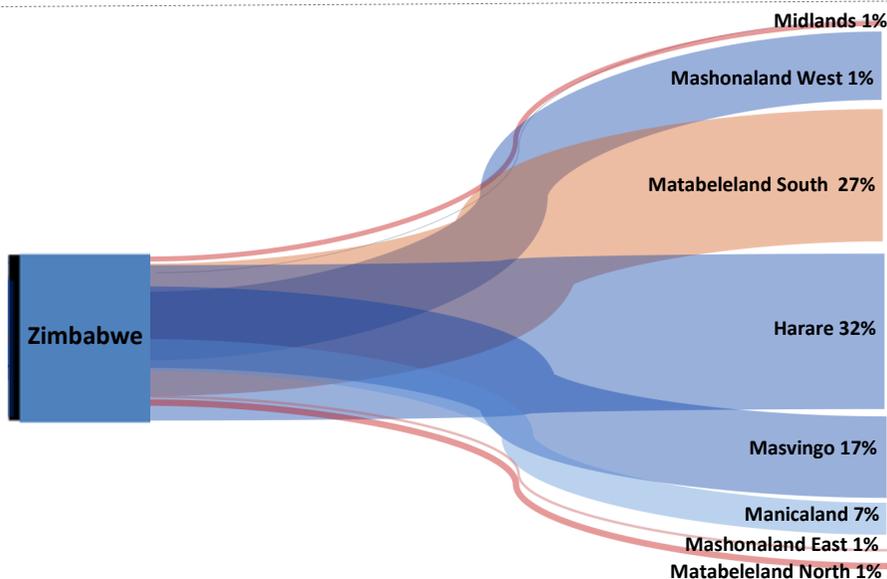
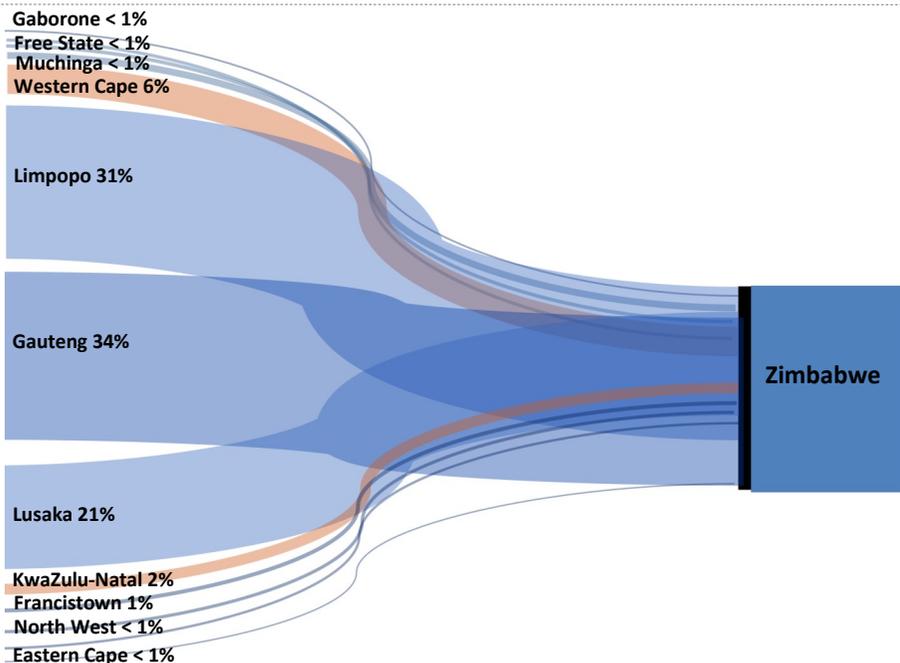


DESTINATION PROVINCES OF INCOMING MIGRANTS



DESTINATION PROVINCES OF OUTGOING MIGRANTS



KEY FIGURES



OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

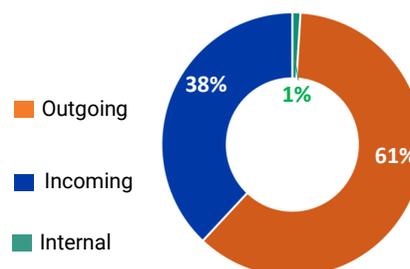
DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) observes and records flows of people on the move at key transit points within Zimbabwe and at its borders. It provides an insight into mobility trends, migration drivers and traveller profiles to inform programming by humanitarian and development partners and by the government.

In total, 17 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in March 2021, surveying internal flows and cross border movements with South Africa, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique. Figures are only indicative of existing trends among respondents at the active FMPs since DTM does not have full coverage of cross-border or internal flows. Participation in the assessments is voluntary and anonymous.

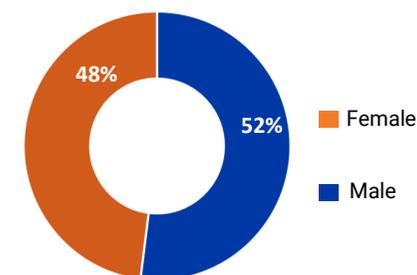
Over the reporting period, a total of 8,649 movements were observed, 5,267 (61%) outflows and 3,336 (38%) inflows whilst only 46 (1%) were internal movements mainly vendors. Most of the outgoing travellers identified as departing reported travelling from Beitbridge and Harare, and going to South Africa via Lamidzi FMP in Beitbridge. Movement flows from and to Zimbabwe increased sharply from early March, as a result of the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions from the 1st of March 2021.

About 3,209 incoming travellers observed reported Zimbabwe as their final destination whilst a relatively small number (127) reported their final destination as outside of Zimbabwe, nearly half of which were travelling from Democratic Republic of the Congo through Chirundu going to South Africa via Beitbridge.

MOVEMENT TRENDS

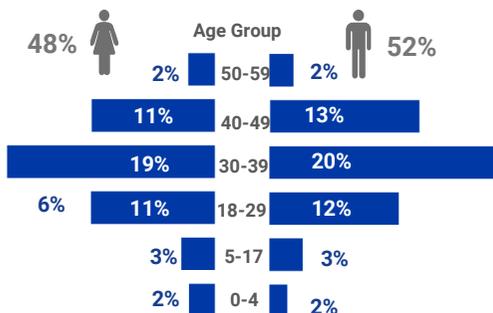


GENDER BREAKDOWN

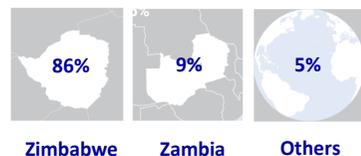


ALL MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

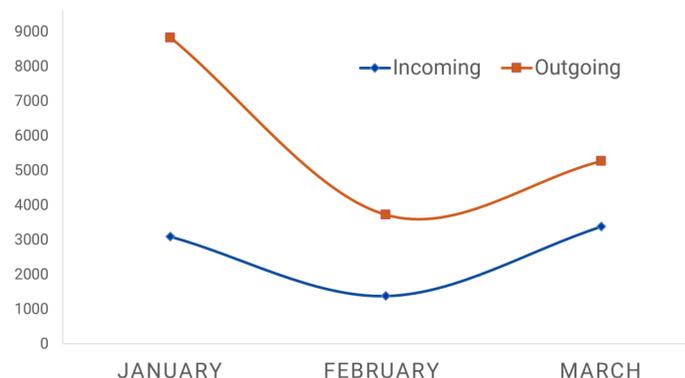
DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY



MOVEMENT TRENDS

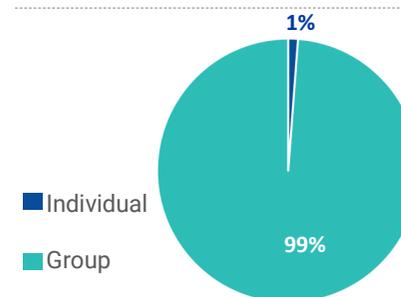


Movements both in and out were high in January since migrants were going back to their families time during the festive holidays. COVID-19 restrictions in February caused a decrease in the movements. An increase in migrant movements during March may be attributed to the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions in the country.

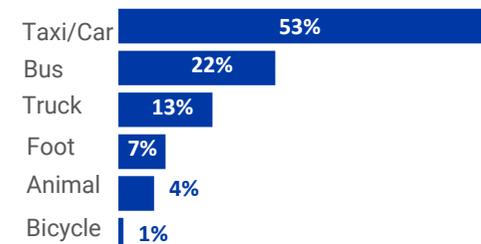
REASONS FOR MOVING

Type of movement	Total	Outgoing	Incoming
Economic migration (>=6 months)	39%	36%	3%
Short-term movement (<=6 months)	31%	20%	11%
Family reunification	21%	5%	16%
Seasonal migration	5%	2%	3%
Conflict	2%	2%	0%
COVID-19 related	2%	0%	2%

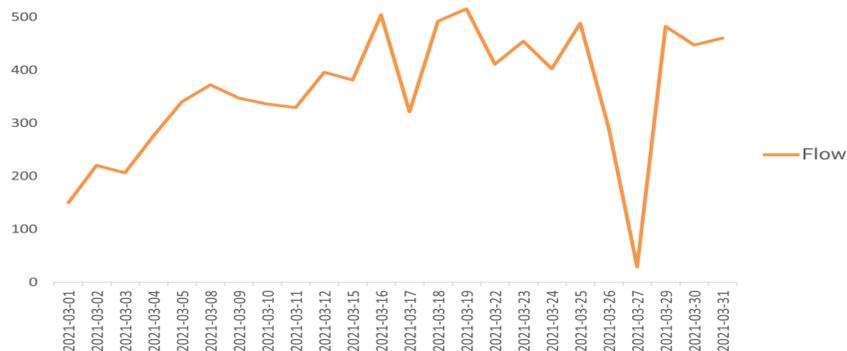
INDIVIDUAL VS GROUP MOVEMENTS



MODE OF TRANSPORT

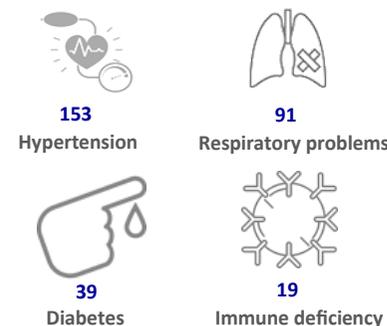


DAILY FLOW OF MIGRANTS



A sharp drop on the 27 March 2021 (Saturday) was as a result of less enumeration activities that day. Normally no enumeration is done during weekends. However, due to call from Border official after the arrival of a bus with returnees, the flow was recorded.

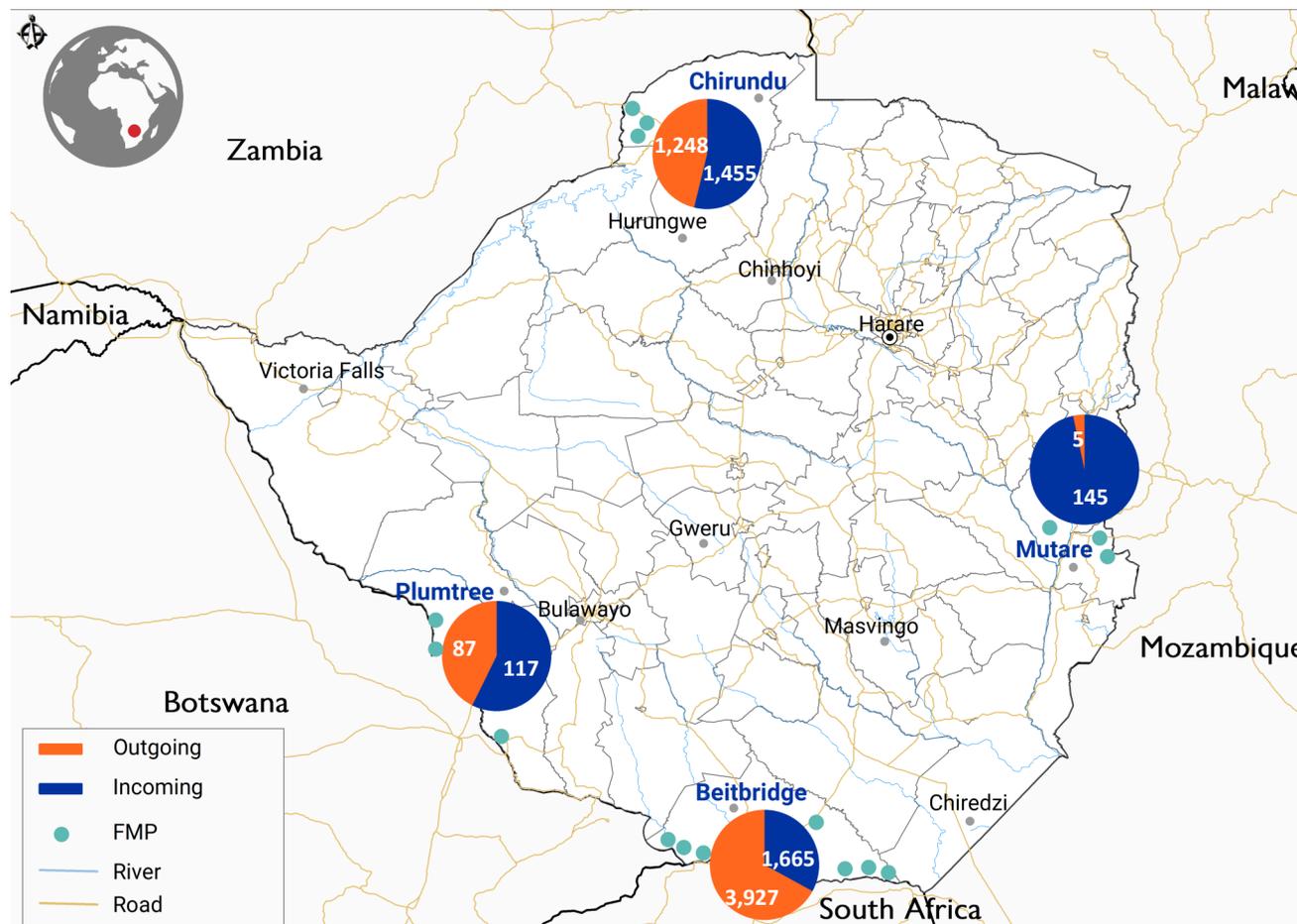
CHRONIC ILLNESSES



VULNERABILITIES



OBSERVED CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS AT MAIN POINTS OF ENTRY



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LIMITATIONS

Geographical coverage of FM activities is not exhaustive and is limited to FMPs at selected PoE/PoCs. Information provided is representative only of those movements observed at the selected locations (FMPs) where they were collected. Isolated FMR results are not indicative of movements in other non-monitored transit locations and are not representative of all flows in the geographical region covered by the exercise. The findings must be read as indicative of change in trends, rather than exact measurements of mobility. FMR does not replace, in any case, official estimates at border crossing points.

METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring (FM) is one of the components of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which aims to capture population flows at specific points to describe trends in the volumes and characteristics of mobile populations. The FM exercise monitors movements of travelers passing through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at Point of Entry (PoE) and Points of Congregation (PoC) supported by IOM, informing on migrants' points of departures, intended destination, reasons for moving, mode of transport, vulnerabilities and their socio-demographic characteristics. FM is conducted at points of entry bordering other countries and points of congregation within Zimbabwe where IOM supports surveillance, hygiene promotion, and risk communication activities. FM is conducted at PoE/PoCs which are strategically placed for the protection of population centres and the monitoring of cross-border movements. The locations of the FMPs were jointly selected by IOM, the Ministry of Health and Childcare and local authorities at the different PoE districts. Data is collected on tablets/phones through interviews and observations with travelers by local enumerators. Data collection is carried out five days a week during official opening hours.