

### OVERVIEW

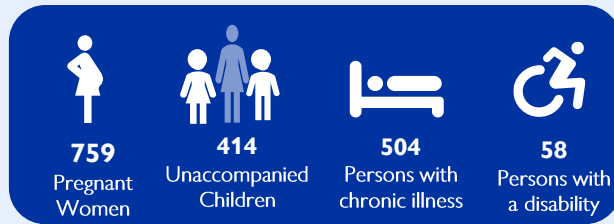
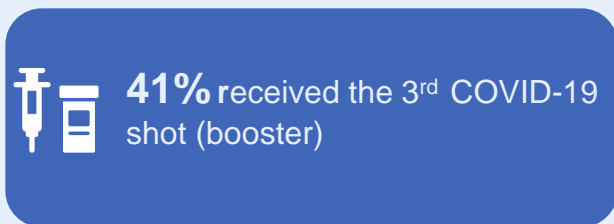
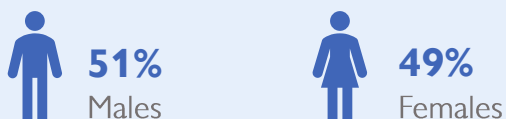
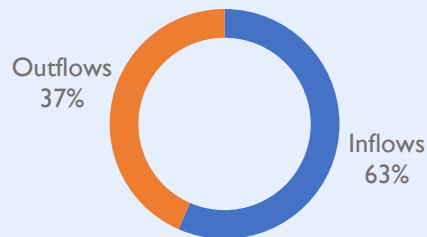
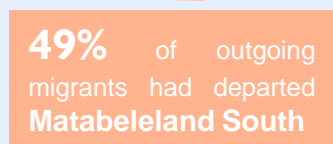
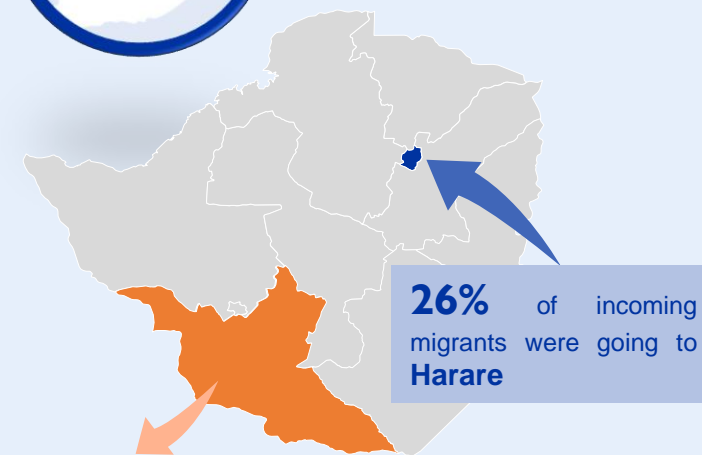
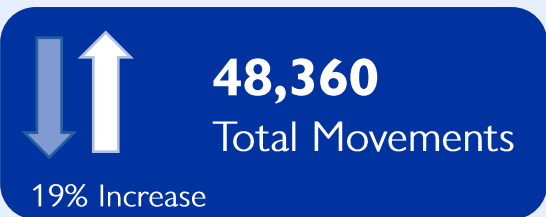
In May 2023, a total of 48,360 movements were recorded, and 3,712 migrants were interviewed at 34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. This marked a 19% increase in total movements compared to the previous month. Among the observed movements, 63% were inflows, while 37% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (44%), Harare (14%), and Chiredzi (6%). Matabeleland South province had the highest number of outflows (49%), while Harare province had the highest number of inflows (26%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 36,669 (76%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 6,200 (13%) movements. Thirty-two per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 30% were going to Harare, 18% to Beitbridge and 10% to Bulawayo. Twenty-nine per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term local movements whilst 28% were long-term economic movements.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 67% short-term movements, 16% long-term economic movements and 14% family reunification movements. Fifty-two per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 72% were travelling from Hurungwe whilst 14% were from Bulawayo.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (61%) and Gauteng (32%) as their intended destinations within South Africa. Among incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 38% were travelling from Limpopo, 34% from Gauteng and 11% from Lusaka.

### HIGHLIGHTS



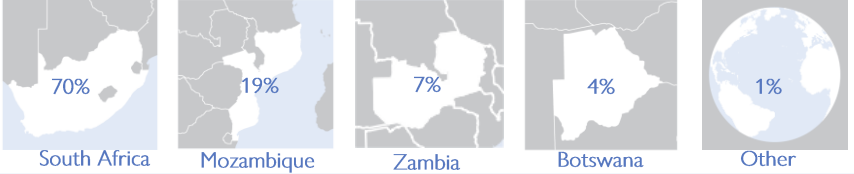
# FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | MAY 2023

## JOURNEY PROFILES



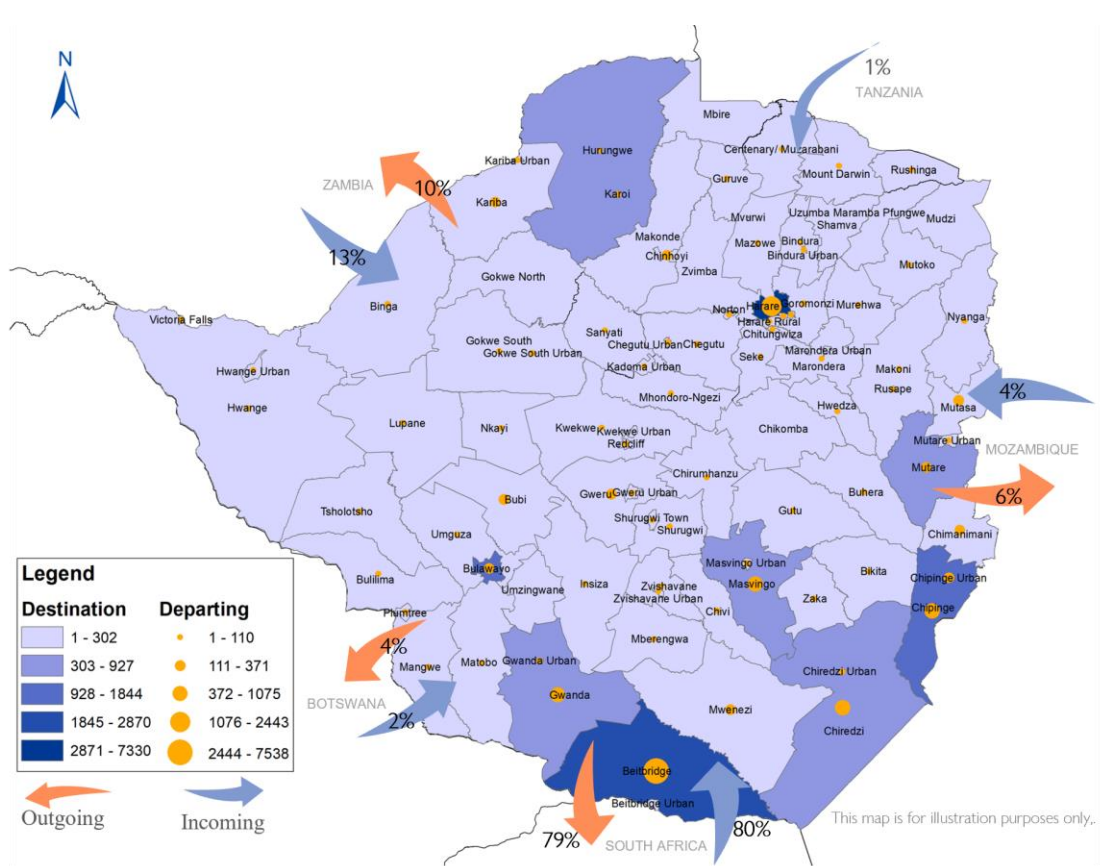
### INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



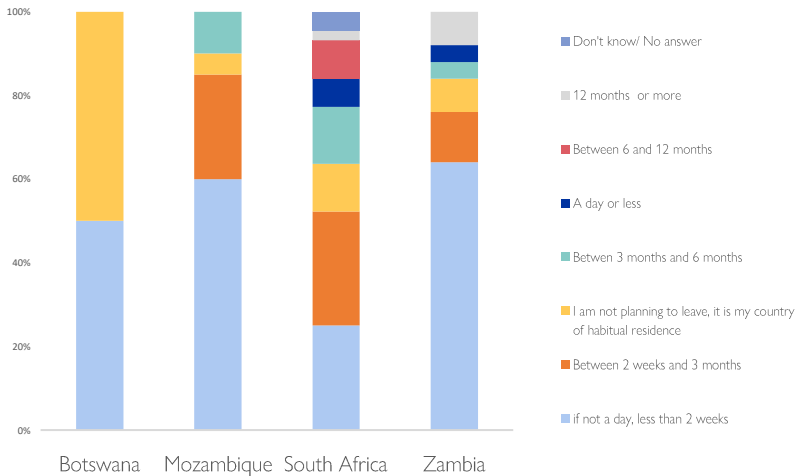
Seventy per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 42% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 23% indicated that they were looking for employment whilst 13% were travelling for family reunification. According to migrants surveyed, the primary factors influencing their decision to choose South Africa as their destination country were either returning to their current job or finding a new job there (42%), attractive socio-economic conditions (26%), and reuniting with their families (17%). It was found that 43% of individuals traveling to South Africa lacked identification documentation required for crossing the border, and among them, 52% were male.

Nineteen per cent of migrants indicated that Mozambique was their final intended destination. Twenty-nine per cent of migrants travelling to Mozambique chose the country as their destination to reunite with their family living there, 21% due to the affordable prices and 21% because of appealing socio-economic conditions. Thirty-eight per cent indicated that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 33% were reuniting with family whilst 8% were travelling for religious or cultural activities.

### MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



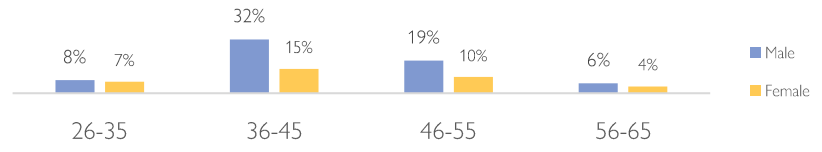
Among the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 44% were journeying to reunite with their families, 38% were engaged in short-term local movements, and 11% were undertaking long-term economic movements. In terms of outgoing migrants, 44% indicated their movements were short-term local, 36% were long-term economic movements, and 13% were reuniting with families.

Regarding migrants travelling to South Africa, 30% planned to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months, while 27% intended to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months. Among migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 37% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks, 31% between 2 weeks and 3 months, while 14% had no plans to leave.

172

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

ZEP Holders by Sex



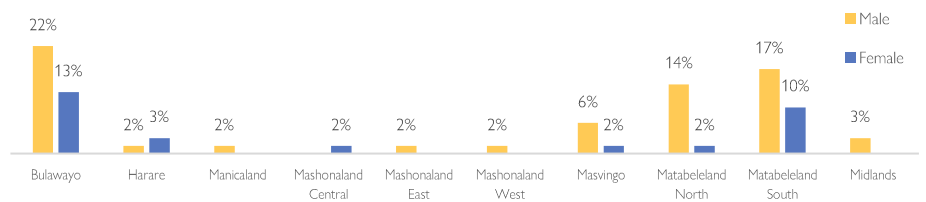
Forty-eight per cent of the ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe were from Gauteng province, 19% from Western Cape and 11% from Limpopo. Their destination provinces were Harare (26%), Masvingo (22%) and Matabeleland South (22%). Fifty-nine per cent of the ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks whilst 30% were planning on staying between 2 weeks and 3 months.

Of the ZEP holders travelling to South Africa, 24% were travelling from Bulawayo, 24% from Harare and 19% from Masvingo. Thirty-eight per cent chose Gauteng as their destination, 24% were going to Western Cape whilst 14% were headed to Limpopo. The primary motivations behind their journey were to seek livelihood opportunities (67%), undertake work assignments (10%), and reunite with family (10%). Among those travelling to South Africa, 62% intended to stay for a duration of 6 to 12 months, 19% planned to stay between 3 and 6 months, and 10% intended to stay for more than 12 months.

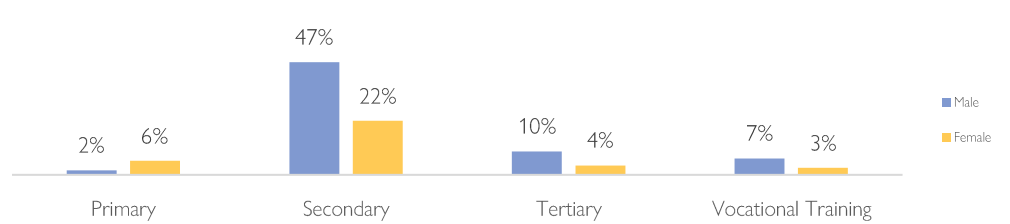
Fifty-two per cent of the interviewed ZEP holders have been staying for 10 years in South Africa, 38% for 6-10 years and 9 per cent for 3-5 years. Sixty-five per cent indicated that they are willing to relocate to Zimbabwe, 16% indicated that they are not willing to return whilst 19% were undecided.

Sixty-eight per cent of the ZEP holders indicated an interest in investing in Zimbabwe and of those, 36% want to invest in Bulawayo, 30% in Matabeleland South and 14% in Matabeleland North. The top three sectors where they were interested in investing in are Agriculture (35%), Wholesale and Retail trade (14%) and Transportation (12%).

Intended place of return



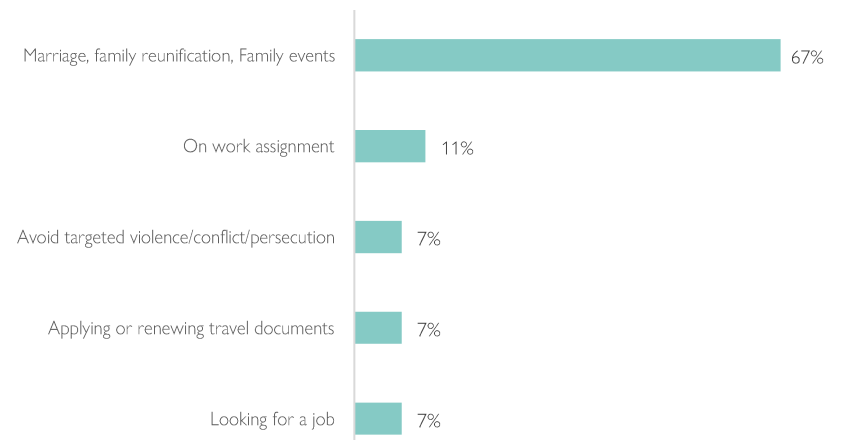
Level of education of ZEP holders by Sex



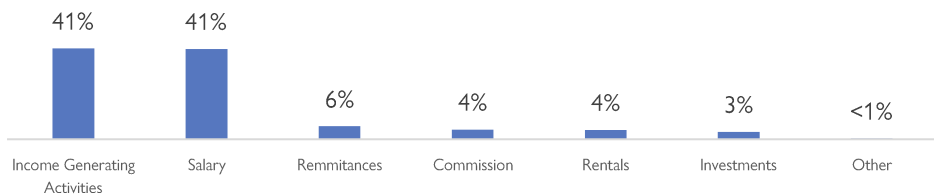
Sixty-nine percent of the interviewed ZEP holders were secondary educated. Of the secondary educated ZEP holders, 72% reside in Gauteng, 8% in Mpumalanga and 7% in North-West. Of those that reside in Gauteng, 71% are informally employed, 27% are formally employed whilst 2% are unemployed. Twenty-two per cent of the secondary educated ZEP holders work in Transportation, 22% in Engineering and 17% in hospitality.

Fourteen per cent of the ZEP holders were tertiary educated. The top 3 skills specialties for the tertiary educated were Social Services (21%), IT/Telecommunications (14%) and Financial services (14%). Fifty-seven per cent of the tertiary educated reside in Gauteng, 14% in Eastern Cape and 7% in Western Cape. Of those residing in Gauteng, 63% per cent are formally employed, 25% are informally employed whilst 13% are unemployed.

Main Reason for the journey for ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe



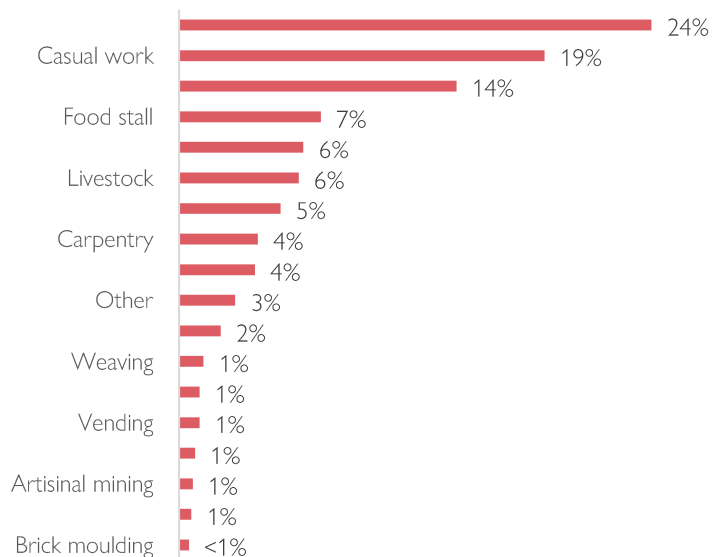
### SOURCES OF INCOME



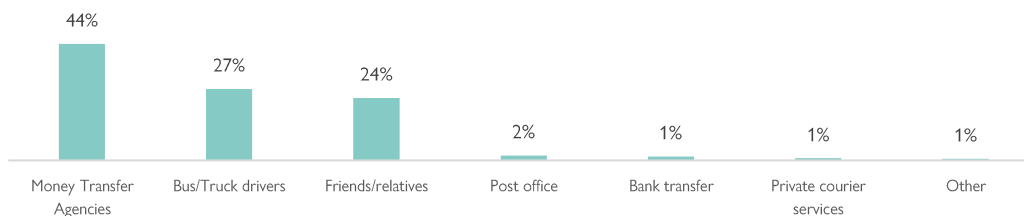
Forty-eight per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported Income generating activities as their main source of income. Their top three income-generating activities were operating a flea market (25%), Casual work (17%) and Gardening (12%). Of those who mentioned Flea market as their income-generating activity, twenty-eight per cent reside in Manicaland, 22% in Mashonaland West and 13% in Matabeleland South.

Thirty-three per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported Salary as their main source of income. Most were employed in the Agriculture sector (22%), Wholesale and retail (17%) and Transportation (13%). Their main reasons for movement were family reunification (34%), conducting commercial activities (23%) and finding livelihood opportunities (14%).

### TYPES OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

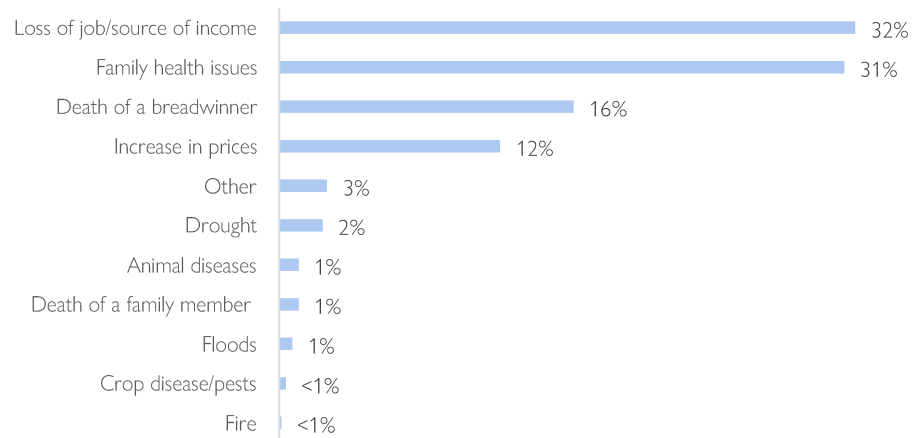


### HOW DO YOU SEND/ RECEIVE REMITTANCES



Of the surveyed migrants who reported to be receiving remittances, 33% reside in Manicaland, 21% in Bulawayo and 16% in Masvingo. Of those that reside in Manicaland, sixty-five per cent reported receiving/sending between \$100 and \$500 whilst 35% are receiving less than \$100. Remittances received are mostly used for household needs (35%), food (26%) and for health/medication (23%).

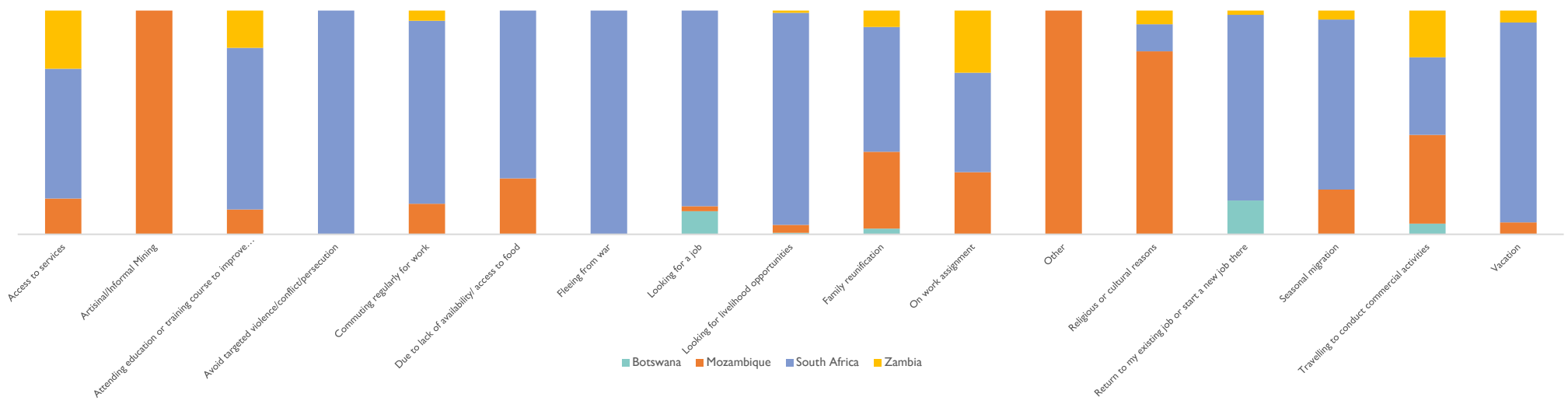
### SHOCKS EXPERIENCED BEFORE EMBARKING ON JOURNEY



Twenty-three per cent of the surveyed migrants reported that their household experienced shocks in the last 6 months before they embarked on their journey. Thirty-four 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 Beitbridge (16%), Chimanimani (14%), and Bulawayo (8%).

Thirty-two per cent of migrants who reside in Zimbabwe faced family health issues. The top three coping strategies for those who faced family health issues were unusual short-term migration (25%), borrowing money (21%) and spending household savings (20%).

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION



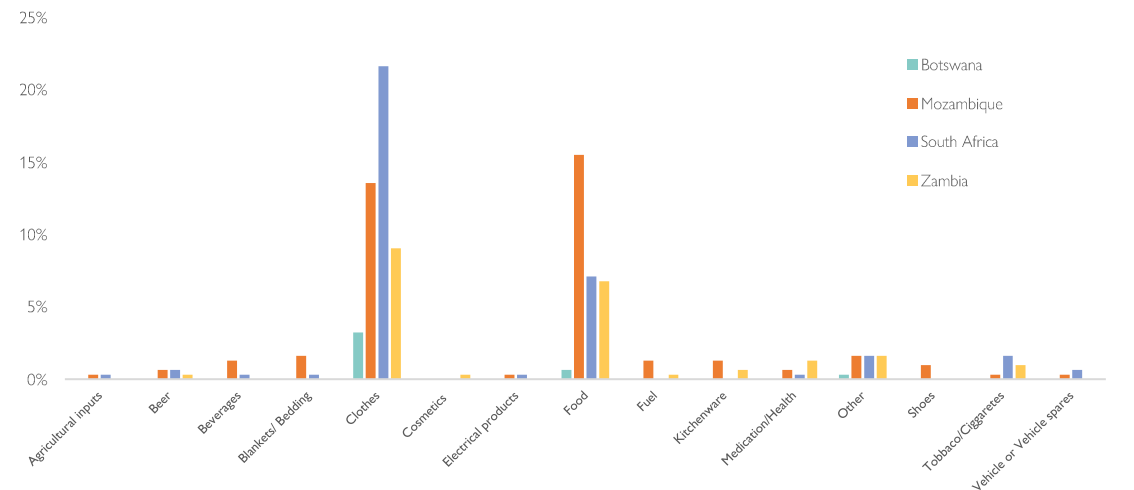
During the reporting period, 31% of the migrants were travelling to reunite with their families, 21% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 20% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of those that started their journey in Zimbabwe, 31% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 19% were looking for employment whilst 17% were travelling for family reunification.

Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 42% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 23% were looking for employment and 13% were travelling to reunite with their families. Seventy-seven per cent of those in search of employment were secondary-educated, 15% were primary-educated whilst 4% had received vocational training.

Thirty-eight per cent of the migrants travelling to Mozambique were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 33% were travelling for family reunification whilst 8% were travelling for religious/cultural reasons. Of those travelling to conduct commercial services in Mozambique, 76% were travelling to buy and of those 44% were buying food whilst 40% were buying clothes.

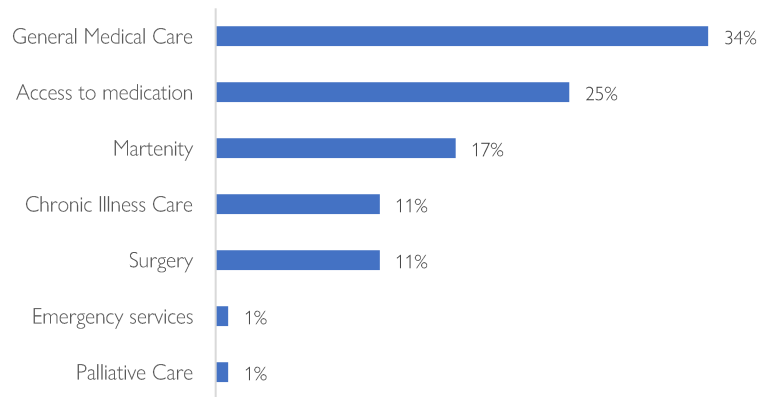
Fifty-one per cent of the migrants travelling to Zambia were conducting commercial activities whilst 28% were travelling to reunite with family. Of those travelling to Zambia for family reunification, 48% were travelling from Kariba, 19% from Chinhoyi and 14% from Karoi.

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



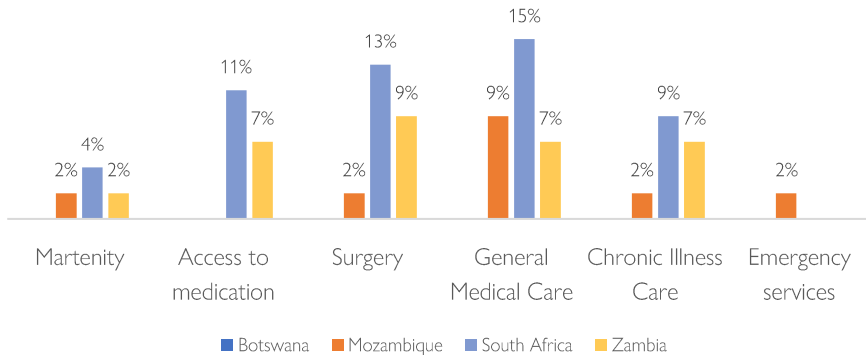
### MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

#### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

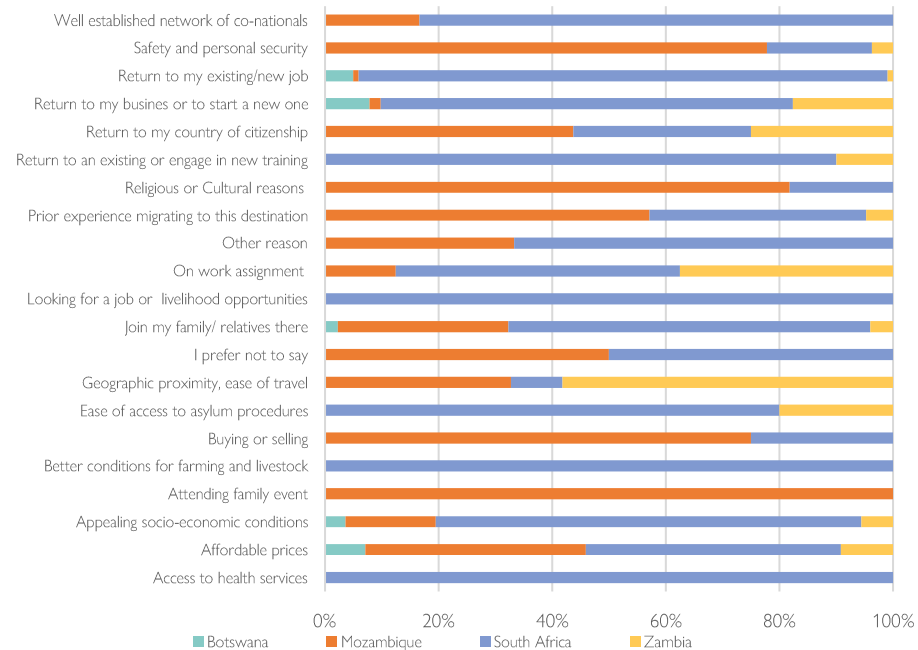


Of those travelling for general medical care, fifty per cent were travelling to South Africa whilst 29% were travelling to Mozambique. Fifty-seven per cent of those that travelled to South Africa for General medical care were travelling from Bulawayo, Chiredzi (14%) and Insiza (14%).

#### HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



#### WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?



Thirty-four per cent of the surveyed migrants chose their final destination because they were joining their family there. Of those travelling to join family, 63% were travelling to South Africa, 29% to Mozambique and 6% to Zambia. Thirty-one per cent of those travelling to South Africa for family reunification were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 27% were planning to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months.

Eighteen per cent of the surveyed migrants were returning to their existing job or starting a new job there. Ninety-three per cent of those returning to their jobs were travelling to South Africa whilst 5% were travelling to Botswana. Of those travelling to Botswana, 50% were planning to stay for a period between 3 and 6 months whilst 13% planning to stay for a period between 6 and 12 months.

Seventeen per cent of the surveyed migrants chose their destination due to appealing socio-economic conditions. South Africa (74%), Mozambique (15%) and Zambia (8%) were the top 3 chosen destinations due to appealing socio-economic conditions. Of those that were travelling to Mozambique, 35% were planning to stay for a period less than 2 weeks, 31% for less than a day whilst 23% were planning to stay for up to 3 months.



### CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

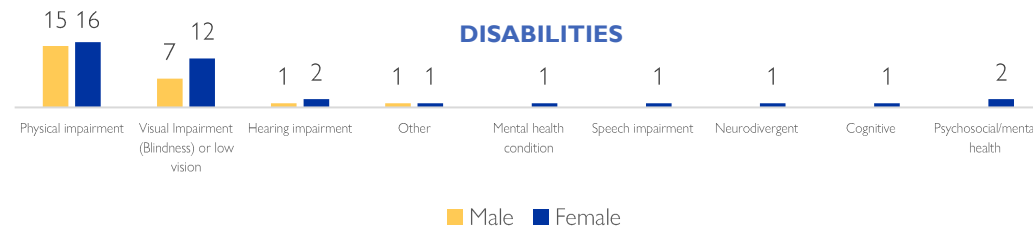
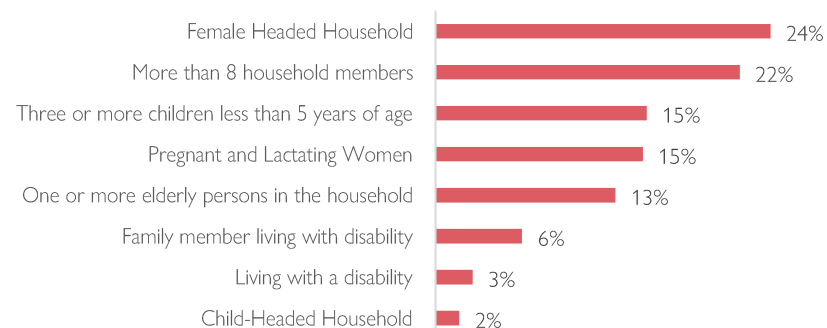
607 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Fifty-nine per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 41 per cent were outflows. Seventy-two per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges lacked money and finances, 4% faced theft/bribing whilst 4% faced deportation. Of those who faced deportation, 56% went through the Zimbabwe-South African border whilst 44% went through the Zimbabwe- Zambia border. Fifty-four per cent of those who faced theft/bribing went through the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor whilst 27% went through the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Lack of money or finances	4	2	462	4	472
Theft/Bribing/	0	7	15	6	28
Deportation	14	0	11	0	25
Crossing the border irregularly	0	0	23	0	23
Identity document issues	5	8	5	1	19
Mental trauma and/or depression	0	1	17	0	18
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment	0	9	4	0	13
Lack of or difficult access to food	0	1	8	2	11
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	0	2	8	0	10
Lack of information	0	0	7	0	7
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	4	1	5
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	0	2	3	0	5
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	0	0	4	0	4
Other	1	0	3	0	4
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	3	0	3
Difficult access to water	0	0	2	0	2
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	1	0	1	0	2
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	0	0	1	0	1

### VULNERABILITIES



Sixty-seven per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. Among the respondents, 449 reported that their households were female-headed and 32 were family members of a child-headed household. Sixty per cent of migrants who reported that they were members of female-headed households were outflows, and of those, 11% were travelling from Beitbridge, 10% from Harare whilst 8% were from Masvingo.



Thirty-one migrants had physical impairment and of those, 58% were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe Corridor. Twenty per cent of the physically impaired were travelling from Bulawayo, 15% from Beitbridge whilst 15% were from Mwenezi. Their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (65%), family reunification (15%) and to conduct commercial activities whilst (10%).

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | MAY 2023

### KEY FIGURES

**36,669**  
Movements Observed

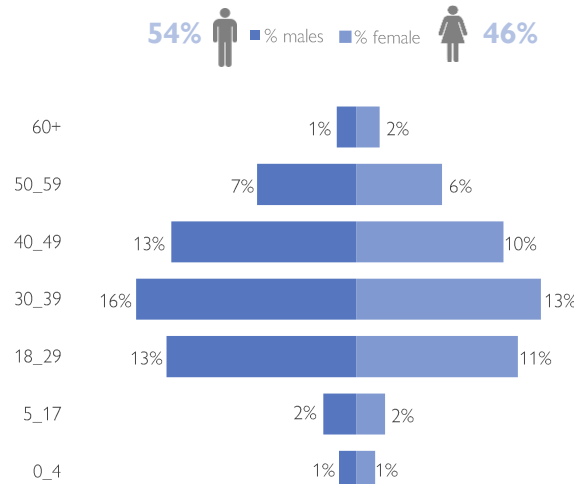
**2,294**  
Surveys Conducted

**9**  
Flow Monitoring Points

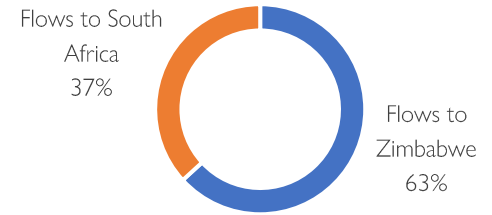
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 36,669 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,667. This represented a 16 per cent decrease compared to April during which 1,979 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (63%) and Zimbabwe (36%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (62%) and South Africa (36%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 36,669 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 520 women who were visibly pregnant and 318 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification and 28 per cent were looking for livelihood opportunities. Nineteen per cent of those travelling to Zimbabwe to access services were to access maternity care.

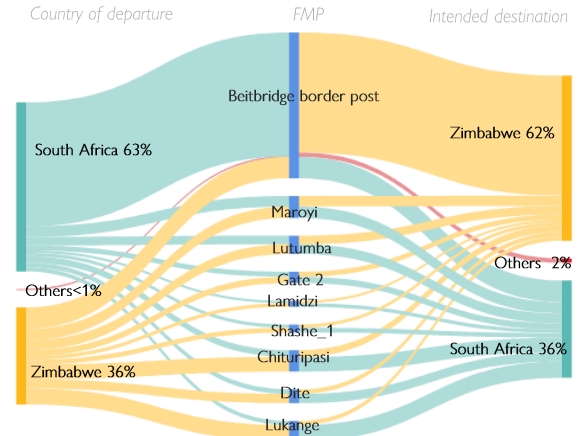
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



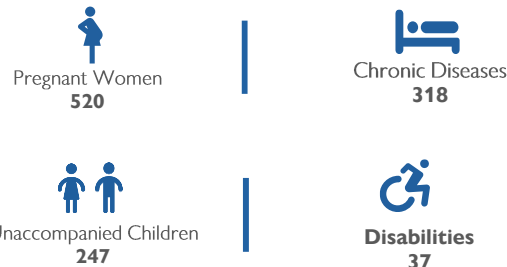
Others include Botswana, Eswatini and Lesotho for countries of departure and Zambia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Malawi for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Family Reunification (>6 months)	32%	95%	5%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	29%	61%	39%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	28%	29%	71%
Seasonal Migration	9%	43%	57%
Forced Conflict	2%	100%	<1%
Forced Disaster	<1%	100%	<1%

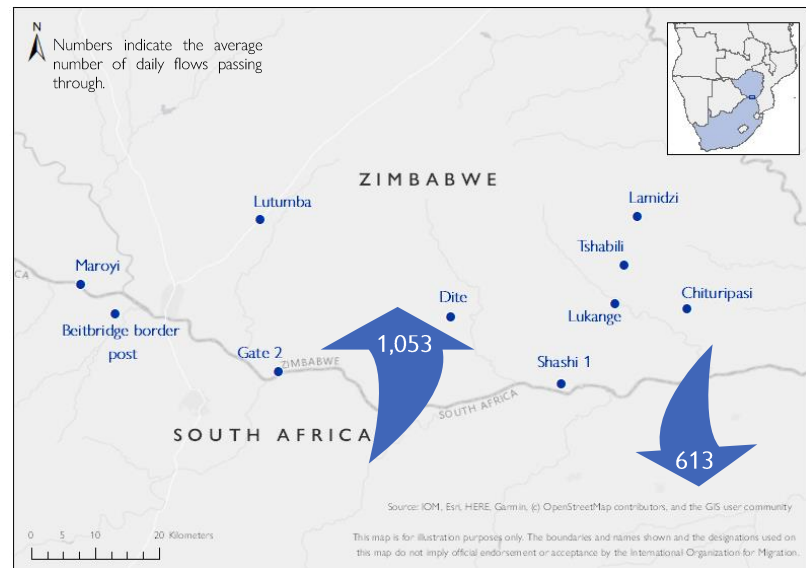
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

### VULNERABLE GROUPS\*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases 37 per cent suffered from diabetes, 25 per cent suffered from HIV and 24 per cent suffered from Hypertension. Forty-nine per cent of those with disabilities had physical impairments, while 35 per cent were suffering from visual impairment.

### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION





# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | MAY 2023

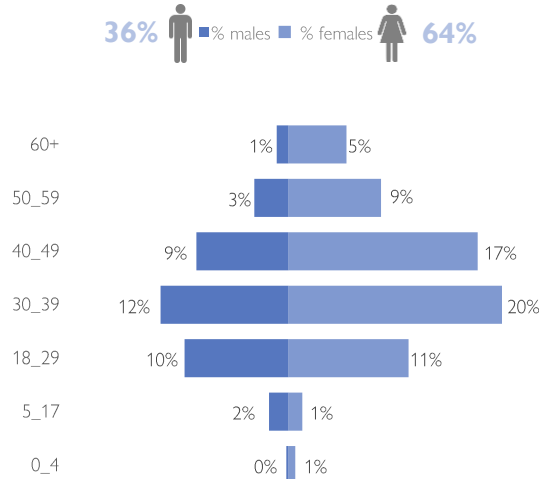
### KEY FIGURES



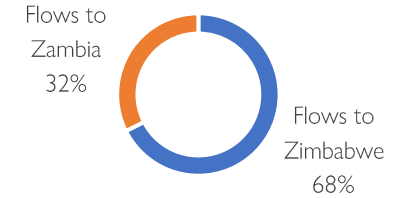
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 6,200 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 282. This represented a 5 per cent decrease compared to April, during which 298 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (58%), Zimbabwe (31%), the United States of Tanzania (7%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (66%), Zambia (32%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,200 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 173 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the interviewed migrants 46 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 22 per cent were travelling for family reunification. Fifty-seven per cent of those travelling to conduct commercial activities were going to buy or sell clothes whilst 17% were going to buy/sell food

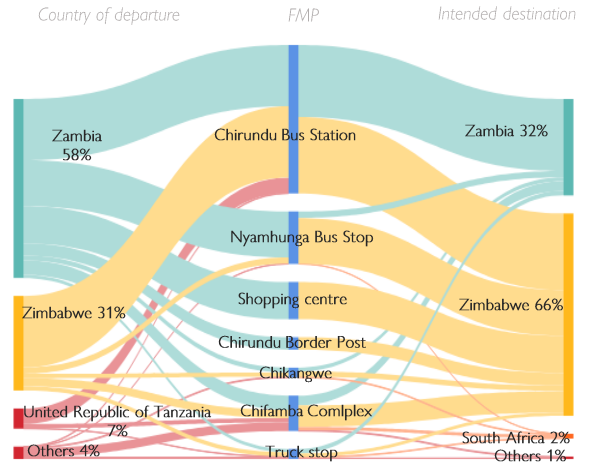
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa 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)	67%	65%	35%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	16%	85%	15%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	71%	29%
Forced Conflict	3%	100%	<1g%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	<1%

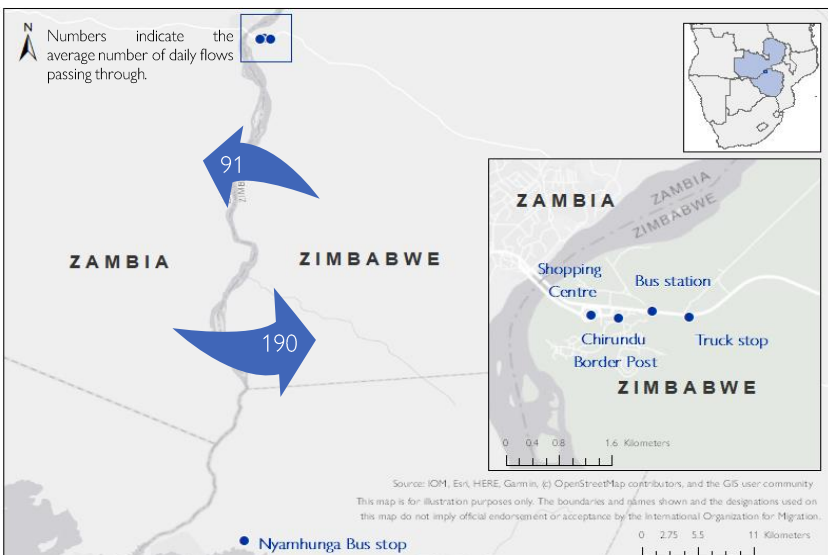
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

### VULNERABLE GROUPS\*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 46 per cent suffered from hypertension and 31 per cent suffered from diabetes. Fifty-seven per cent of the disabled migrants suffered from physical impairments while 36 per cent suffered from visual impairments

### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



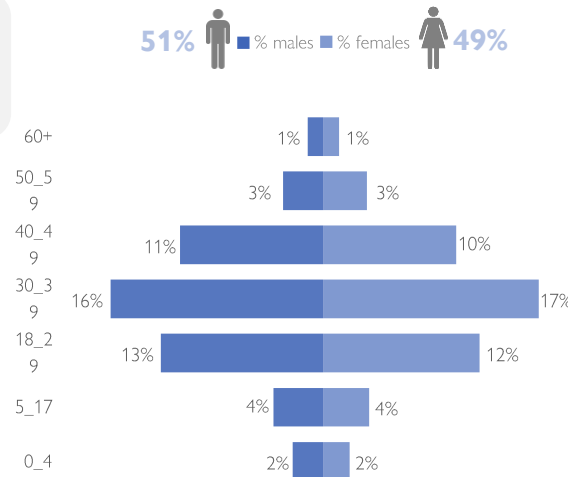
# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | MAY 2023

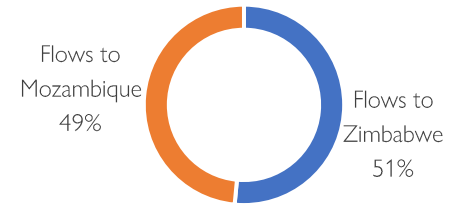
### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



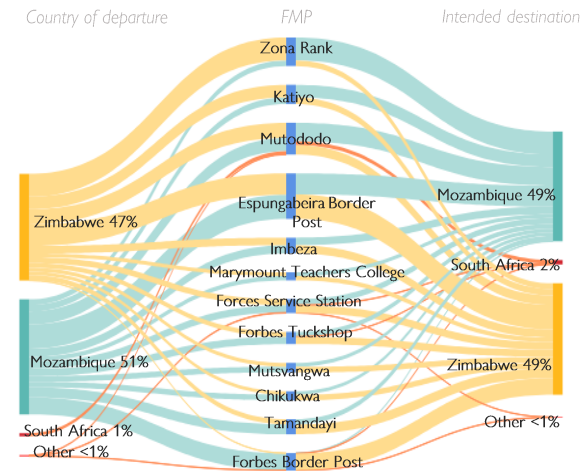
### FLOW DIRECTION



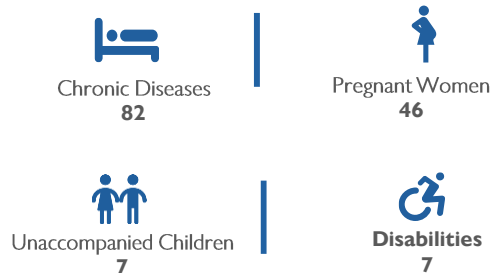
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,434 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 282. This represented a 87 per cent increase compared to April during which 151 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (51%) and Zimbabwe (47%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (49%), Mozambique (49%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,434 individuals observed, 49 per cent were females and 51 per cent were males. There were 46 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed. Thirty-nine per cent of the surveyed migrants were travelling to join their family members while 28 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Most migrants travelling for commercial activities were going to buy/sell clothes (35%) and food (30%).

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### VULNERABLE GROUPS\*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 62 per cent were suffering from hypertension and 13 per cent were suffering from diabetes, HIV(13%) and Asthma(13%). Seventy-one per cent of the migrant who identified themselves as disabled are suffering from physical impairments.

### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

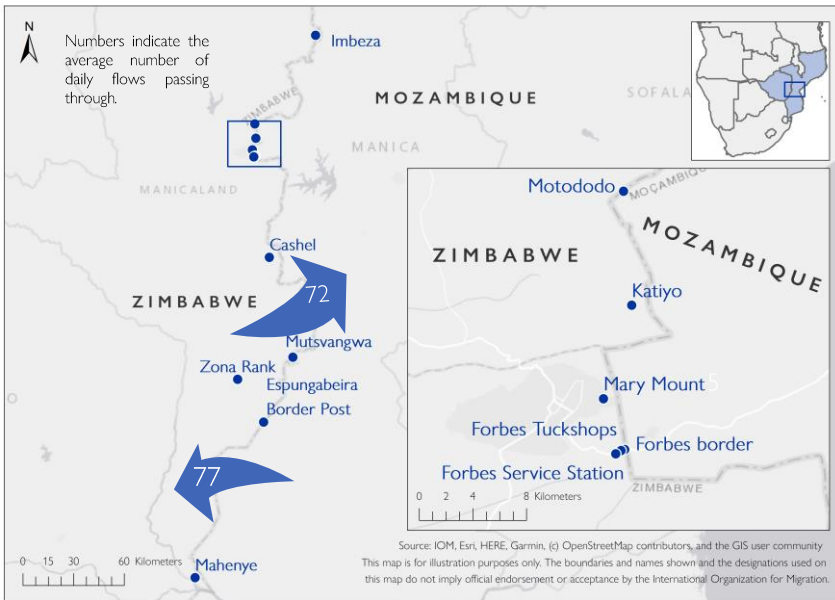


Others include Zambia, Malawi, Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure and Zambia and Malawi for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	68%	50%	50%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	25%	55%	45%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	43%	57%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%
COVID 19	<1%	100%	<1%

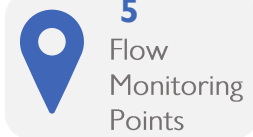
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



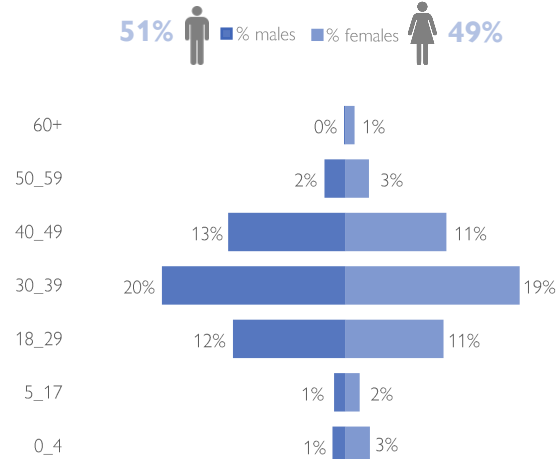
# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | MAY 2023

### KEY FIGURES



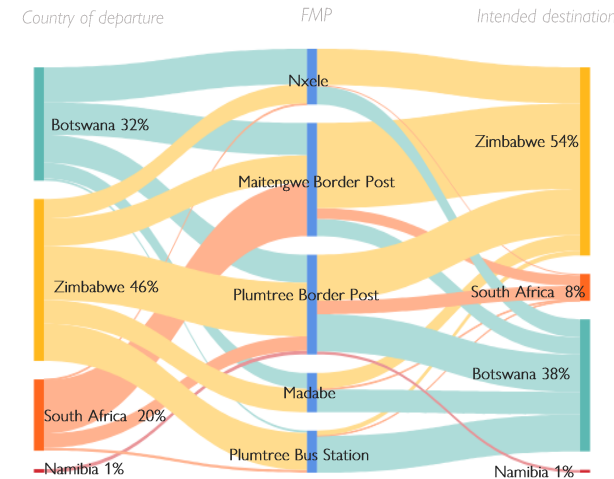
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



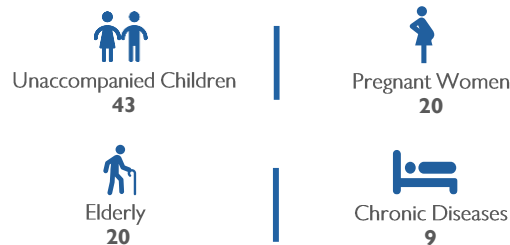
### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

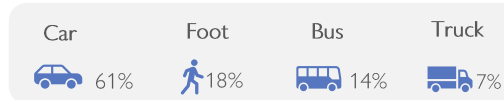


### VULNERABLE GROUPS\*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 33 per cent were suffering from HIV while another 33 per cent were suffering from Tuberculosis. Twenty-two per cent of migrants with chronic illness were also suffering from Hypertension. There were 20 elderly people in need of care observed in transit in this corridor.

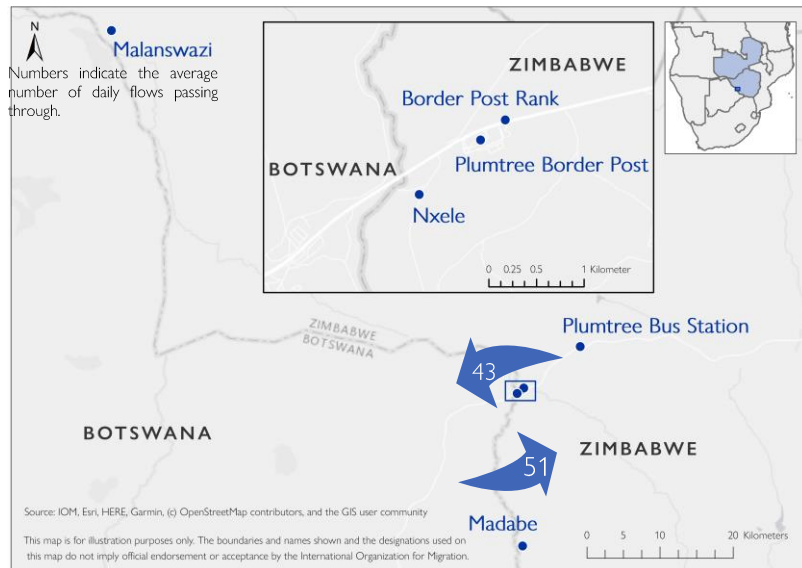
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	35%	68%	32%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	34%	37%	63%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	26%	16%	84%
Seasonal Migration	3%	96%	4%
Unknown	2%	93%	7%
Forced Conflict	<1%	50%	50%

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



Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community  
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.

### CONCLUSION

- 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 is 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 31 May 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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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)”