

OVERVIEW

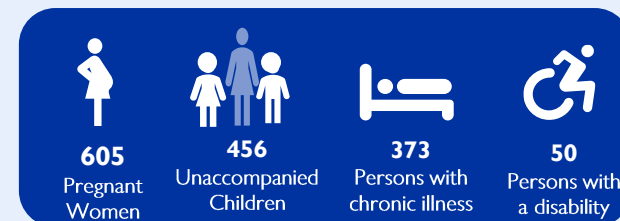
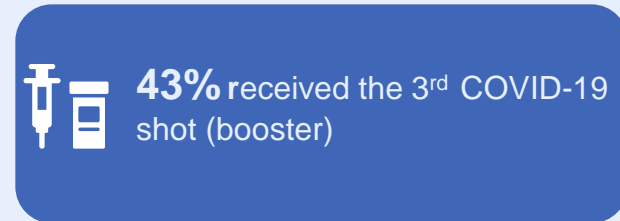
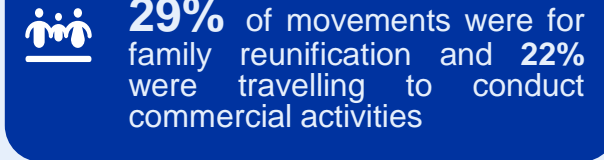
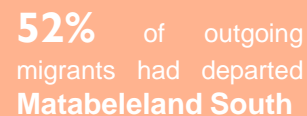
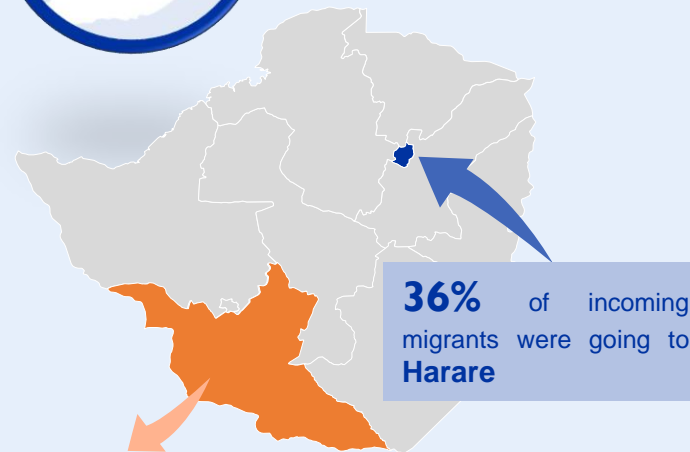
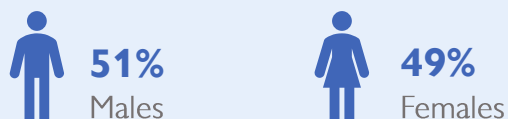
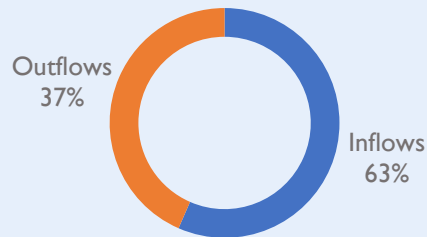
During the month of April 2023, a total of 40,674 movements were recorded and 2,545 migrants were interviewed across 34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 7% compared to the previous month. Sixty-three per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 37% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (47%), Harare (13%) and Chiredzi (7%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (52%) and Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (36%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 31,656 (78%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 4,761 (12%) movements. Thirty-four per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term local movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 32% were going to Harare, 19% to Beitbridge and 12% to Bulawayo. Twenty-six per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were long-term economic movements whilst 26% were for family reunifications.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 69% short-term movements and 14% long-term economic movements. Fifty-one per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 72% were travelling from Huruwenge, and 14% from Bulawayo.

Outgoing migrants who had departed from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (61%) and Gauteng (32%) as their intended destinations. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 38% were travelling from Limpopo, 34% from Gauteng and 11% from Lusaka.

HIGHLIGHTS



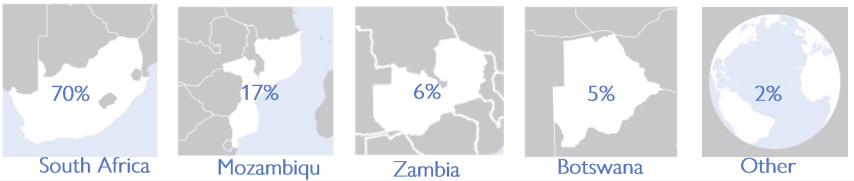
FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | APRIL 2023

JOURNEY PROFILES



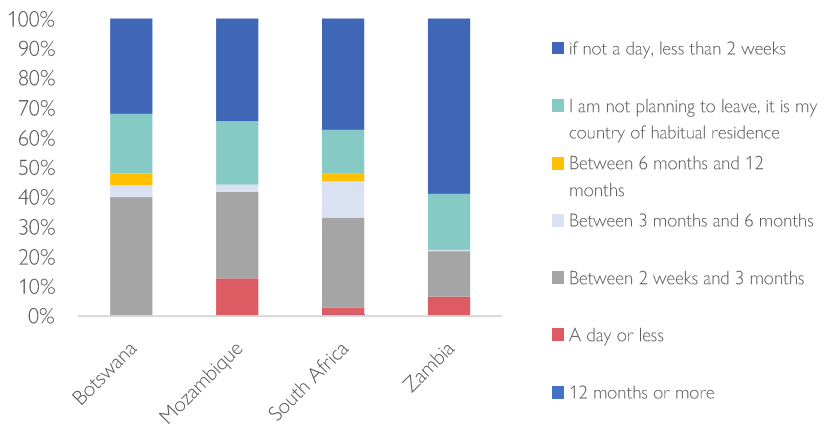
INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



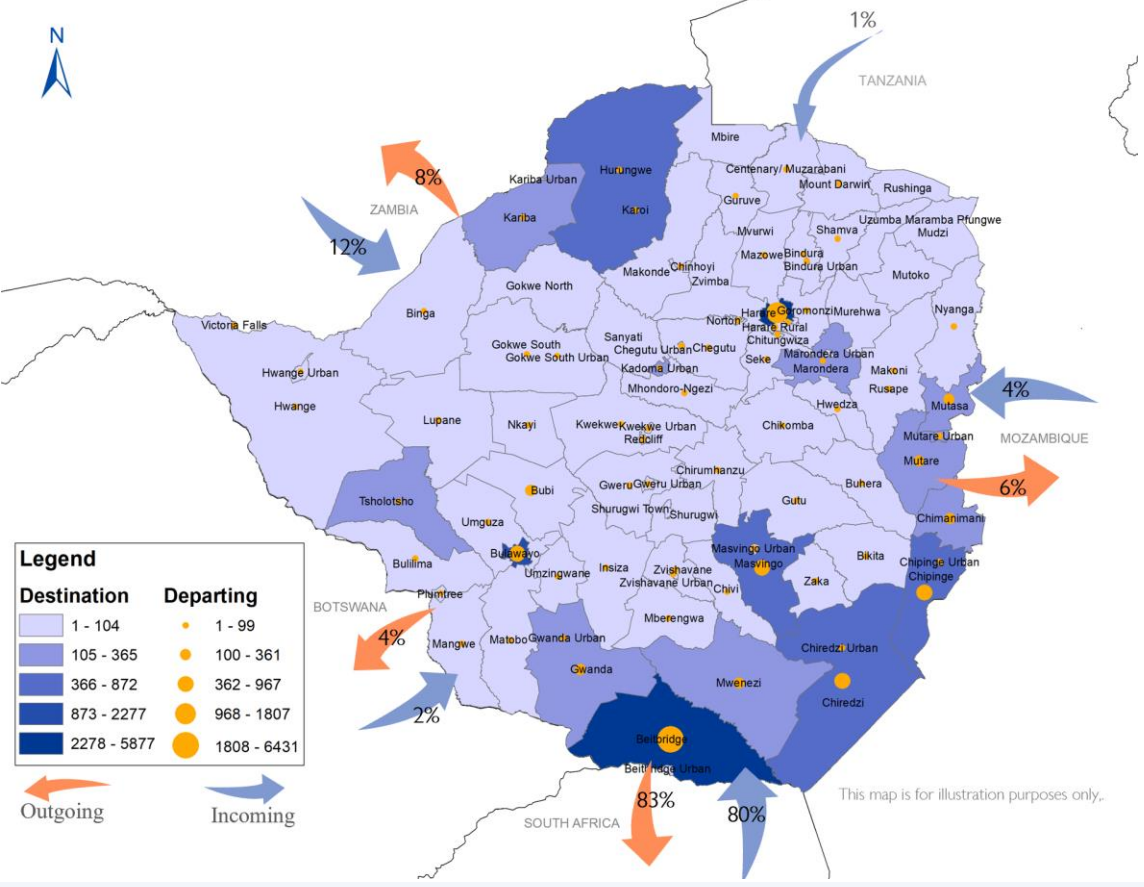
Seventy per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 27% indicated that they were looking for employment, 22% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 8% were travelling for family reunification. Migrants indicated that their main reasons for choosing South Africa as a destination country were because they were returning to their existing job or starting a new job there (42%), appealing socio-economic conditions (19%) and joining their family there (12%). Forty-two per cent of those travelling to South Africa had no identification documentation to cross the border and of those, 56% were male.

Five per cent of migrants indicated that Botswana was their final intended destination. Forty-one per cent of migrants travelling to Botswana chose the country as their destination because they were returning to their current job, 27% stated appealing socio-economic conditions and 15% because of affordable prices. Fifty-one per cent were travelling to look for employment, 22% were travelling to conduct commercial activities whilst 22% were looking for livelihood opportunities. Of those looking for employment, 80% were male and 20% were female.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



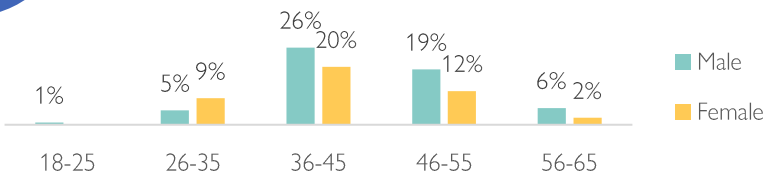
MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



Beitbridge (47%), Harare (13%), Chiredzi (7%), Masvingo (4%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (25%), Beitbridge (10%), Bulawayo (7%) and Masvingo (4%) districts received most migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 42% were short-term local movements, 36% were travelling to reunite with their families whilst 11% were seasonal movements. Forty-seven per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 34% were long-term economic movements and 11% were reuniting with families. Twenty-one per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months whilst 20% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 36% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks, 30% between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 14% were not planning to move.

196

migrants interviewed were in possession of the Zimbabwe Exemption Permit (ZEP)



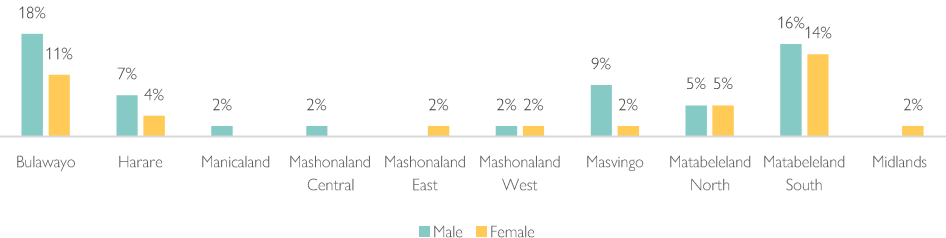
Thirty-six per cent of the ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe were from Gauteng province, 24% from Western Cape and 16% from Eastern Cape. Their destination provinces were Masvingo (36%), Harare (32%) and Manicaland (16%). Sixty-eight per cent of the ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks whilst 32% were between 2 weeks and 3 months.

Of the ZEP holders travelling to South Africa, 48% were travelling from Bulawayo, 20% from Harare and 12% from Masvingo. Seventy per cent chose Gauteng as their destination, 14% were going to Western Cape whilst 8% were headed to Limpopo. The main reasons for their journey were to look for livelihood opportunities (46%), to look for employment (38%) and attend education or training courses (6%). Forty per cent of those travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period between 6 and 12 months, 28% for 12 months or more whilst 18% were planning to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months.

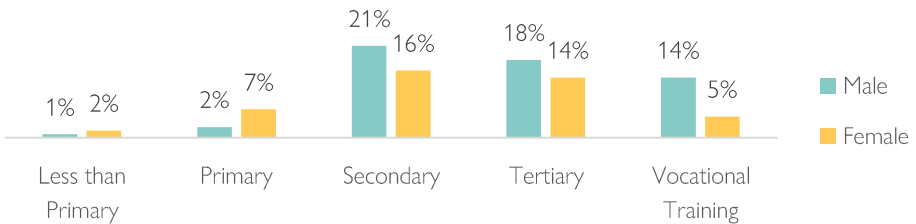
Forty-five per cent of the interviewed ZEP holders have been staying in South Africa for over 10 years, 37% for 6-10 years and 12 per cent for 3-5 years. 49% indicated that they are willing to relocate to Zimbabwe, 26% indicated that they are not willing to return whilst 26% were undecided.

Fifty-five per cent of the ZEP holders indicated an interest in investing in Zimbabwe and of those, 34% want to invest in Bulawayo, 28% in Matabeleland South and 12% in Matabeleland North. The top three sectors where they were interested in investing are Engineering (21%), Agriculture (17%) and wholesale and trade (13%).

Intended place of return



Level of education of ZEP holders by Sex



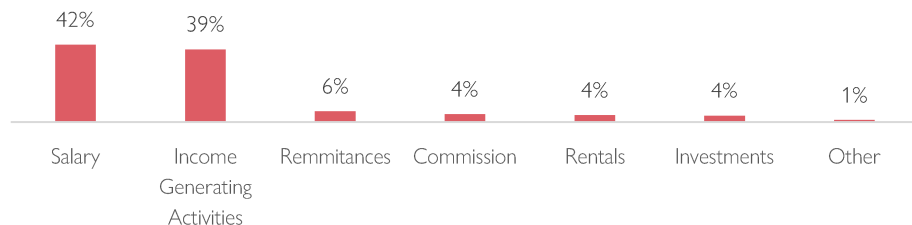
Thirty-seven per cent of the interviewed ZEP holders were secondary educated. Of the secondary educated ZEP holders, 69% reside in Gauteng, 7% in Northwest and 7% in Limpopo. Of those that reside in Gauteng, 65% indicated that they were informally employed whilst 32% were informally employed. Fifteen per cent of the secondary educated ZEP holders work in Construction, 10% are mechanics whilst 5% work in Saloons.

Thirty-two per cent of the ZEP holders were tertiary educated. The top 3 skills specialities for the tertiary educated were Education (23%), Engineering (21%) and Social services (18%). Fifty-four per cent of the tertiary educated reside in Gauteng, 10% in Eastern Cape and 8% in Mpumalanga. Of those residing in Gauteng, 62% per cent are formally employed whilst 24% are informally employed. The top three sectors of employment for the formally employed are Health and Social work services (46%), Engineering and construction (15%) and Financial services (15%).

Main Reason for the journey for ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe



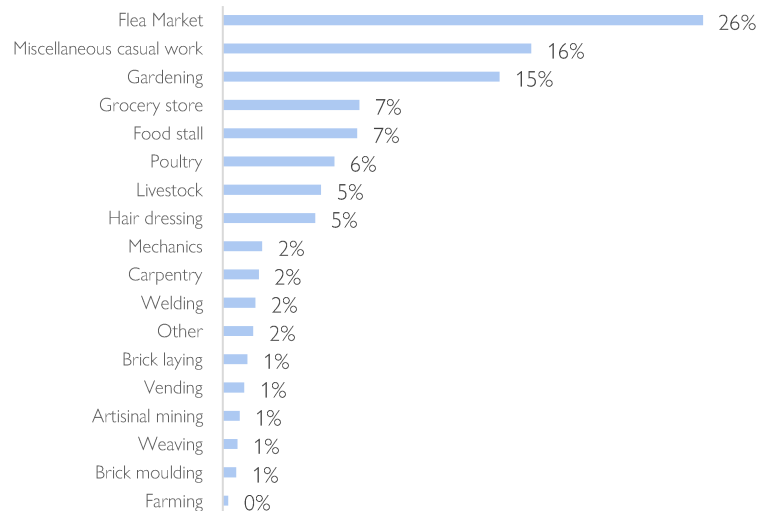
SOURCES OF INCOME *



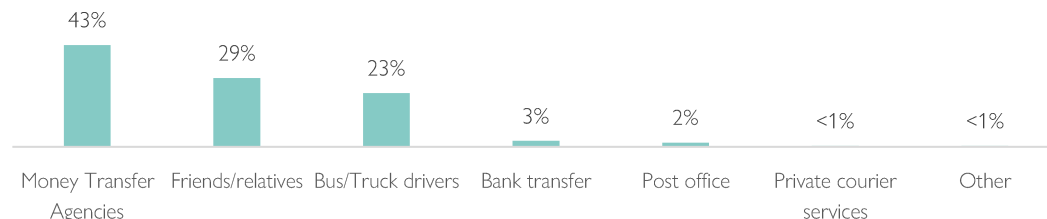
Forty-three per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported Income generating activities as their main source of income. Their top three income-generating activities were operating a Flea market (27%), Casual work (15%) and Gardening (12%). Of those who mentioned operating a Flea market as their income-generating activity, 26% reside in Mashonaland West, 21% in Matabeleland South and 18% in Manicaland.

Thirty-four per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported Salary as their main source of income. Of the migrants who rely on salaries, 22% reside in Matabeleland South, 17% in Mashonaland West and 17% in Masvingo. The top 3 sectors for the salaried migrants who reside in Matabeleland South are Business and Marketing (25%), Agriculture (23%) and Transport and Storage (18%).

TYPES OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

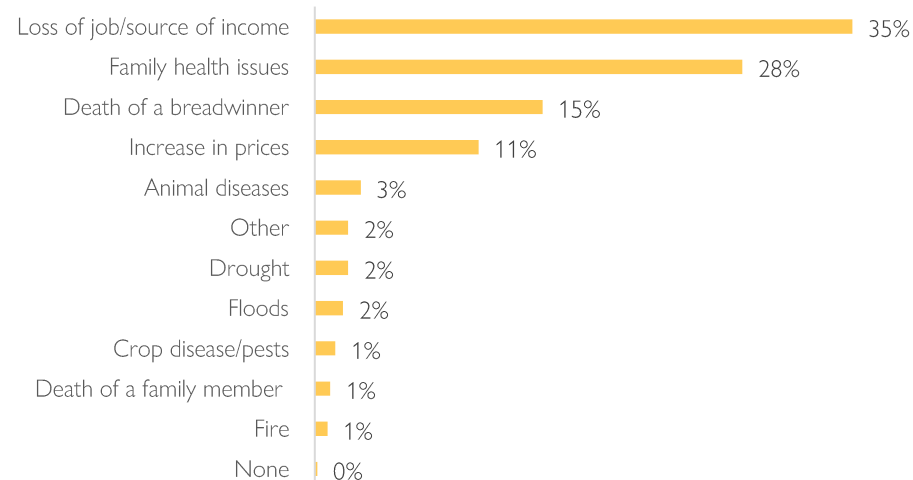


HOW DO YOU SEND/ RECEIVE REMITTANCES



Of the surveyed migrants who reported to be receiving remittances, 32% reside in Bulawayo, 19% in Manicaland and 17% in Matabeleland South. Of those that reside in Bulawayo, Fifty-two per cent reported receiving/sending between \$100 and \$500 whilst 48% are receiving less than \$100. Their remittances are used for food (32%), health/medication (30%) and household needs (23%).

SHOCKS EXPERIENCED BEFORE EMBARKING ON JOURNEY

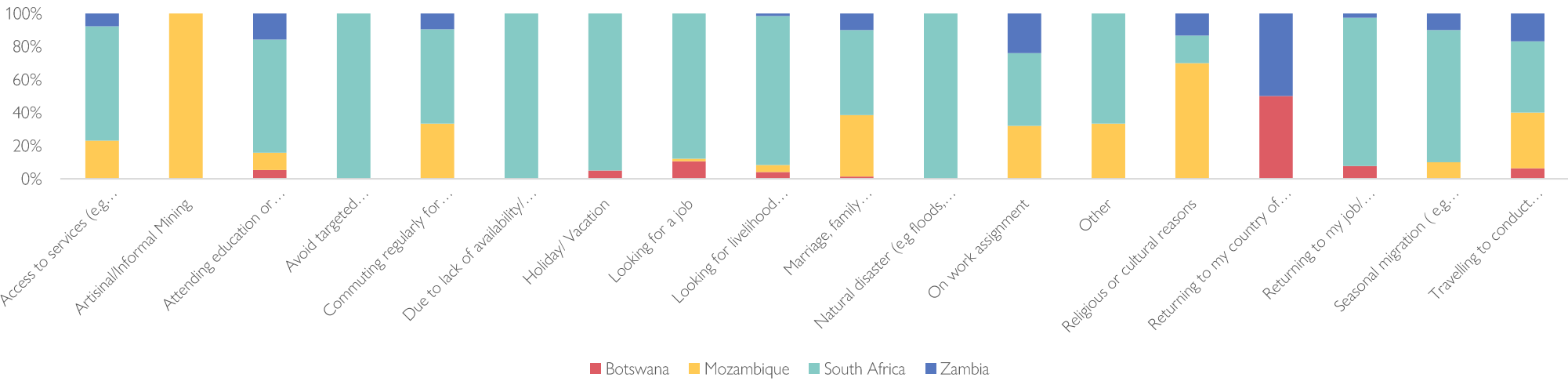


Twenty-four per cent of the surveyed migrants reported that their household experienced shocks in the last 6 months before they embarked on their journey. Thirty-seven per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe lost their jobs or source of income. The top three districts for migrants who lost their jobs/source of income were Chimanimani (13%), Beitbridge (12%) and Bulawayo (12%).

Twenty-eight per cent of those who experienced shocks faced family health issues. The top three coping strategies for those who faced family health issues were unusual short-term migration (25%), spending household savings (23%) and borrowing money (21%).

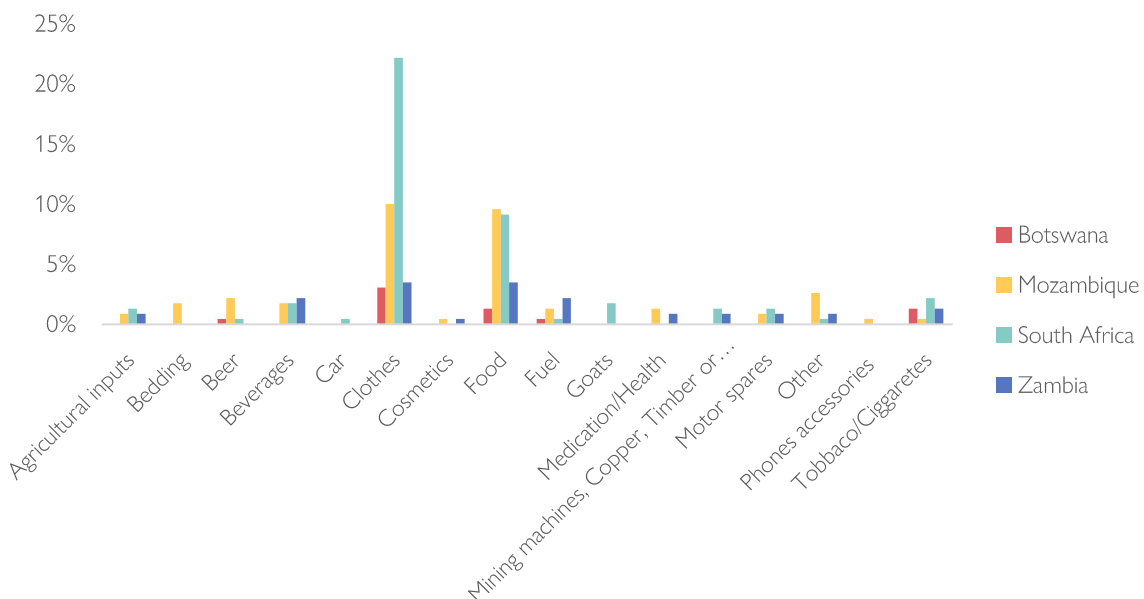
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION

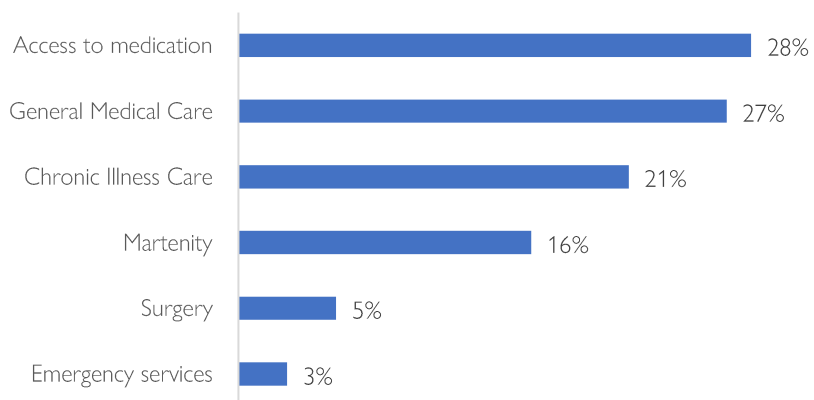


During the reporting period, 29% of the migrants were travelling to reunite with their families, 22% were travelling to conduct commercial activities whilst 18% were looking for livelihood opportunities. Fifty-one per cent of the migrants travelling to Zambia were conducting commercial activities whilst 28% were travelling to reunite with family. Of those travelling to Zambia for commercial activities, 82% were travelling to buy and of those 29% were buying clothes, 18% were buying food whilst 14% were buying fuel. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 36% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 31% were looking for employment and 11% were travelling to reunite with their families. Sixty-nine per cent of those in search of employment were secondary-educated, 18% were primary-educated whilst 6% had received vocational training. Thirty-five per cent of the migrants travelling to Mozambique were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 35% were travelling for family reunification whilst 9% were travelling for religious/cultural reasons. Of those travelling to conduct commercial services in Mozambique, 78% were travelling to buy and of those, 35% were buying clothes whilst 31% were buying food.

IF TRAVELLING TO PURCHASE IN THE DESTINATION COUNTRY, WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING?

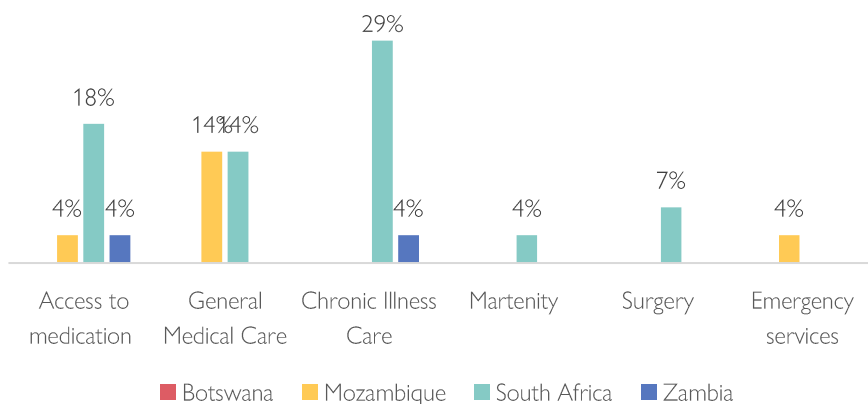


MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

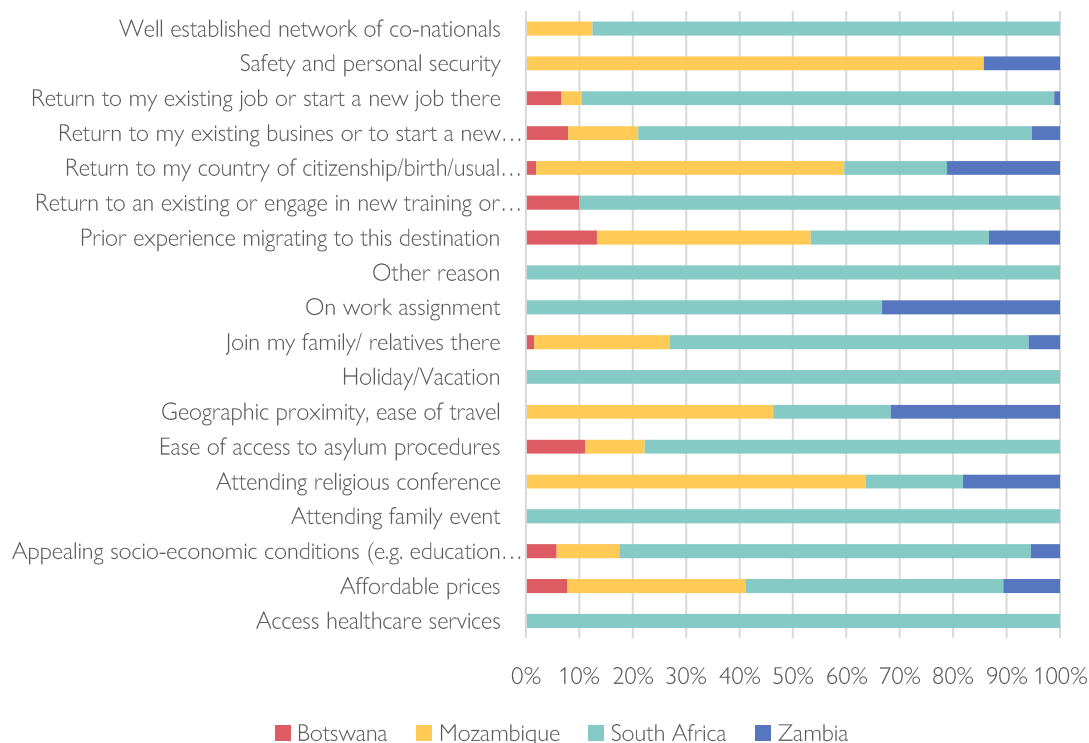


Twenty-eight percent of those travelling to access health were travelling to access medication whilst 27% were going to access medication. Of those travelling for general medical care, seventy-one per cent were travelling to South Africa whilst 14% were travelling to Zambia.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?



Twenty-eight per cent of the surveyed migrants chose South Africa as their destination because they were returning to their existing job or starting a new job there, 19% due to appealing socioeconomic factors and 12% to join their family there.

Of those travelling to Mozambique, 27% chose the destination because they were joining their families, 19% because of affordable prices and 17% because of appealing socio-economic conditions. Twenty-one per cent of those travelling to Zambia chose the destination because of appealing socio-economic conditions, 21% due to affordable prices whilst 17% were reuniting with their families.

Of those travelling to Botswana, 41% chose the destination because they were returning to their existing job or starting a new job there, 27% due to appealing socio-economic factors and 15% due to affordable prices.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

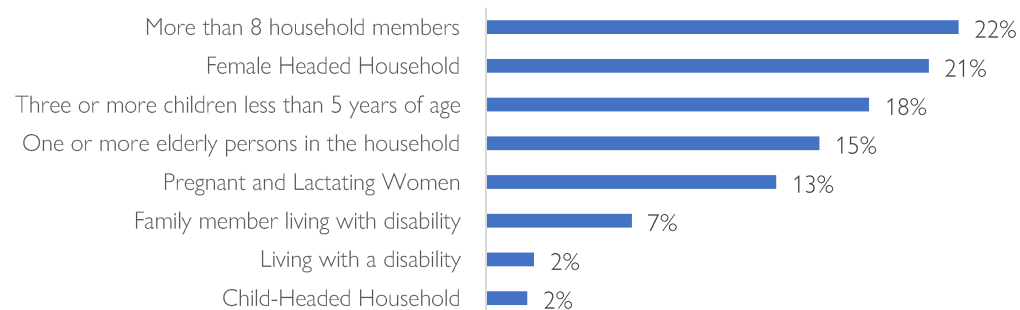
390 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Sixty-one per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 39 per cent were outflows. Fifty-five per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges lacked money and finances, 6% had mental trauma and/or depression, 6% faced theft/bribing whilst 5% had difficulty accessing personal protective equipment. Of those who faced mental trauma and/or depression, 96% went through the Zimbabwe-South African border. Thirty-seven per cent of those who faced theft/bribing went through the Zimbabwe-Mozambique corridor whilst 33% went through the Zimbabwe-South African border.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Lack of money or finances	5	4	250	4	263
Other	0	3	44	3	30
Mental trauma and/or depression	0	1	26	0	27
Theft/Bribing/	0	10	9	8	27
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment	0	20	5	0	25
Identity document issues	0	6	11	0	17
Deportation	0	0	15	0	15
Lack of or difficult access to food	0	0	13	0	13
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	0	0	7	1	8
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	1	2	4	0	7
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	6	0	6
Difficult access to water	0	1	4	0	5
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	0	0	3	1	4
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	4	0	4
Lack of information	0	0	4	0	4
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	0	0	2	1	3
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	0	0	2	0	2
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	0	1	0	1

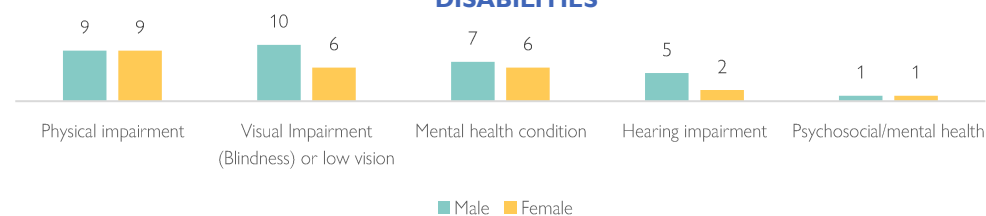
VULNERABILITIES



Sixty-nine per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. Among the respondents, 267 reported that their households were female headed and 25 were family members of a child-headed household. Twenty-seven per cent of migrants who reported that they were members of female-headed households reside in Masvingo province whilst 25% reside in Manicaland. Seventy per cent of migrants from child-headed households reside in Matabeleland South whilst 10% reside in Harare.



DISABILITIES



Eighteen migrants had physical impairment and 61% of those were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe Corridor. Twenty-two per cent of migrants with physical impairment were travelling to conduct commercial activities whilst 16% looking for livelihood opportunities.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | APRIL 2023

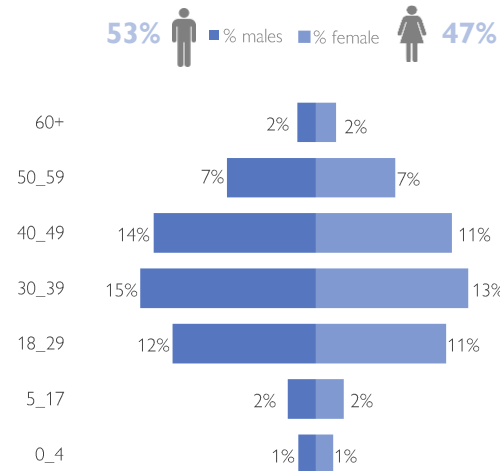
KEY FIGURES

31,656
Movements Observed

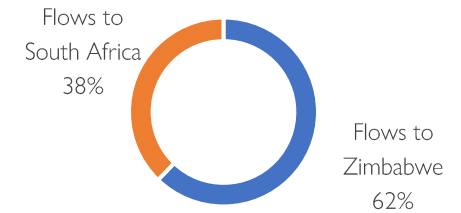
1,566
Surveys Conducted

10
Flow Monitoring Points

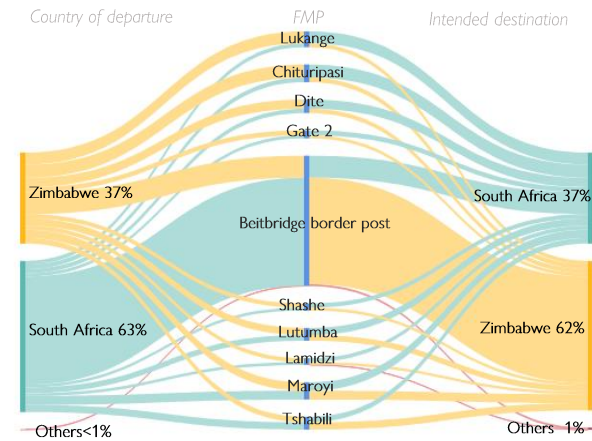
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	34%	56%	44%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	26%	91%	9%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	26%	28%	72%
Seasonal Migration	12%	51%	49%
Forced Conflict	1%	96%	4%
Forced Disaster	<1%	25%	75%

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

VULNERABLE GROUPS



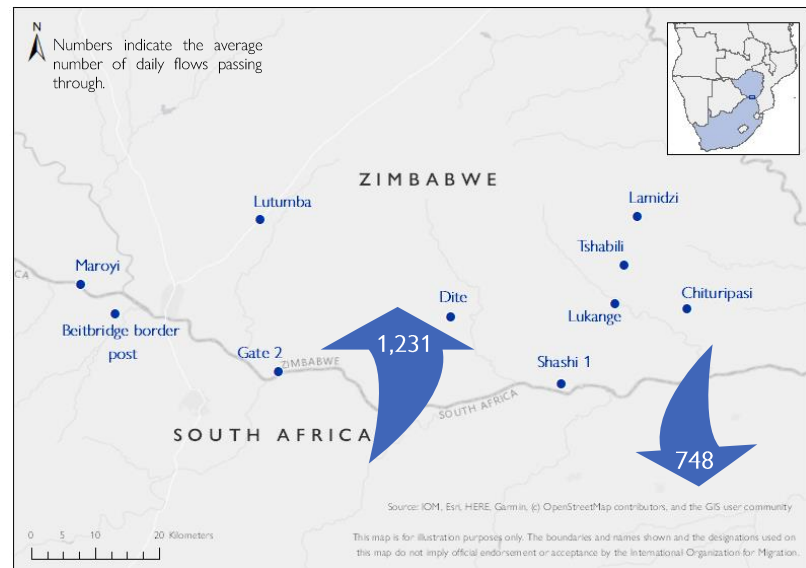
Of the migrants with chronic diseases 29 per cent suffered from diabetes, 24 per cent suffered from Hypertension and 20 per cent suffered from HIV. Thirty-two per cent of those with disabilities had mental health conditions, 30 per cent had physical impairments and 30 per cent were suffering from visual impairment.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



OVERVIEW

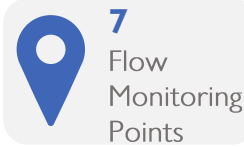
Over the reporting period, a total of 31,656 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,979. This represented a 38 per cent increase compared to March during which 1,437 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (63%) and Zimbabwe (37%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (62%) and South Africa (37%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 31,656 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 420 women who were visibly pregnant and 345 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Twenty-seven per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification and 25 per cent were looking for livelihood opportunities and of those 92 per cent had South Africa as their intended destination. Twenty per cent were travelling to look for jobs.



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | APRIL 2023

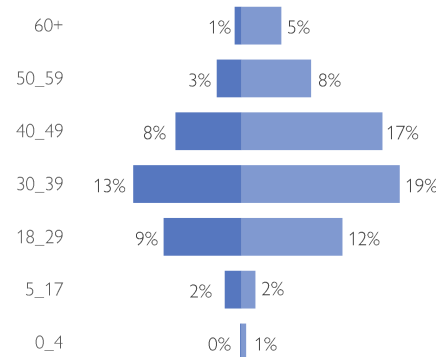
KEY FIGURES



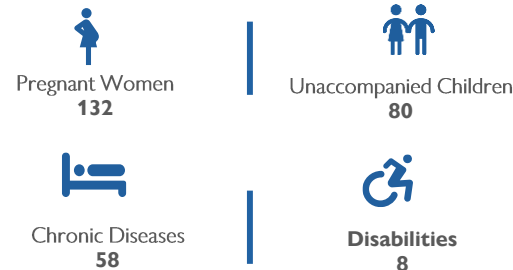
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 4,761 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 298. This represented a 3 per cent decrease compared to March, during which 308 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (62%), Zimbabwe (26%), the United States of Tanzania (6%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (69%), Zambia (28%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,761 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 132 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Of the interviewed migrants 49 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 27 per cent were travelling for family reunification. Forty-five per cent of those travelling to conduct commercial activities were going to buy or sell clothes whilst 19% were going to buy/sell food. Eighty-three per cent of those travelling to Zimbabwe for commercial activities were travelling to sell while 70 per cent of those travelling to Zambia for commercial activities were travelling to buy.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS*

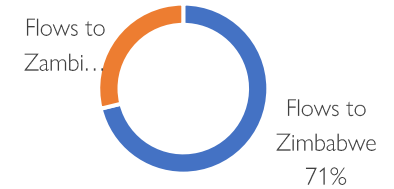


Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 66 per cent suffered from hypertension and 21 per cent suffered from diabetes. Sixty-three per cent of the disabled suffered from physical impairments while 25 per cent suffered from visual impairments

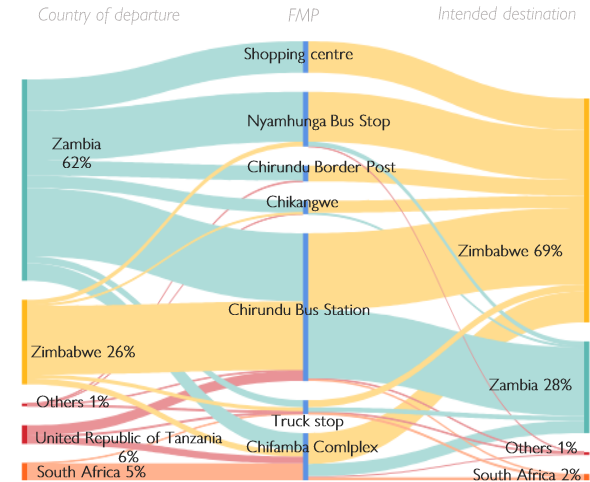
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

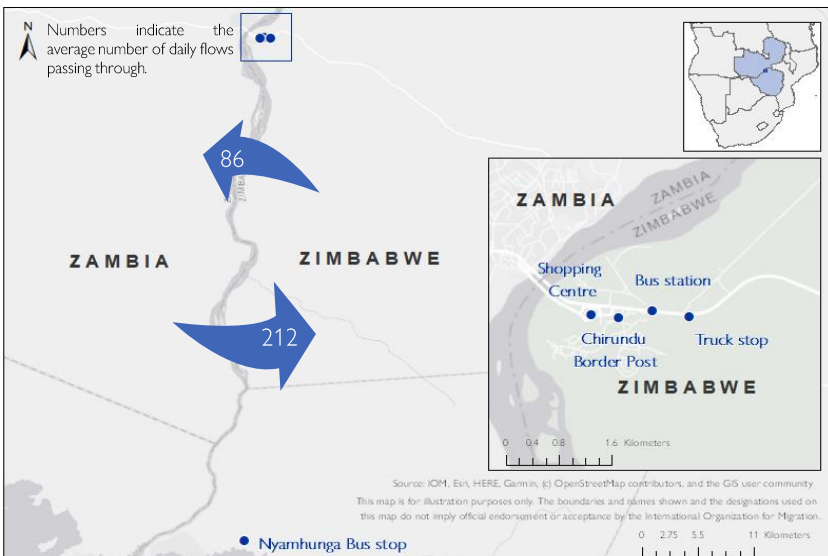


Others include Mozambique, Malawi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of departure and the Democratic Republic of Congo, United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	70%	69%	31%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	14%	93%	7%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	11%	73%	27%
Forced Conflict	2%	80%	20%
Seasonal Migration	2%	100%	<1%
Forced Disaster	1%	100%	<1%

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



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | APRIL 2023

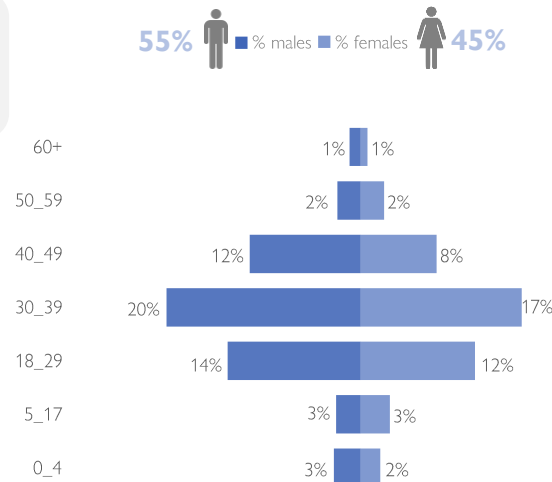
KEY FIGURES



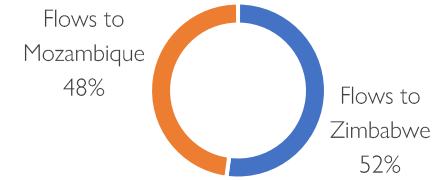
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,018 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 151. This represented a 70 per cent increase compared to March during which 89 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (52%) and Zimbabwe (46%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (49%), Mozambique (48%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,018 individuals observed, 45 per cent were females and 55 per cent were males. There were 40 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Forty per cent of the surveyed migrants were travelling to join their family members. Thirty per cent of the interviewed migrants travelled to conduct commercial activities. Most migrants travelling for commercial activities were going to buy/sell food (34%) and clothes (20%).

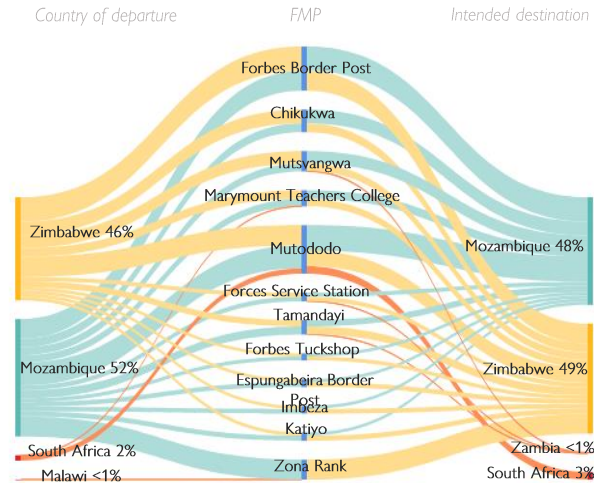
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



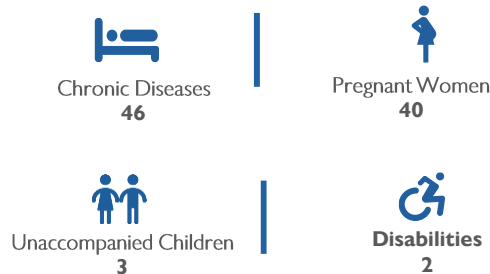
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

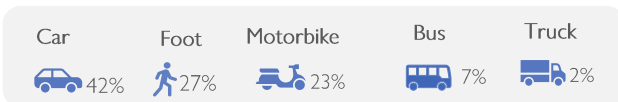


VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 46 per cent were suffering from hypertension and 30 per cent were suffering from diabetes. Fifty per cent of the migrant who identified themselves as disabled have physical impairments and 50 per cent have visual impairment

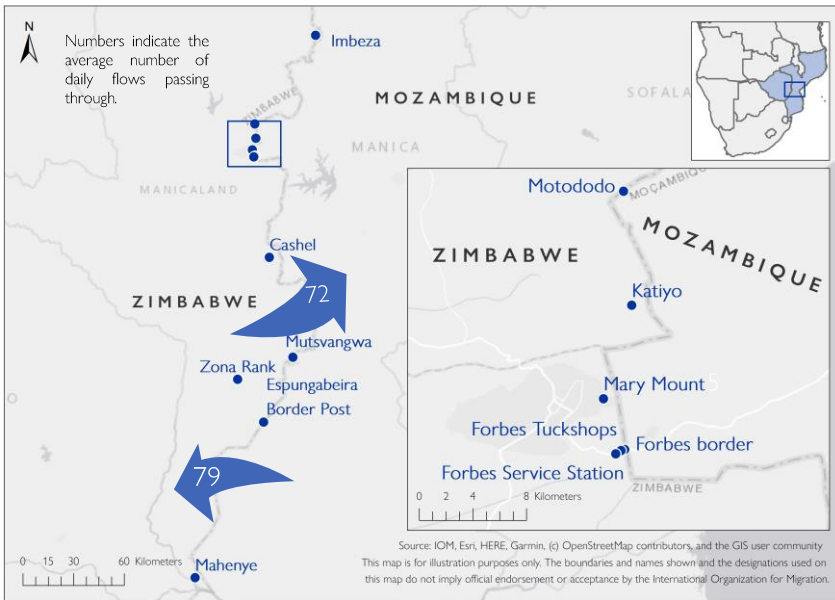
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	71%	51%	49%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	19%	58%	42%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	10%	42%	58%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	50%	50%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

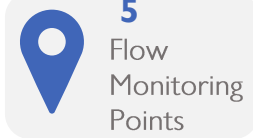
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



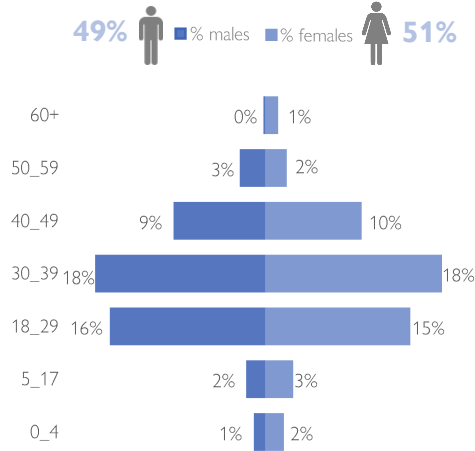
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | APRIL 2023

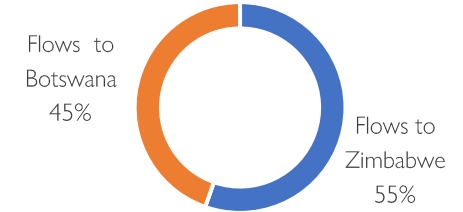
KEY FIGURES



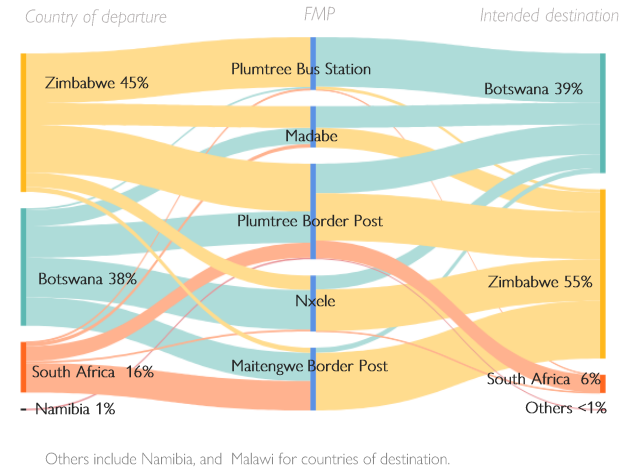
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



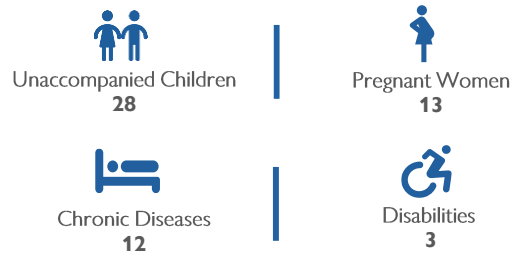
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

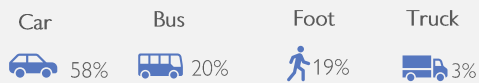


VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 50 per cent suffered from HIV while 17 per cent suffered from Diabetes and 17 per cent Asthma. Sixty-seven per cent of migrants who stated they were living with disabilities suffered from visual impairment and 33 per cent from physical impairment.

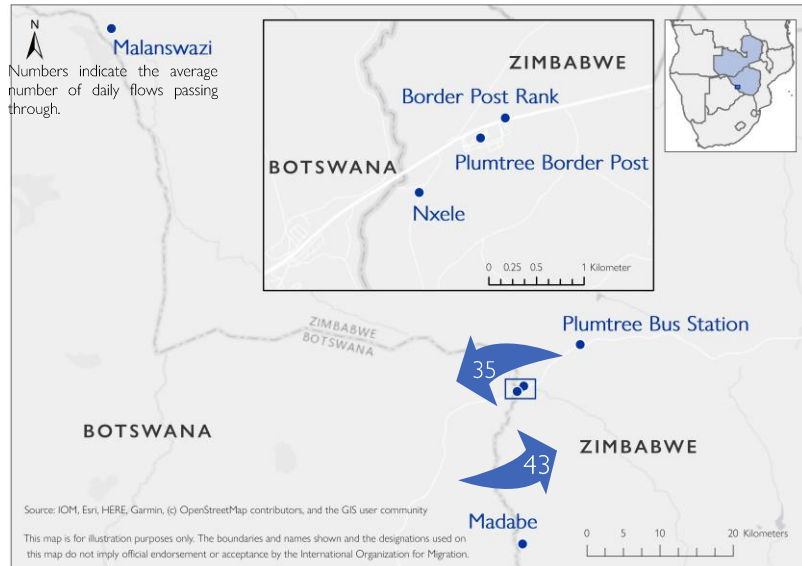
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	36%	40%	60%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	26%	11%	89%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	23%	68%	32%
Seasonal Migration	12%	91%	9%
Unknown	12%	86%	14%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced Disaster	<1%	<1%	100%

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



CONCLUSION

- IOM has included an additional flow monitoring point in Beitbridge at congregational areas and target communities that were not previously captured. IOM continues to offer psychosocial support to migrants in need across the 4 corridors. Migrants in need of additional support are referred to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development and other supporting organizations such as Friendship Bench for further counselling services. IOM is closely observing the movements of ZEP holders returning to Zimbabwe, their areas of return and the challenges they are experiencing in the host country and are likely to experience in the area of intended return.

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 30 April 2023.

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

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