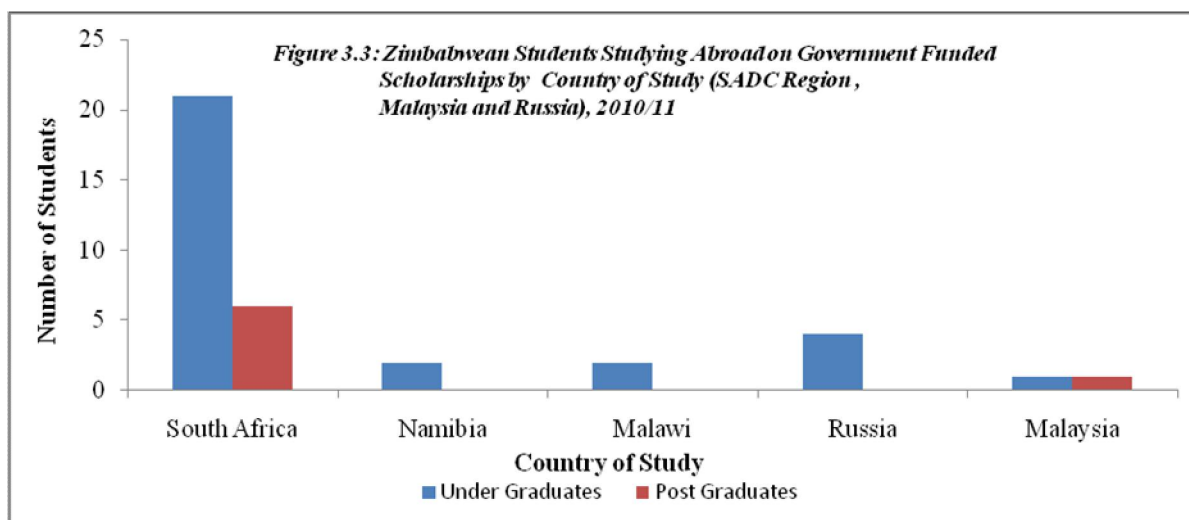


Source: Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education

Table 3.3: Zimbabwean Students Studying Abroad on Government Funded Scholarships by Country of Study (SADC Region , Malaysia and Russia), 2010/11

Country	Under Graduates	Post Graduates	Total
South Africa	21	6	27
Namibia	2	0	2
Malawi	2	0	2
Russia	4	0	4
Malaysia	1	1	2
Total	30	7	37

Source: Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education



Source: Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education

3.4 Zimbabwean Students Studying in the United States of America (USA)

The number of Zimbabwean students studying in the USA was obtained from the report *Open Doors Africa Students, 2011* a report compiled by the US Embassy in Zimbabwe. According to the report, Zimbabwe sent 94 students per 1 million citizens to study in the US during 2010/11 academic year. This places Zimbabwe 3rd among African states with medium to large size populations in terms of percentage of population going for higher education in the US. The overall number of Zimbabwean students enrolled in the US institutions of higher education decreased from 1 159 during the 2009/10 academic year to 1 135 during 2010/11 academic year, representing a 2 percent decrease. The decrease could be attributed to the improving economic situation currently obtaining in the country. See *Table 3.4*.

Table 3.4: Zimbabwean Students Studying in the USA, 2007-2011

Year	Number
2007/8	1 421
2008/9	1 269
2009/10	1 159
2010/11	1 135

Chapter 4: Irregular Migration

Irregular migration refers to persons who migrate to other countries without the required documents or using unofficial means. The section looks at Zimbabwean nationals who have been apprehended/refused entry by countries of intended destination and foreign nationals who have been detained, deported and prosecuted at ports of entry by Zimbabwe Immigration Officials.

4.1. Detentions, Deportations, Prosecutions and Repatriations

Table 4.1 presents information on detentions, deportations, prosecutions and repatriations. In 2010, 377 foreign nationals were detained in Zimbabwe, 190 were deported, 330 were prosecuted while 38 844 Zimbabwean nationals were repatriated into the country from other countries. During the period under consideration the majority of Zimbabweans were repatriated from Botswana followed by South Africa.

Table 4.1: Detentions, Deportations, Prosecutions and Repatriations, 2010

Month	Detentions	Deportations	Prosecutions	Repatriations
January	17	2	11	4 319
February	38	2	32	3 146
March	32	7	30	4 230
April	21	24	16	5 143
May	15	10	14	3 990
June	20	16	19	3 602
July	52	28	30	1 470
August	21	15	14	2 271
September	26	22	28	3 705
October	58	26	37	2 327
November	46	28	39	1 832
December	31	10	60	2 809
Total	377	190	330	38 844

Source: Department of Immigration Control, 2010

Chapter 5: Zimbabweans Living in the Diaspora

Diaspora refers to transnational population groups living abroad but still maintaining more or less close relationships with their country of origin. Distinctions can be made *inter alia* on the basis of the time/period spent abroad, citizenship, place of birth, language, identity, etc (IOM, 2011: African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observation on Migration Guide).

The size of Zimbabweans living in the diaspora and their distribution by country remains unknown due to lack of documentation. No official statistics have been produced to this regard as yet. Efforts were made to enumerate the Zimbabwean Diasporas during the 2012 National Population census but the idea was abandoned due to methodological differences between interested stakeholders after a pilot study was done in two districts, namely Tsholotsho and Chivi, with two enumeration areas having been chosen in each district. Two approaches were used and these were; the Siblings and Biological Parent approach.

The exercise to regularize the stay of Zimbabweans who have been living in South Africa illegally resulted in a total of 275 000 Zimbabweans being issued with passports with some still refusing to apply for the legal documents, hence, facing the prospects of being deported (IOM, 2011). According to the Australian census of 2006, there were 20 157 Zimbabweans staying in that country as of that time.

5.1 Zimbabweans Refugees and Asylum Seekers

In addition to being a country of destination, Zimbabwe is also a country of origin of asylum-seekers and refugees. However, just like the diasporans there are no official statistics as to how many Zimbabweans asylum-seekers and refugees are hosted by different countries abroad.

Chapter 6: Remittances

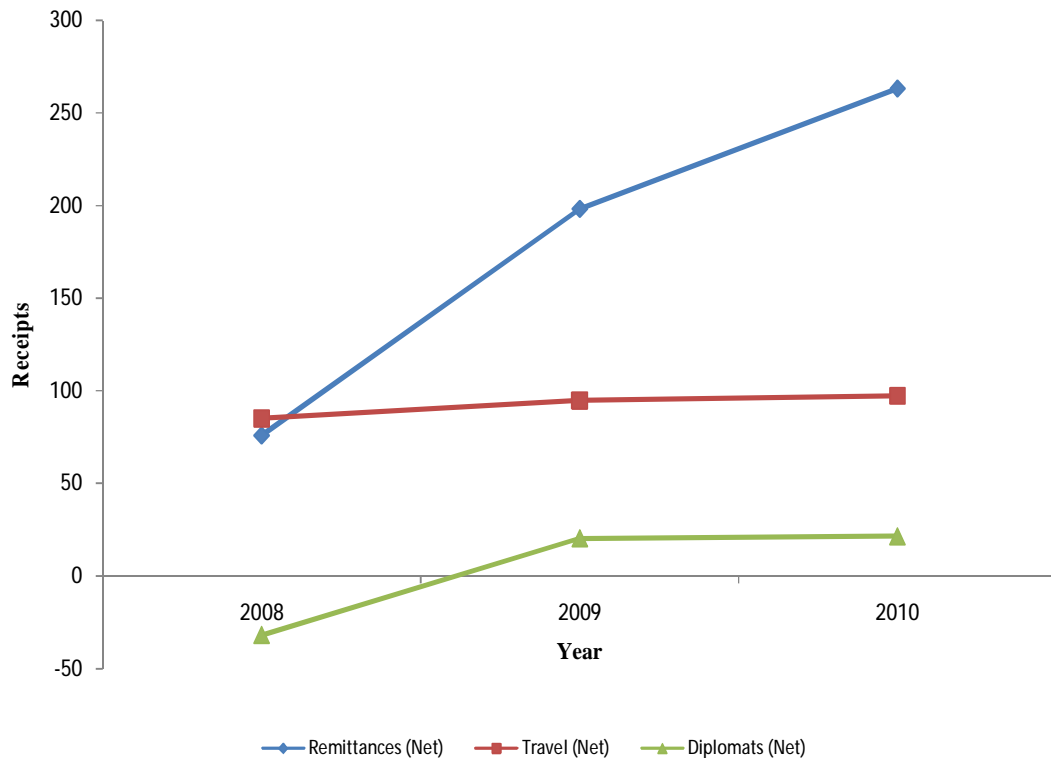
In 2009, the trade in services account improved significantly on the back of restoration of confidence in the economy and stability in the banking system. Tourism, travel and diplomat receipts improved from the 2008 base.

Table 6.1 Remittances, Travel and Diplomatic Missions' Data (USD million), Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe 2009-2010

	2008	2009	2010
Remittances (Net)	76.0	198.2	263.3
Receipts	76.0	198.2	263.3
Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel (Net)	85.2	94.8	97.4
Receipts	102.0	116.8	121.9
Payments	16.8	22.0	24.5
Diplomats (Net)	-31.8	20.3	21.4
Receipts	8.5	24	25.3
Payments	40.3	3.7	3.9

Source: Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe BOP statistics, 2010

Figure 6.1: Remittances, Travel and Diplomatic Missions' Data (USD million), 2008-2010



Source: Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 show that tourism receipts increased by 14.5 percent from US\$102 million in 2008 to US\$116 million in 2009, reflecting an increase in tourist arrivals after the lifting of travel bans as well as the enhancement of competitiveness in the sector. Payments from the tourism sector remained subdued on the back of foreign currency shortages.

Remittances improved by 161 percent from US\$76 million in 2008 to US\$198.2 million in 2009 on the back of liberalization of exchange controls and restoration of confidence in the banking sector. There have been no outward remittances recorded since 2002 on the back of acute foreign exchange shortages experienced by the country due to progressively declining export performance supporting a relatively high import bill.

Diplomatic receipts increased from US\$8.5 million in 2008 to US\$24 million in 2009 reflecting the restoration of confidence in the banking system by the diplomatic missions. Subdued payments reflect shortages of foreign currency experienced in 2009.

In 2010, the trade in services account continued to improve as confidence in the economy and stability in the banking system increased. Tourism, travel and diplomat receipts improved from the 2009 base.

Tourism receipts increased by 4.3 percent from US\$116 million in 2009 to US\$121.9 million in 2010, reflecting an increase in tourist arrivals on the back of enhanced competitiveness in the sector. Payments from the tourism sector remained subdued on the back of foreign currency shortages.

Remittances improved by 33 percent from US\$198.2 million in 2009 to US\$263.3 million in 2011 on the back of liberalization of exchange controls and restoration of confidence in the banking sector. There have been no outward remittances recorded since 2002 on the back of acute foreign exchange shortages experienced by the country due to progressively declining export performance supporting a relatively high import bill.

Diplomatic receipts increased from US\$24 million in 2009 to US\$25.3 million in 2010 reflecting the restoration of confidence in the banking system by the diplomatic missions. Subdued payments reflect shortages of foreign currency still prevailing in 2010.

Chapter 7: Migration Policy Framework

7.1 Overview of Key Domestic Legislation Governing Migration

7.1.1 National Policies

(a) Medium Term Plan

The Plan outlines the pedestal for consolidating the macro-economic stability achieved under the Short-Term Emergency Recovery Programme (STERP), and advances the mandate to support the restoration of economic stability and growth in Zimbabwe espoused in Article III of the Global Political Agreement (GPA). It outlines the economic policies, projects and programmes that will guide the nation and set the national priorities for the next five years, 2011-2015. Zimbabwe has witnessed an unprecedented flight of skilled professionals across all sectors of the economy, severely affecting service delivery and production in all the sectors. In recognition of this challenge, Article VII of the Global Political Agreement committed Government to the formulation of policies and introduction of measures to attract the return of Zimbabweans in the Diaspora and in particular the return of skilled personnel.

The Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion (MEPIP) with the support received from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has set up the Migration and Development Unit (MDU) to promote Diaspora participation in the economic and social development of the country. The Plan seeks to influence Migration and Tourism through the following strategies:

Migration

The Policy seeks to:

- mitigate the continued flight of qualified professionals;
- increase the participation of Zimbabweans in the Diaspora in the country's development process;
- formalize the export of labour in some cases to maximize the benefits to the economy; and
- increase the remittance flows from the Diaspora.

The Plan targets to:

- Increase the contribution of remittances to over 10 percent of GDP by 2015;
- Use the comprehensive Diaspora database produced by the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education (MHTE) showing critical skills in the Diaspora during the plan period;
- Finalise, adopt and implement the National Migration Management and Development Policy by 2011; and

- Develop Diaspora bonds and other financial instruments for investment by the Diaspora by 2011.

Policy measures meant to achieve the set targets in the migration sector are to:

- Undertake Diaspora engagement workshops in countries with higher concentrations of Zimbabwean nationals;
- Create a conducive legal and regulatory framework (fiscal, monetary and investment policies) that facilitates and encourages the inward transmission of remittances from the Diaspora through formal channels;
- Train and retain critical skilled manpower;
- Encourage nationals abroad to contribute to the development of the country through facilitating short term sequenced return of qualified professionals for transfer of skills, knowledge ideas, and technology;
- Improve the quality of data on migration statistics (including remittances) in order to create a solid basis for evidence based migration management interventions;
- Develop Diaspora bonds and other financial instruments for investment by the Diaspora; and
- Create economic opportunities in high migrant sending areas to stem the flow of migration.

Tourism

The Plan aims at enhancing Zimbabwe's domestic, regional and international tourism and makes Zimbabwe a destination of choice. It seeks to:

- increase the number of hotel rooms from 6 248 in 2010 to 15 000 by 2015;
- increase the number of hotel beds from 12 000 in 2010 to 18 000 by 2015;
- increase tourist arrivals from 2,23 million in 2010 to 4 million by 2015; and
- develop a National Tourism Plan; and Implement a Victoria Falls Master Plan.

The policy measures to be put in place to achieve the above targets include: upgrading and diversification of the tourism products; streamlining of Customs and Immigration formalities; marketing, through an intensive international campaign by both the Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MTHI) and Zimbabwe Tourism Authority (ZTA) targeting world's top tourism generating markets and top tourism spenders such as Germany, the United States of America (USA), the United Kingdom (UK), Japan, China etc; image enhancement through the new tourism brand "Zimbabwe – a world of wonders".

The Plan will also put emphasis on the promotion of Domestic Tourism by supporting incentives such as family packages and discounts for Zimbabwe residents exploring tourism resorts. This will ensure viability of the smaller resorts and Small to Medium Scale (SME) tourism enterprises. Other policy measures meant to achieve the objectives set by the Plan on the Tourism Sector includes; capacity building in the Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Government coming up with a Tourism Growth Strategy through

working with the private sector and international organization such as RETOSA and UNWTO and developing new or reviewing existing national programmes and projects in the tourism sector.

(b) Population Policy

The policy is under the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion. The policy aims at:

- Mitigating international migration; and
- Reducing rural-urban drift.

Through fulfilling the following objectives:

- Retention of skilled manpower within the country;
- Reducing pressure on the infrastructure and social service provision within urban centres; and
- Reducing development of informal settlements in urban areas.

Strategies to curb internal migration:

- Improve infrastructure and social service delivery at growth points and newly resettled areas; and
- Meaningful investment and creation of economic opportunities in small towns and growth points.

Strategies to curb international migration:

- Improve economic growth to create economic opportunities for residents;
- Improve working conditions and salaries of professionals;
- Improve political and governance issues to mitigate migration;
- Formulate a migration and development policy;
- Ratify and domesticate the United Nations Protocol on Trafficking and Smuggling in order to criminalise trafficking and smuggling;
- Capacitate the National Statistical System to capture relevant migration statistics; and
- Ensure accessibility of the necessary travel documents.

(c) National Migration Management and Development Policy

Zimbabwe has not been having a comprehensive and coherent legal framework for implementing migration practices and this has been affecting the capacity of Government to manage migration issues. Currently, the country through the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion is in the process of finalizing the National Migration Management and Development Policy. The Policy was read in Parliament for the first time and comments were made which are still being addressed. The policy aims at mainstreaming migration issues into the national policy framework. It focuses on the following key strategic areas:

- Brain drain

The policy aims at attracting and retaining skills from the Diaspora. It seeks to mitigate brain drain and strengthen skills retention.

- Remittances

The policy seeks to formalize the sending of remittances from those in the Diaspora, so that they can use formal channels when remitting money back home and this will ensure that they contribute to national development.

- Labour migration

The policy aims at formalizing labour migration for national socio-economic development.

- Irregular migration/Informal cross border traders

The policy seeks to facilitate the safe and legal migration of Zimbabweans. It also aims at promoting and protecting human rights and well being of migrants.

- Human trafficking and smuggling

The policy aims to curb human trafficking and smuggling through the development of legislation that directly addresses the issues. It will push for the ratification of the Palermo Protocol and other related instruments.

- Migration and health

The policy will seek to ensure that migrant populations have access to health services. In addition, all migrants need access information on Sexual and Gender Based Violence. It will also address the issue of HIV and AIDS comprehensively within and amongst migrant communities.

7.1.2. Acts

(a) Census and Statistics Act [Chapter 10:29]

The Act is administered by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT). It gives the Agency the authority:

- To conduct the national census or any other censuses and surveys in terms of Sections 12 and 13; and
- To co-ordinate and supervise the National Statistical System (NSS); and
- To advise Government on all matters related to statistics; and
- To develop and promote the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies in the National Statistical System; and
- To develop and maintain a central business register in relation to establishments, containing such particulars as may be prescribed; and
- To collect, compile, analyze, interpret, publish and disseminate statistical information including that on migration alone or in co-operation with other Government Ministries or institutions; and

- To develop and maintain a comprehensive national statistics database; and
- To provide a focal point of contact with international agencies on statistical matters; and
- To perform any other function that may be conferred or imposed upon the Agency by this Act or any other enactment

(b) Immigration Act [Chapter 4:02]

The Act is administered by the Department of Immigration Control. The Act gives the Department authority to regulate the entry and exit of people from Zimbabwe. Upon the authority given to them by this Act, the Department of Immigration Control is in a position to supply information as to how many people have crossed the Zimbabwe borders, how many have been refused entry into Zimbabwe and how many have applied for either the refugee or asylum-seeker status at any point in time and those who have been granted the status.

(c) Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Acts 5/1999, 22/2001, 16/2004 and 29/2004]

The Act is administered by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ). The Act gives the Bank the power to confer and impose functions on the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and to provide for its management; to regulate the issue of bank notes and coins; to provide for matters connected with banking, currencies, monetary policy and coinage; to provide for the supervision of banking institutions; to authorize the provision of information to foreign regulatory authorities; to repeal the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 22:10]; and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing.

(d) Tourism Act [Acts 15/1995, 22/2001]

The Act is administered by the Zimbabwe Tourism Authority (ZTA). The Act gives ZTA the power to regulate all operations in the Tourism and Hospitality Industry. The organization is authorized by the Act to register and grade all designated tourist facilities in the country. The number of tourist facilities in the country to some extent determines the number of visitors visiting the country as they would require some accommodation.

(e) Refugees Act [Act 13/1983, 22/2001, (s.4).]

The Act is administered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services with financial and material support from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Act makes provision for refugees to enable effect to be given within Zimbabwe to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on the 28th July, 1951, to the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 31st January, 1967 and to the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, done at Addis Ababa on the 10th of September, 1969, and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing. This Act implies that citizens of other countries have the right to apply for refugee status and this has a bearing on the total population in a

country. Currently there are quite a number of refugees from countries such as Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Somalia. An Inter-ministerial Committee sits every other Thursday of the week to determine the status of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Chapter 8: Key Institutions, Actors involved in Migration Management and Diaspora Policies

Table 8.1: Government Ministries and Departments Key in Migration Management and Diaspora Policy

Name of Ministry/Department	Functions
Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft the National Migration Management and Development Policy. • Formulate and recommend the national migration and development policy, legal and institutional framework. • Facilitate the mainstreaming where appropriate of migration and development issues into the country's national and sectoral development plans. • Identify and recommend research on migration and development. • Identify areas for the engagement of the Diasporas for investment and development initiatives in Zimbabwe. • Recommend the policies for formalizing and harnessing the positive impacts of labour migration for national socio-economic. • Recommend policies for leveraging and maximizing the developmental potential of remittances. • Recommend policies for the enforcement of measures to protect and promote the human rights and well-being of migrants. • Strengthen technical co-operation in cross border labour management. • Identify and recommend skills retention programmes and measures that mitigate the brain drain. • Identify and recommend community development programmes to address the root causes of economically induced migration and provide livelihood alternatives for potential migrants. • Liaise closely with the IOM Zimbabwe Office in implementing technical co-operation in identified areas.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the drafting of the National Migration Management and Development policy document. • Act as the conduct between the Government of Zimbabwe, in-transit and host countries. • Act as a contact or conduit between the migrants and the Government through embassies • Maintain diplomatic relations with regional and international bodies such as Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), United Nations

Name of Ministry/Department	Functions
	(UN), European Union (EU) and many others.
Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compiles data on students studying outside the country. • Compiles data on foreign students studying in Zimbabwe. • Compiles data on expatriate Lecturers at tertiary institutions.
Ministry of Labour and Social Services- Dept of Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sits on the Inter-ministerial committee that issues work permits to none Zimbabweans. • Sits on the Inter-ministerial committee responsible for determining refugee status of applicants. • Compiles data on expatriates working in the country.
Ministry of Labour and Social Services- Dept of Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collects, compiles and disseminates statistics on refugees and asylum-seekers. • Sits on the Inter-ministerial committee responsible for determining refugee status of applicants. • Intends to carry out a study to determine the number of displaced persons in Zimbabwe.
Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governs the Tourism and Hospitality Act.
Ministry of Regional Integration and International Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairs the Inter-ministerial committee on migration and development.
Department of Immigration Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers the Immigration Act. • Controls ports of entry and exit. • Collects statistics for people coming into the country and going out of the country. • Sits on the Inter-ministerial committee to determine refugee status of applicants.

Table 8.2: Parastatals Key in Migration Management and Diaspora Policy

Name of Parastatal	Functions
Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers the Census and Statistics Act. • Has the national mandate of collecting, compiling, analyzing, interpreting, publishing and disseminating statistics on all migration issues alone or in co-operation with other Government Ministries and institutions. • Is the coordinator of the Migration Statistics Committee, responsible for the compilation of the Zimbabwe Migration Profile.
Zimbabwe Tourism Authority (ZTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers the Tourism Act. • Compile statistics on tourist arrivals and visitors from port returns obtained from the Department of Immigration Control. • Collects statistics on revenue collected from hotels and other booking facilities. • Collects statistics on bed occupancy.
Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers the Reserve Bank act. • Collects data on travel receipts and expenditure. • Collects revenue from all resort facilities. • Collects data on remittances.

Table 8.3: International Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations Key in Migration Management and Diaspora Policy

Name of Organization	Functions
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers technical and financial assistance to institutions dealing with migration issues. • Conducts research and produce reports on migration issues related to labour policies. • Assists in the repatriation of Zimbabwean nationals.
United Nations High commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. • Collects, compiles data on refugees and asylum-seekers • Sits on the Inter-ministerial committee responsible for determining refugee status of applicants.

9. Conclusion

The improvement in the macro-economic environment saw the number of immigrants coming to Zimbabwe steadily increasing from 478 in 2008 to 1 197 in 2010

The period 2008 to 2010 witnessed a general increase in the number of tourist arrivals. Tourist arrivals increased by the 3 percent from 1 956 442 in 2008 to 2 016 264 in 2009. Figures for the year 2010 (2 238 165) shows an 11 percent increase from 2009.

There were 4 437 refugees in Zimbabwe as at 31 December 2010. The majority of the refugees were from the Great Lakes region; the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (3 075), Rwanda (688) and Burundi (533). In 2010 there were 415 asylum-seekers of whom 306 were from the DRC.

During the year 2009, there were 785 foreign nationals who were given work permits by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to work as expatriates in either Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO's) or the private sector. Of this total number, 262 were working in the NGO's while 523 were in the private sector.

As from the year 2006, ZIMSTAT has not been able to provide disaggregated data on people leaving the country into various categories such as emigrants, departing residents and departing visitors due to none availability of exit cards at the country's border posts. An alternative method of using port returns was adopted and this method only captures the total number of exitors with no further disaggregation of the data possible. The number of persons exiting the country increased from 2 387 754 in 2009 to 2 718 743 in 2010.

During the past decade Zimbabwe has witnessed a growing number of day trippers to neighbouring countries such as South Africa and Botswana. The number of day trippers increased from 359 095 in 2008 to 1 077 743 in 2010.

Zimbabweans have for many years undertaken higher education studies abroad. During the 2010/2011 academic year, a total of 434 students were studying abroad on bilateral scholarships while 37 were on Government funded scholarships. The number of students under the Presidential scholarship could not be obtained at the time of writing the report.

Remittances can contribute to national development if harnessed into the national economy. Although some Zimbabweans staying in the diaspora continue to shun formal channels of transferring remittances back home, figures from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) have shown that the amount of remittances coming through the formal channel have been increasing during the period 2008 to 2010. Remittances (net) rose from USD76.0 million in 2008 to USD263.3 million in 2010. Travel receipts (net) also increased from USD85.2 million in 2008 to USD97.4 million in 2010.

Appendix 1: List of Nominees to the Migration Statistics Committee

Organisation	Member	Telephone	E-mail
Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency	Mr. L. Ziswa	706681/7 0772944438	lziswa@zistats.co.zw
Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency	Mr. T. Matangira	706681/7 0733858135	tmatangira@zimstats.co.zw
Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion	Mr. T. Mushope	793998/ 0772211495	tmushope@yahoo.com
Ministry of Finance	Ms. C. Gapare	0775689861	gaparec@gmail.com
Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education	Mr. Dehwa		
Ministry of Labour and Social Services- Dept of Labour	Mr. S. Hobwani	0915216107	
Ministry of Labour and Social Services- Dept of Social Services	Ms. M. Chipfuwa	251000 or 0912240742	
Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Ms. C. Mazhata	0912399583	christinemazhata@gmail.com
Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Ms. W. Musuka	0912969539	wimbaitracy@yahoo.com
Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Mr. D. Shambakumanja	0733168113	dshambakumanja@gmail.com
Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Ms. Kusotera	0913208406	Auwlina_4@yahoo.com
Ministry of Regional Integration and International Cooperation	Mr. I. Chivaura	0913048971	chivaurairvine@yahoo.com
Ministry of Regional Integration and International Cooperation	Ms. Y. Masitara	0912113584	ymasitara@yahoo.com
Department of Immigration and Control	Mr. Mukahanana	04-791911-8	
National Parks and Wildlife Management	Still to provide a nominee		
Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	Mr. P. Moyo	703000	pmoyo@rbz.co.zw
Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	Ms. M. Ndaba		mndava@rbz.co.zw
Zimbabwe Tourism Authority	Mr. P. Jumbe	0912396498	percy@ztazim.co.zw
Zimbabwe Tourism Authority	Mr. T. Gezi	0914123733	travolta@ztazim.co.zw
International Organisation for Migration	Mr. K. Mareyanadzo	335044/335048	kmareyanadzo@iom.int
International Labour Organisation	Mr. R. Paratian	0912292844	paratian@ilo.org
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Mr. J. Mapfumo	0913400843	mapfumo@unhcr.org
UZ- Department of	Mrs C. Gandidzanwa	0772366538	gandidzanwa@science.uz.ac.

Geography and Environmental Studies			zw
UZ- Department of Geography and Environmental Studies	Dr. L. Zanamwe	0912492115	zanamwe@arts.uz.ac.zw
ZOU- Department of Geography and Environmental Studies	Mr. Tanyanyiwa	0772373626/0712791441	tanyanyiwavi@yahoo.com
UZ- Department of Tourism Hospitality and Leisure Studies	Mr. P. Mupambireyi	0912515589	freddiemupambireyi@yahoo.com
UZ- Centre for Population Studies	Ms. M. Mhloyi		marvemhloyi@yahoo.com
UZ- Centre for Population Studies	Mr. W. Chirombe		wchirombe@gmail.com
Hospitality Association of Zimbabwe	Still to provide a nominee		
Transport Operators Association	Still to provide a nominee		