

OVERVIEW

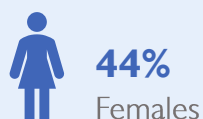
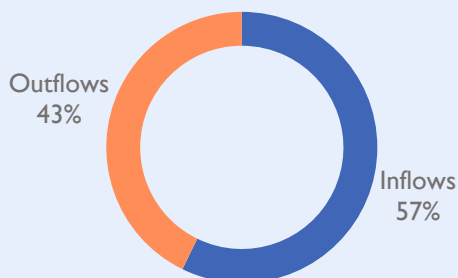
During the month of August 2022, a total of 42,489 movements were recorded. 3,057 migrants were interviewed across 44 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 4% compared to the previous month, in which 44,380 were observed. 57% of movements observed were inflows, whilst 43% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Bulawayo (17%), Beitbridge (11%), and Harare and the top three receiving districts were Harare (18%), Karoi (13%) and Mutare (8%).

South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded 33,123 (78%) while the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor recorded 4,784 (11%) movements. 79% of outflows were recorded along irregular crossing points compared to 45% of inflows. Most migrants chose to use formal crossing points when entering the country. Chituripasi, Dite and the Beitbridge main border accounted for 33% of outflows and were the preferred exit points out of Zimbabwe by migrants. Beitbridge border post recorded 44% of inflows and was the preferred entry point by migrants followed by Maroyi (6%) and Tshabili (6%) along the South Africa . Of the surveyed migrants 56% were males. Movements along the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest number of female migrants, 63% compared to 37% of males. The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest number of male migrants (61%) of the total surveyed. Most of the surveyed migrants indicated that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities.

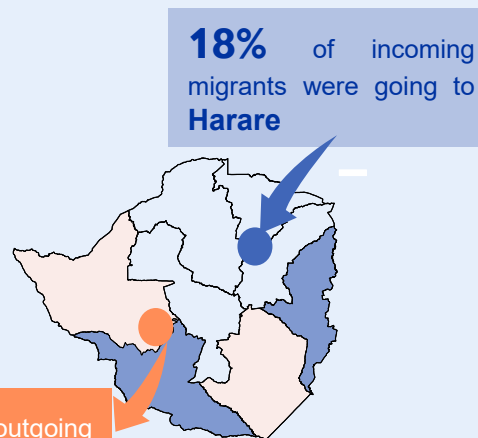
HIGHLIGHTS



42, 489
Total Movements



79% of outgoing migrants were going to **South Africa**



18% of incoming migrants were going to **Harare**

17% of outgoing migrants had departed **Bulawayo**



32% of respondents were travelling to **conduct commercial activities**.



17% lost valuable items to theft or bribery



702
Pregnant Women

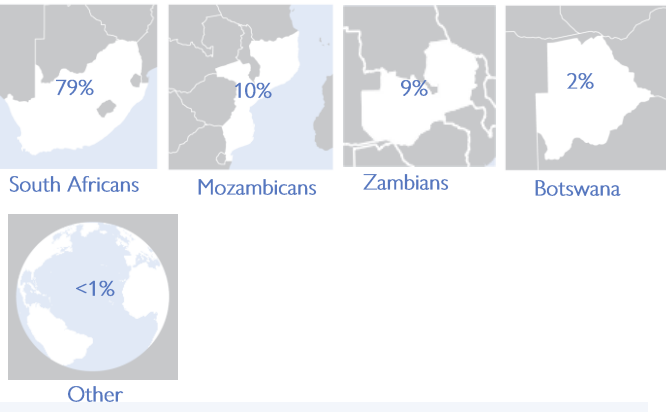


574
Unaccompanied Children



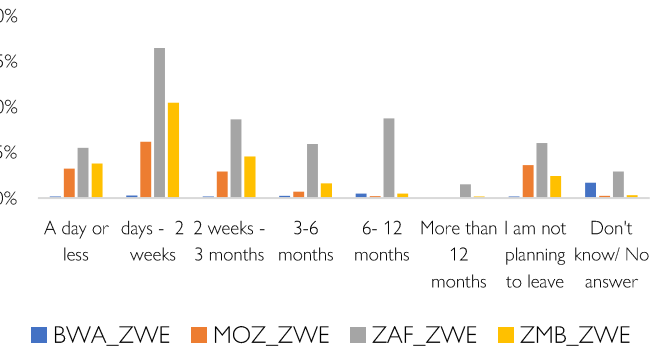
184
Persons with a disability

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

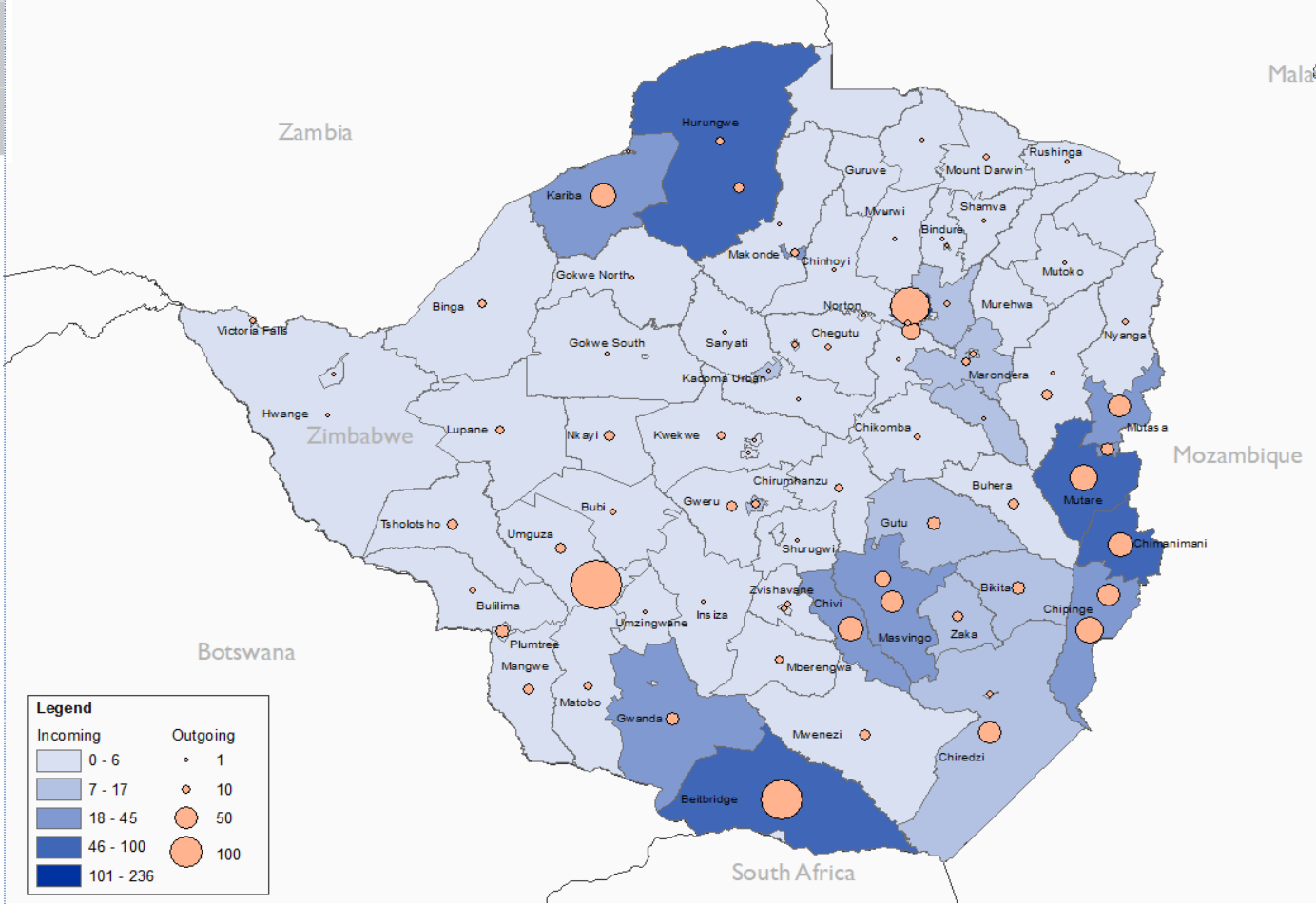


Seventy-nine per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants surveyed 27% indicated that they were travelling for employment, 21% for livelihood opportunities and 17% to conduct commercial activities. Migrants indicated that the main reasons for choosing South Africa as a destination country, were due to existing employment or employment opportunities (35%), 25 per cent reported appealing socio-economic conditions and 20 per cent indicated the presence of family and friends as a support system. 61 per cent of migrants stated Zimbabwe was their country of residence, South Africa (20%) and Zambia (9%).

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY CORRIDOR



MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



This map is for illustration purposes only.

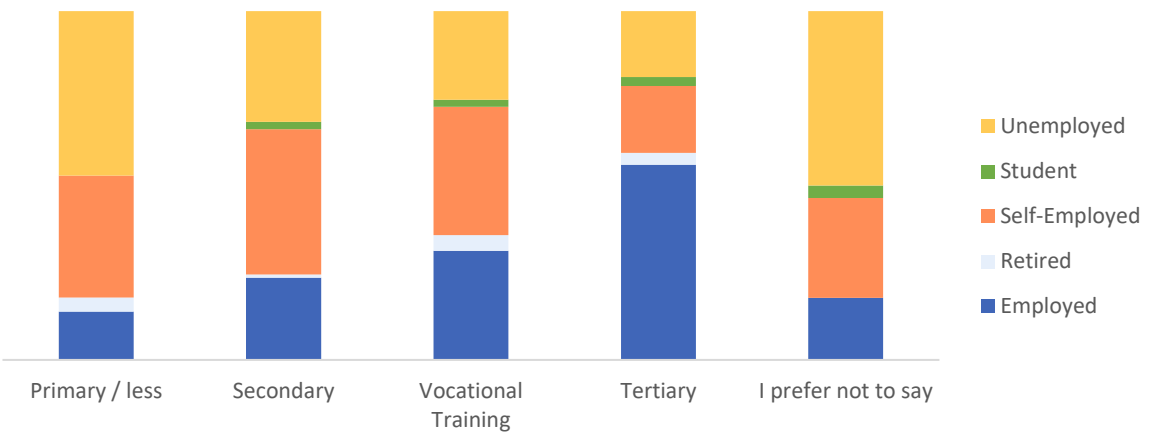
Harare (18%), Karoi (13%), Mutare (8%), Chimanimani (6%), Hurungwe (6%) districts received the most migrants, while Bulawayo (17%), Beitbridge (11%), Harare (9%), Mutare (5%) and Chipinge (5%) were the highest sending districts during the reporting period. Throughout all the districts, the major reasons for movements were travelling to conduct commercial activities and to engage in employment or livelihood opportunities. Across all corridors, 33 per cent stated that they intended to be in the destination country for a period of less than two weeks. 12 per cent reported that they had no intention of leaving the destination country of which six per cent of these were interviewed along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor.

*BWA - Botswana | MOZ-Mozambique | ZAF-South Africa | ZMB-Zambia | ZWE-Zimbabwe

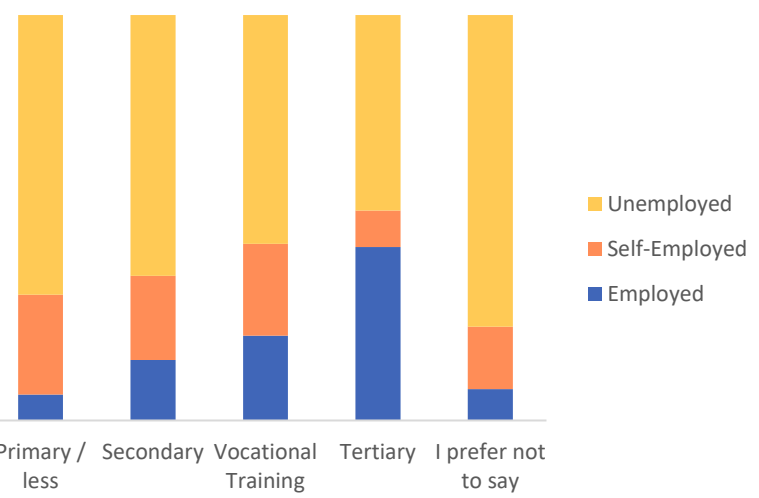
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES

Twenty-one per cent of surveyed migrants stated that they were employed in the wholesale and retail trade sector, 15% in agriculture and forestry and 14 % in business and marketing. Male migrants were more likely to be employed in transport and storage (19%) and in the agricultural sector (17%) while majority of females (29%) reported to be employed in wholesale and retail sector and in Business and marketing (20%). The highest level of education amongst male migrants was secondary level education (59%). The highest level of education amongst females was secondary level education (65%). Males with tertiary education were likely to be employed in the engineering, manufacturing and construction sector while females were more likely to be employed in the hospitality sector i.e., accommodation and food services. Forty-seven per cent of migrants who stated that they had primary level education as their highest level of education were unemployed in the country of residence and were likely to be unemployed in the host country. This is might be because they possess little to no skills to seek gainful employment.

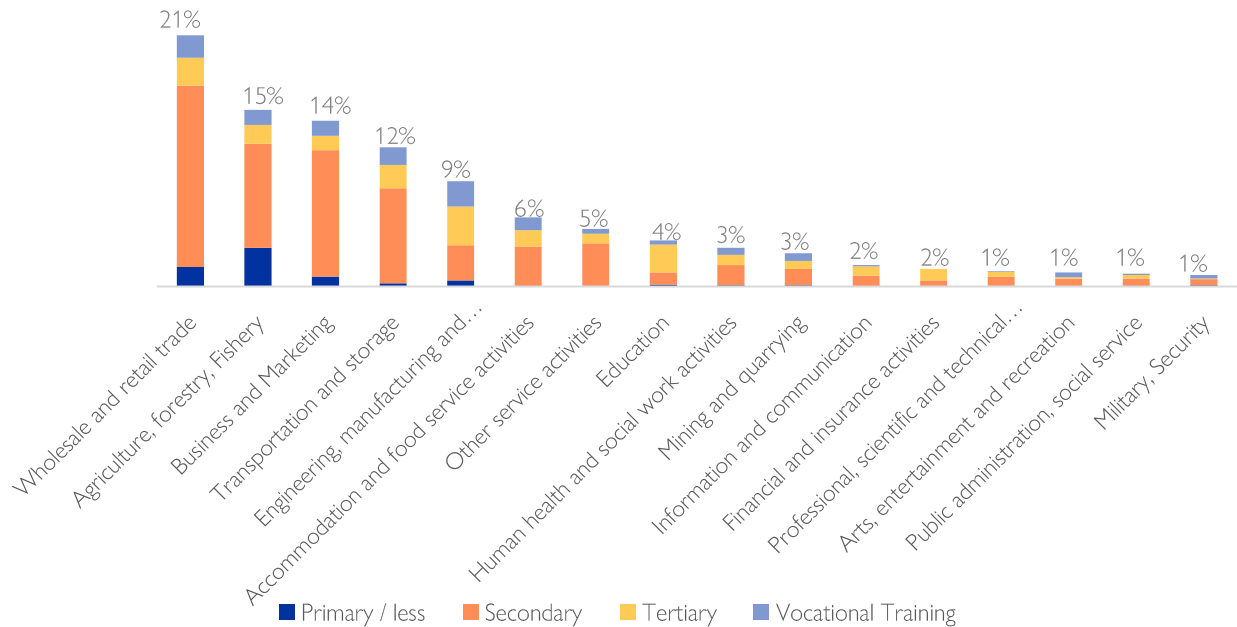
EDUCATION STATUS VS EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE



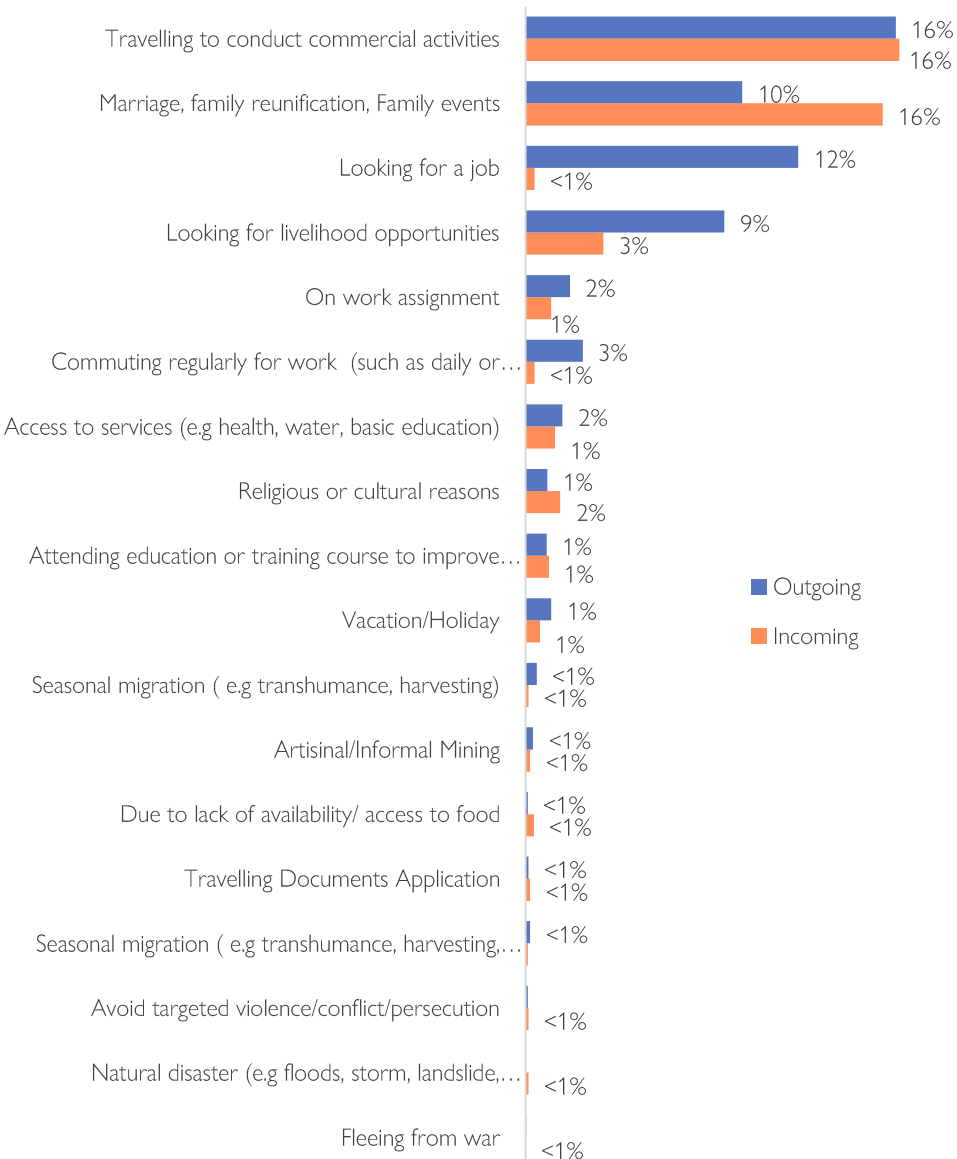
EDUCATION STATUS VS EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN HOST COUNTRY



EDUCATION STATUS VS EMPLOYMENT SECTOR IN COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE



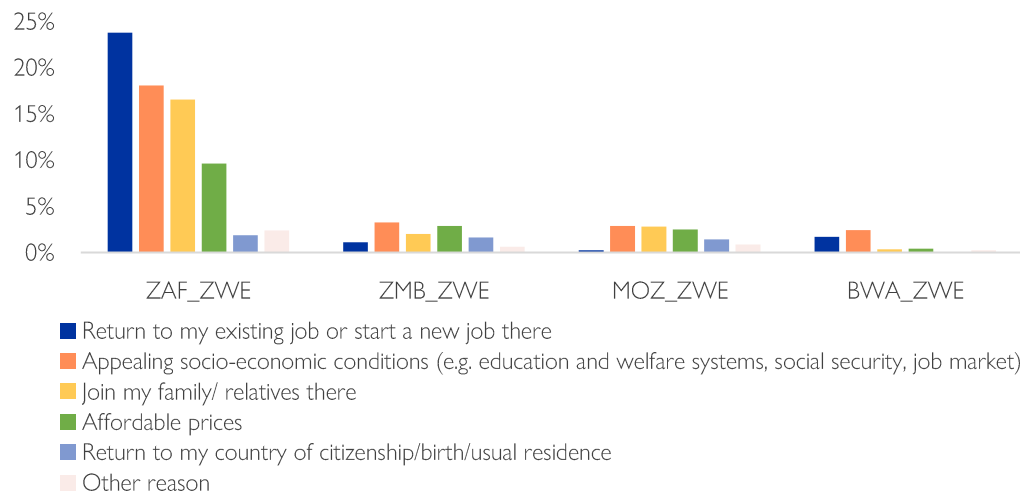
MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY



Thirty-two per cent of migrants stated that their main reason for travel was to conduct commercial activities. Of these, 11 per cent travelled to South Africa, Mozambique (11%) and Zambia (6%). Of the female migrants who travelled to conduct commercial activities, 46 per cent used the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor, while 35 per cent used the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor and 19 per cent used Mozambique-Zimbabwe corridor. Upon being questioned on why they chose this route, respondents across all corridors responded that this was due to affordable prices in the host country.

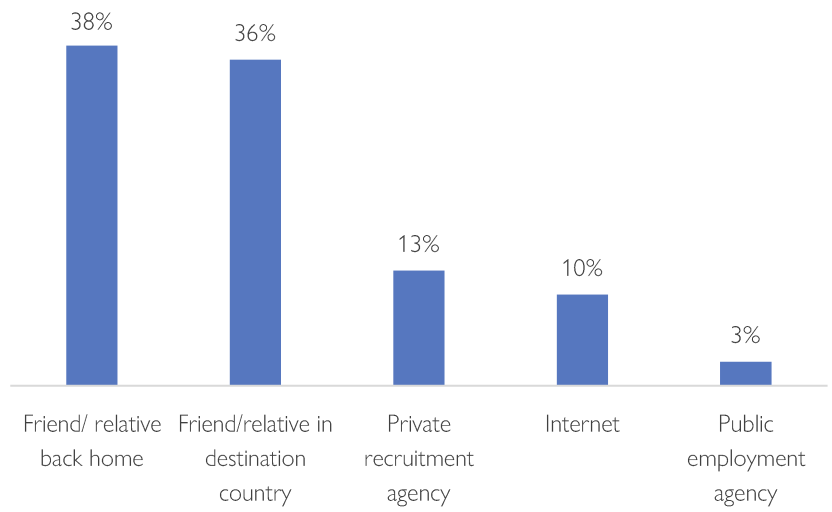
Family reunification and family events accounted for 26 per cent of travel by migrants. From the surveyed, females were more likely to travel for family reunification and events with 52 per cent of females recorded compared to 48 per cent of males. Of the migrants who indicated seeking employment as a reason for travel, 82% were travelling to South Africa, and 18% to Botswana. Three per cent of migrants were travelling to access basic services in the country of final destination. From the outgoing migrants interviewed 57 per cent travelled to South Africa to access basic services such as health, water and education, 22 per cent to Zambia, and 18 per cent to Mozambique and Malawi (2%).

WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS ROUTE

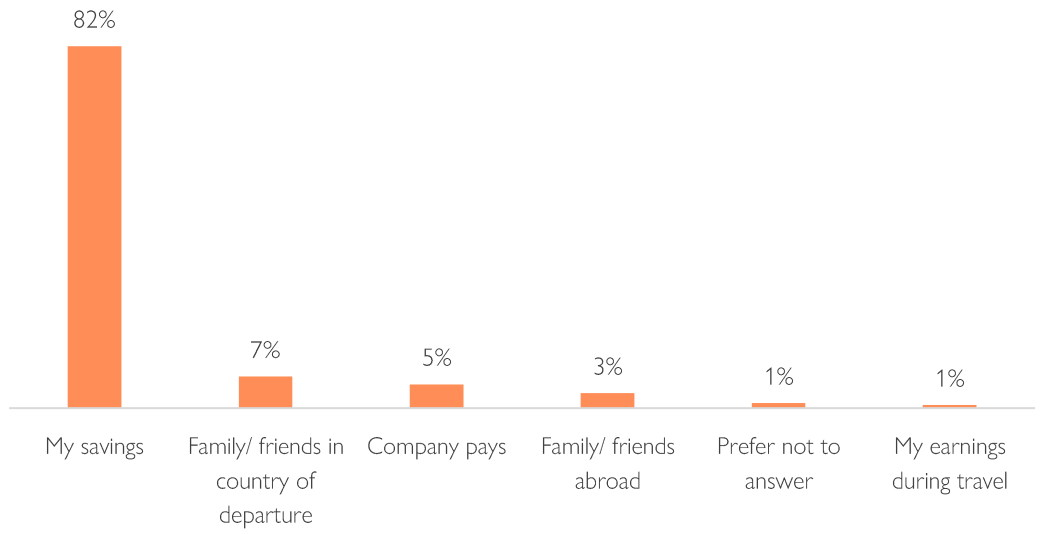


MIGRATION JOURNEY DETAILS

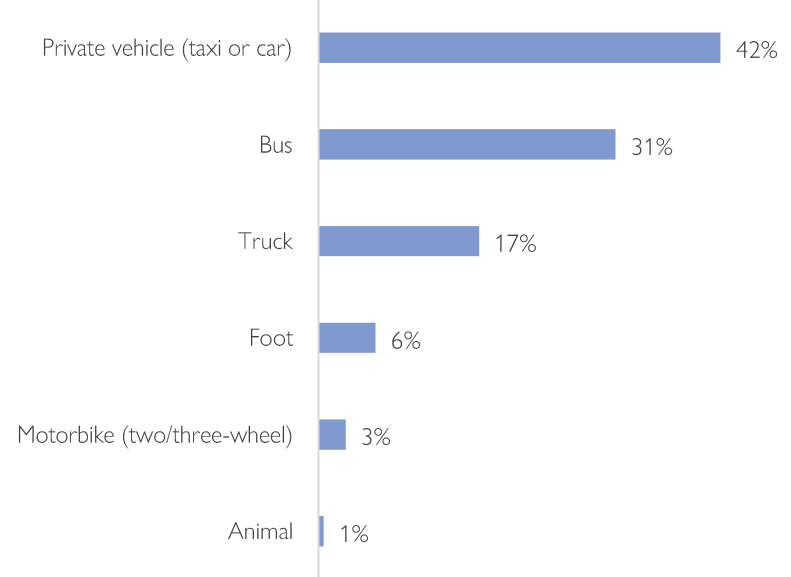
HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THIS OPPORTUNITY ?



HOW DID YOU PAY FOR THIS JOURNEY ?



MODE OF TRANSPORT



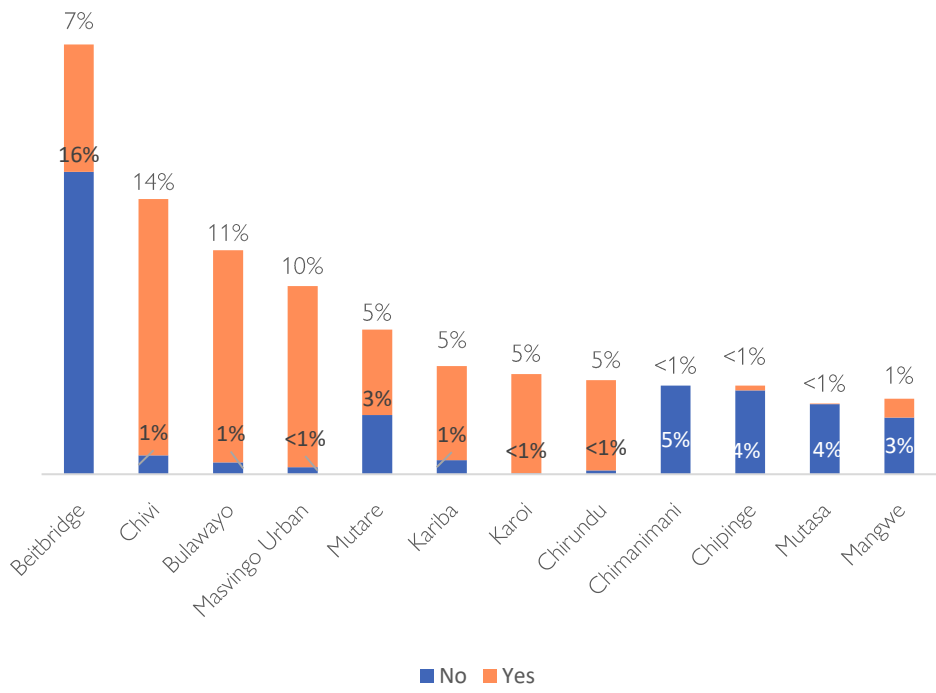
MIGRATION JOURNEY OVERVIEW

Sixty-six per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling as individuals whilst 34 per cent were travelling in groups. Migrants observed travelling in groups were likely to be members of the same family. Twenty-seven per cent of those travelling in groups were in the company of minors, of which 574 minors were reported in total. The majority of migrants reported funding their journey through personal savings. Most of the migrants reported that they had planned their journey in advance and had made savings in preparation for the journey. Family and friends remain a strong support system for the migrants through provision of information about the opportunities and financial assistance for the journey. Migrants who reside in the FMP communities usually transit on foot across country boundaries to access services, with the majority being school children from Mozambique who migrate regularly to access primary and secondary education in Zimbabwe. 19 % migrants travelled on foot using the Mozambique– Zimbabwe corridor to access services such as health and basic education, and 4% to conduct commercial activities at a nearby business centers along the Mozambique -Zimbabwe corridor.

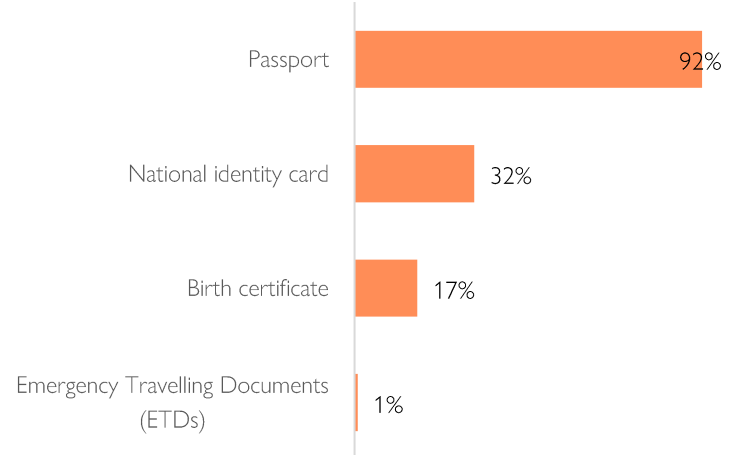
REASONS FOR MIGRATION

Sixty-eight per cent of migrants were in possession of identification documents to cross the border whilst 32 per cent had no form of identification. Over 60 per cent of migrants transiting along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe corridor did not have any form of identification documents. Migrants using formal crossing points were more likely to be in possession of identification documents, as compared to those using irregular crossing points. Among those who reported travelling with identification documents, 92 per cent had their passports with them. Some of the migrants who had only birth certificates or national identity cards were in possession of daily border passes which permitted them to cross through the formal point of crossing. Most migrants were in possession of either a work visa or the Zimbabwe exemption permit (ZEP). Among those with VISAs, the main reason for travel was returning back to work, looking for employment and or livelihood opportunities.

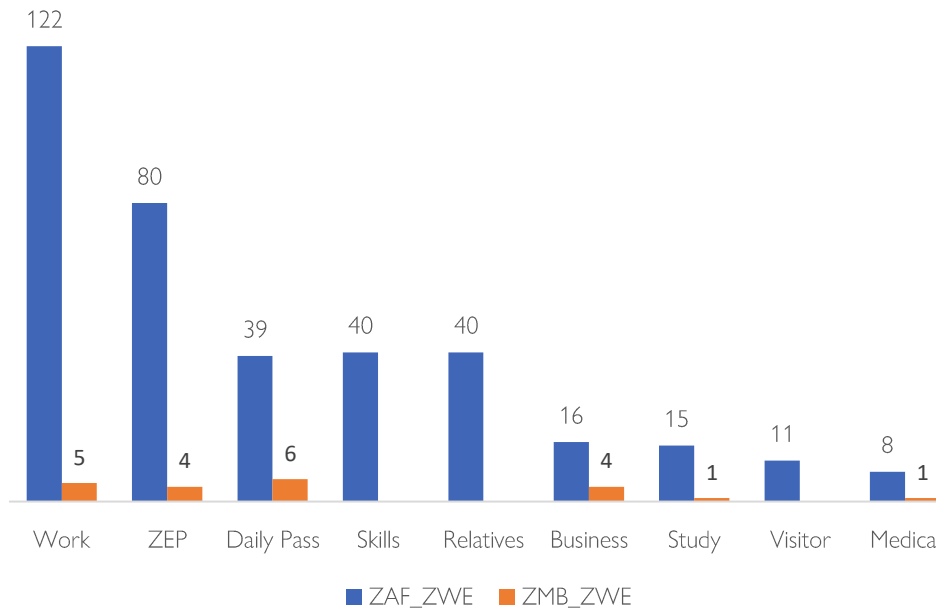
MIGRANTS WITH IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS BY FMP DISTRICT



IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS POSSESSED BY MIGRANTS*



TYPES OF VISAS POSSESSED BY MIGRANTS BY CORRIDOR



*ZEP – Zimbabwe Exemption Permit

CHALLENGES FACED BY CORRIDOR

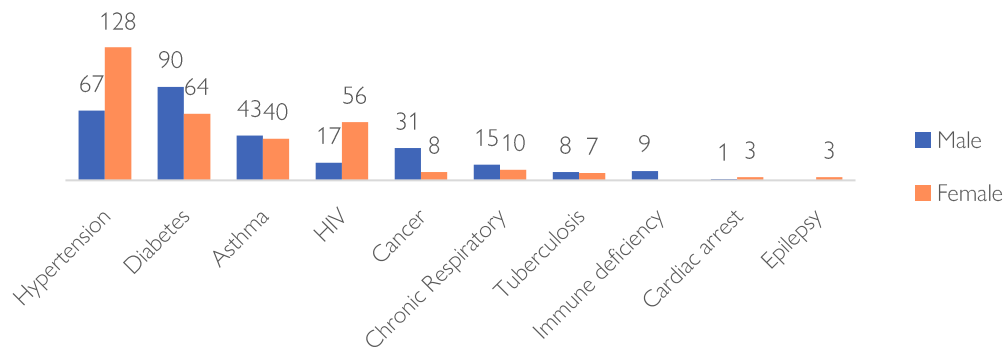
Twelve per cent of the interviewed encountered challenges along their journey. Sixty two per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 38 per cent were outflows. It is no-longer a requirement to have a face mask in most countries hence most of the incoming migrants were not in possession of a mask upon arrival resulting whilst it is still mandatory when in public. The table illustrates by migrants transiting between Zimbabwe and the indicated countries.

Challenges	South Africa	Mozambique	Zambia	Botswana
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment	8	47	0	0
Lack of money or finances	16	12	8	3
Theft/Bribing	11	13	15	0
Lack of or difficult access to food	23	4	5	1
Identity document issues	12	8	5	0
Arrest and/or detention by authorities	9	2	7	0
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	15	0	0	2
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	11	4	1	0
Difficult access to water	8	3	0	1
Difficult access to health care services	9	0	2	0
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances	10	0	0	0
Mental trauma and/or depression	6	0	2	0
Deportation	1	0	0	4
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	2	0	1	0
Lack of information	2	0	0	0
Performed work without the expected payment	1	0	1	0
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	0	1	0

VULNERABILITIES



Fifty-two per cent of the observed pregnant women were outflows whilst 48 per cent were inflows. Eighty-three per cent of the pregnant women were Zimbabwean transiting between Zimbabwe and South Africa whilst 14 per cent were observed along the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor. Of the pregnant women observed, the major reason for movement was travelling to conduct commercial activities and family visits and to access health services. 574 unaccompanied children were observed, 53 per cent were males whilst 47 per cent were females. Eighty-one per cent of the unaccompanied minors were travelling mainly for commercial purposes and search for livelihood opportunities in South Africa whilst 18 per cent were travelling to Zambia mainly to conduct commercial activities.



Overall, the majority of migrants who reported having a chronic illness were travelling to South Africa for commercial purposes. Out of 195 migrants who reported having hypertension, 81 were going to South Africa whilst 80 were going to Zambia for commercial purposes and to purchase medication. Out of the 148 people living with a disability, 66 per cent were males whilst 44 per cent were females. Thirty per cent of the migrants reported having a disability, 30 per cent had visual impairment (blindness or low vision), 24 per cent had physical impairment whilst 16 per cent had a mental condition among other disabilities.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | AUGUST 2022

KEY FIGURES

33,123
Movements Observed

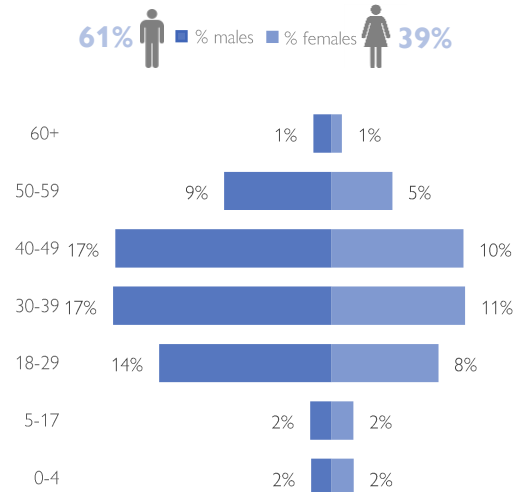
1,577
Surveys Conducted

10
Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 33,123 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,578. This represented a 11 per cent decrease compared to July during which 1,765 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (56%) and Zimbabwe (44%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (54%) and South Africa (44%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 33,123 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 582 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 464 children were unaccompanied. Seventy-nine per cent of the outgoing migrants were going to South Africa. Thirty three per cent of interviewed migrants transiting along this corridor chose South Africa as a destination country because they already had existing jobs there whilst some were planning to find new job. Appealing socio-economic conditions (25%), presence of family or friends (23%) and affordable prices (13%) were some other factors considered when choosing South Africa as the destination country. The common goods that were being purchased in South Africa include food, beverages and clothes whilst some migrants were travelling to South Africa to sell cigarettes and food.

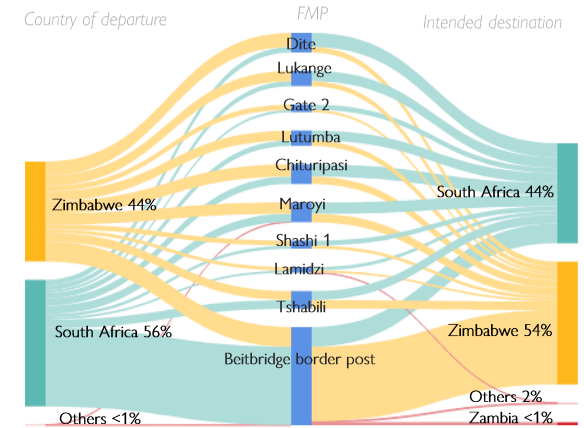
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

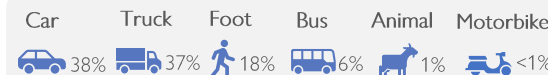


VULNERABLE GROUPS



Of the migrants with chronic diseases 30 per cent suffered diabetes and 22 percent suffered from hypertension. 22 per cent of the those with a disability had physical impairment and 20 per cent were suffering from mental conditions and visual impairments (20%).

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

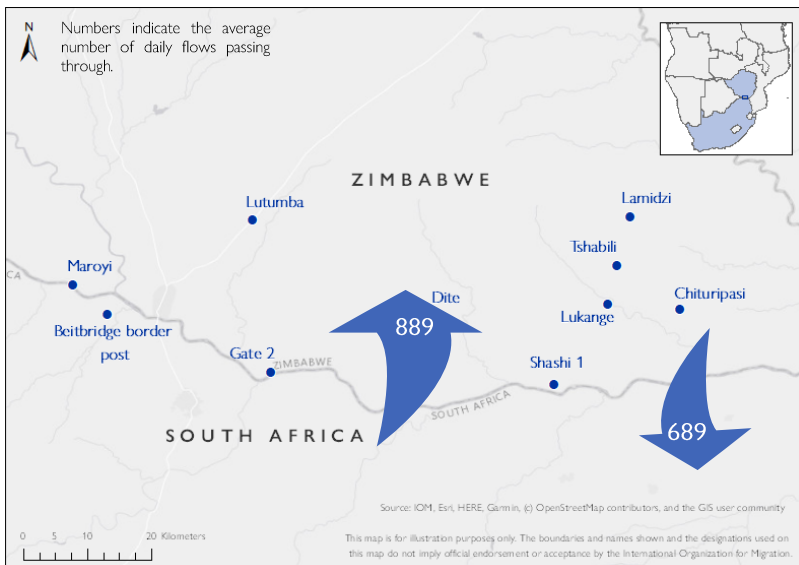


Others include Botswana, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Germany, Lesotho and Mozambique for countries of departure and Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Zambia for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Flows to Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	34%	54%	46%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	30%	37%	63%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	93%	7%
Seasonal Migration	14%	48%	52%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	82%	18%

* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

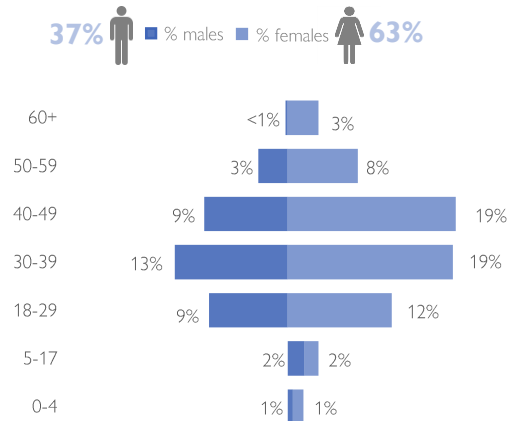
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | AUGUST 2022

KEY FIGURES



Over the reporting period, a total of 4,784 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 228. This represented an 16 per cent increase compared to July, during which 196 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (60%), Zimbabwe (25%), South Africa (10%) and United Republic of Tanzania (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (66%) and Zambia (33%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,784 individuals observed, 37 per cent were males and 63 per cent were females. There were 101 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Of 250 children observed, 55 were unaccompanied boys and 53 were unaccompanied girls. These minor children were travelling mainly for commercial purposes. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported. Ninety-four per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia had identification documents with 90 per cent in possession of their passports. Zambia was a choice of destination to nine per cent of the outgoing migrants due to appealing socio-economic conditions (28%), affordable prices (25%), presence of family and friends (17%) and returning to country of usual residence after family visits (14%).

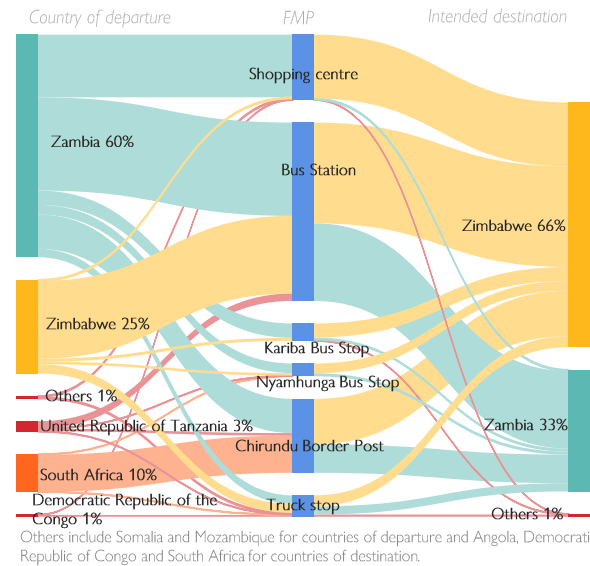
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

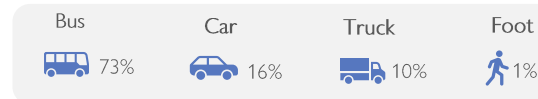


VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 50 per cent suffered from hypertension and 20 percent suffered from diabetes. Fifty per cent of the disabled suffered from visual impairments and 22 per cent suffered from physical impairments

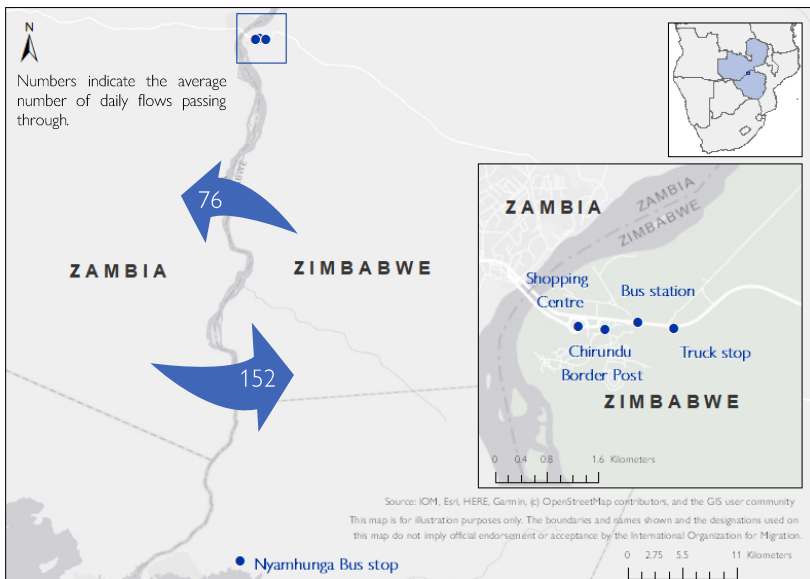
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	67%	69%	31%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	18%	83%	17%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	92%	8%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%

* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | AUGUST 2022

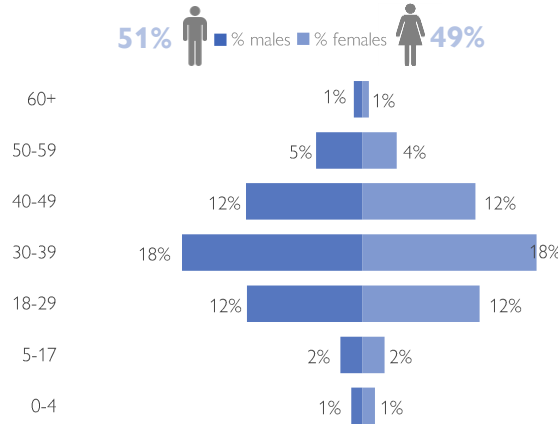
KEY FIGURES



OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,987 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 173. This represented a 14 per cent increase compared to July during which 152 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (53%), Zimbabwe (45%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (48%), Mozambique (48%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,987 individuals observed, 51 per cent were males and 49 per cent were females. There were 15 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. 27 per cent of the migrants interviewed transiting along this corridor chose Mozambique as a preferred destination due to appealing socio economic conditions, 26 per cent had family members in Mozambique whilst 23 per cent chose Mozambique due to affordable prices. Of those who reported affordable prices as a deciding factor, the majority were travelling to buy fuel and food in Mozambique.

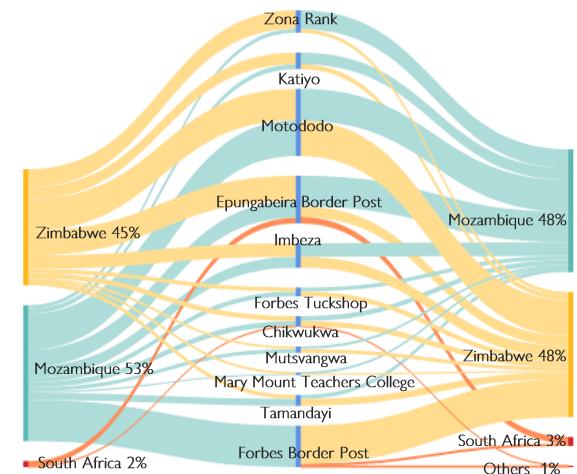
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



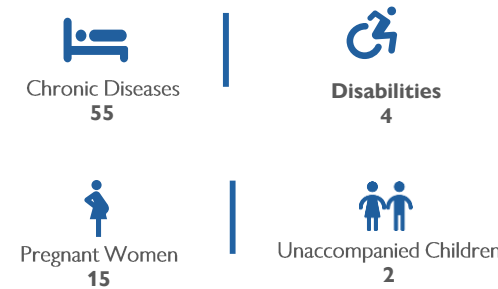
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases 49 per cent were suffering from hypertension and diabetes (24%). three of the those with a disability had physical impairment and had visual impairment.

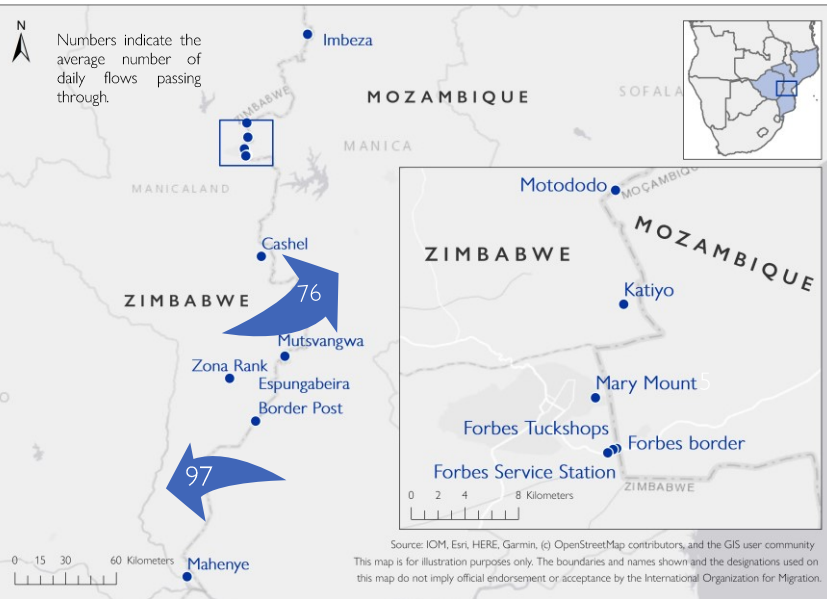
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	72%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	76%	24%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	69%	31%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	50%	50%

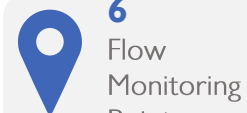
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

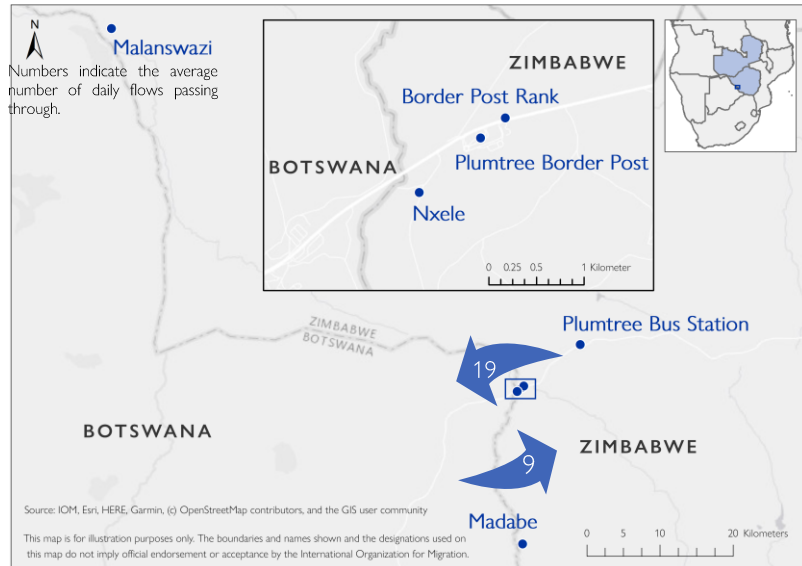
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | AUGUST 2022

KEY FIGURES

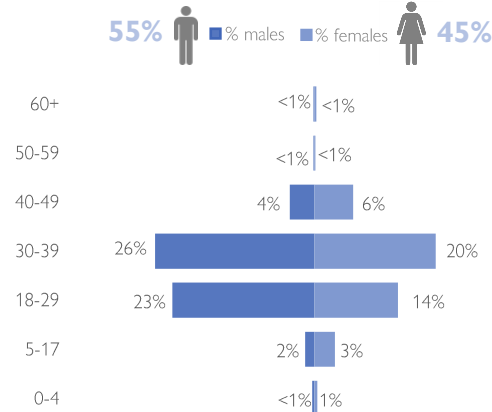


OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 595 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 28. This represented 71% per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to July during which 98 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The decrease can be attributed to the suspension of two FMPs during the month of August. Zimbabwe (65%) and Botswana (35%) were the main countries of departure while Botswana (64%), Zimbabwe (34%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 595 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 4 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up three per cent of the individuals observed. Only two per cent of outgoing migrants reported Botswana as the destination country whilst only one per cent of the incoming migrants had departed Botswana. 10 per cent of the migrants transiting who were returning from Botswana encountered challenges including deportation (40%) and lack of finances (30%) among other challenges. Among outgoing migrants through this route, 45 per cent chose Botswana due to appealing socio-economic conditions whilst 32 per cent were returning to existing job or to start a new one and eight per cent due to affordable prices of food.



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

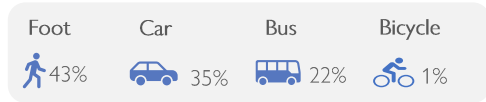


VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases 50 per cent had HIV whilst 25 per cent were suffering from Asthma and hypertension (25%).

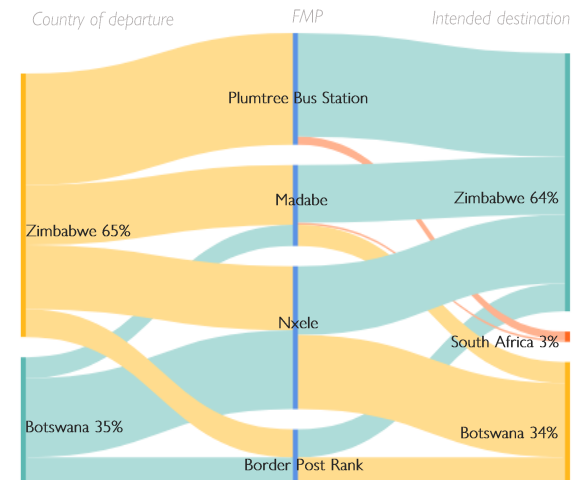
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Mozambique, Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure and Namibia for the country of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	65%	16%	84%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	24%	31%	69%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	8%	11%	89%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	0%	100%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%

* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- From the analysis, males are more mobile than females which could be influenced by the family and socially ascribed roles of women to take care of the children while men move in search of better livelihood opportunities to provide for the family. Livelihood activities/projects targeting high migrant-sending areas are highly recommended to empower the women and also assistance targeting migrants can be provided at the highest transit corridors.
- The central role played by family members and community networks as trusted support actors for aspirant migrants should also be recognized and reflected in programming and policy responses. Family and friends support the migration journey by providing migration-related information and support, helping migrants to find employment, and also acting as a support system in case of challenges. In order to ensure that the information and support they provide is valid and sufficient, however, efforts should be made by government and non-governmental actors to regularly engage with existing migrant communities and to provide them with comprehensive and updated information in a language they understand.
- To better prepare migrants for potential problems during the migration journey, increased efforts should be made through information campaigns and outreach to sensitize prospective migrants of the challenges of migration such as human trafficking and exploitation and connect them to relevant support mechanisms including information, counseling and referral services. Challenges were especially prevalent for incoming migrants as compared to outgoing.
- Due to the high numbers of migrants with chronic illnesses, people with disabilities and illnesses, there is need for provision of medical kits or medication in health facilities close to the Flow Monitoring Points.
- To better understand the flows in the other informal crossing points, there is need to increase flow monitoring points in some of the uncovered areas.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

✉ DTMZimbabwe@iom.int

🌐 <https://displacement.iom.int/Zimbabwe> – <https://zimbabwe.iom.int>

OUR PARTNERS



**Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid**

 **Irish Aid**
Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



MiRAC
MIGRATION RESOURCE
ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility and migrant profiles. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows occur and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). The tools collect data at FMPs through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves.

The FM tools gather data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities, challenges, reasons and means of transport of travellers. At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Enumerators collect data via a mobile data collection form to ensure data integrity and quality. This report is an overview of the data collected from 1 to 31 August 2022.

LIMITATIONS

Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the border area, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and self-reporting. Therefore, the findings should be understood as mainly indicative.

Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report. On some occasions demographic percentages are slightly below or above 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations, as it also occurs when breaking down the relative flows of different nationalities through a border crossing.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The maps displayed in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

✉ DTMZimbabwe@iom.int

🌐 <https://displacement.iom.int/Zimbabwe> – <https://zimbabwe.iom.int>

OUR PARTNERS



**Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid**

 **Irish Aid**
Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



MiRAC
MIGRATION RESOURCE
ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows:
“Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)”