

OVERVIEW

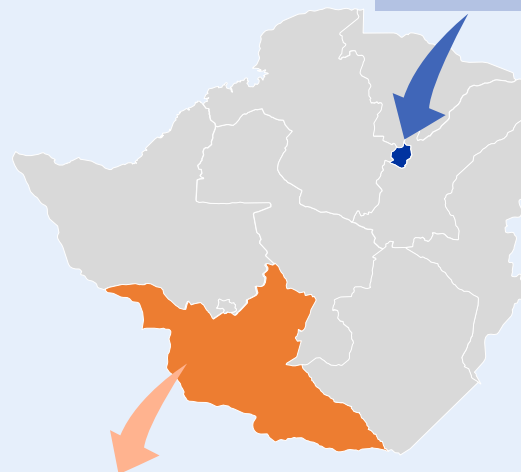
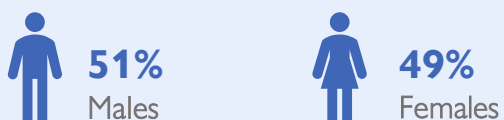
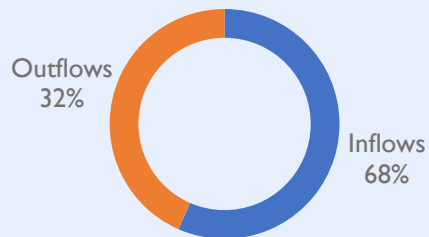
During the month of October 2023, a total of 58,550 movements were recorded and 3,415 migrants were interviewed across 38 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded increased by 19% compared to the previous month. Sixty-eight per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 32% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (45%), Harare (14%) and Chiredzi (8%), whilst the top three receiving districts were Harare (32%), Beitbridge (13%) and Bulawayo (11%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (50%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (32%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 46,668 (80%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 7,534 (13%) movements. Fifty-seven per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 20% were for family reunification whilst 19% were long-term economic movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 27% were going to Harare, 11% to Beitbridge and 8% to Bulawayo.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 56% short-term movements, 23% family reunification movements and 21% long-term movements. Of the migrants travelling from Zambia, 56% were travelling to Harare, 18% to Hurungwe and 12% to Bulawayo.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo, South Africa (70%), and Gauteng, South Africa (20%) as their intended destination. Those travelling to Botswana indicated Central Province (3%) as their intended destination. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 34% were travelling from Gauteng (South Africa), 31% from Lusaka (Zambia), and 11% from Limpopo (South Africa).

HIGHLIGHTS



32% of incoming migrants were headed to Harare

50% of outgoing migrants had departed Matabeleland South



29% of movements were for family reunification, **19%** were conducting commercial activities whilst **13%** were looking for livelihood opportunities



64% were in possession of an identification document



328
Pregnant Women



357
Unaccompanied Children



371
Persons with chronic illness



68
Persons with a disability

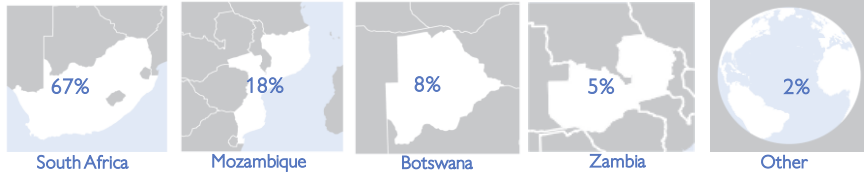
FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | OCTOBER 2023

JOURNEY PROFILES



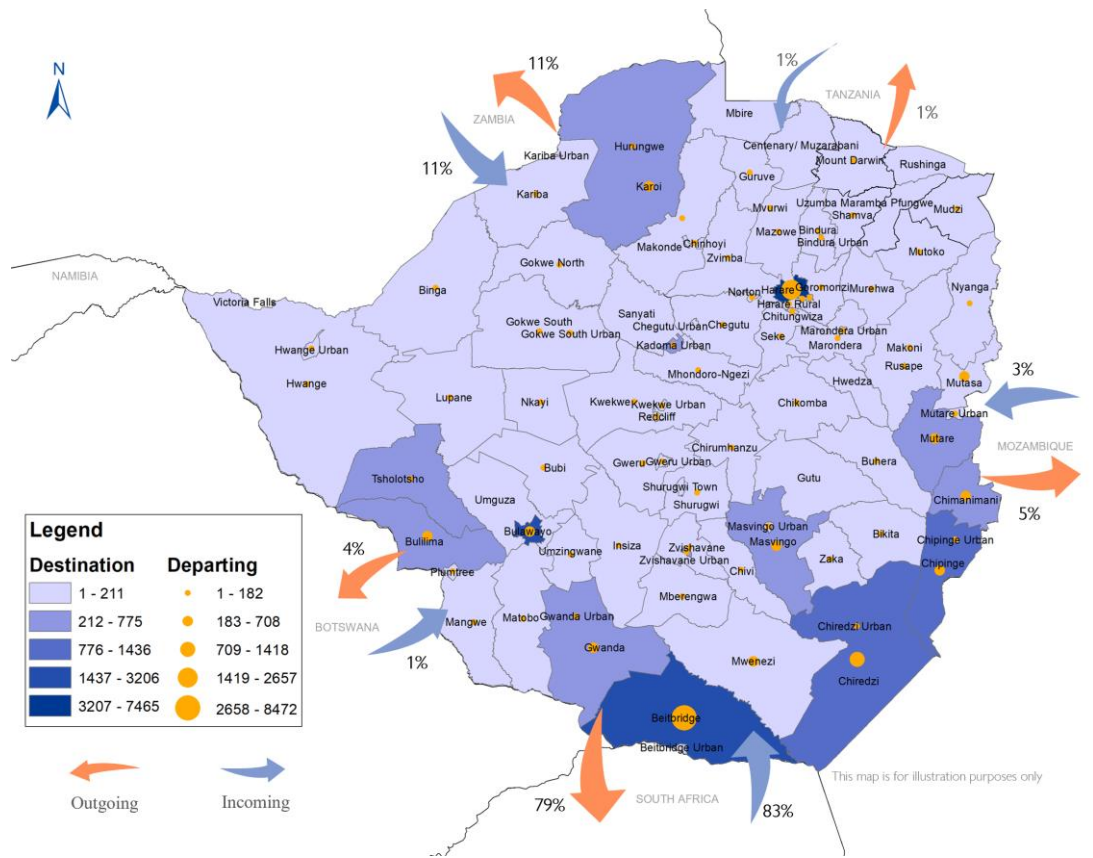
INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



Sixty-seven per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Forty per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were aged 26 – 35 and of those, 52% were male. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 23% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 20% were returning to their work whilst 18% were in search of employment.

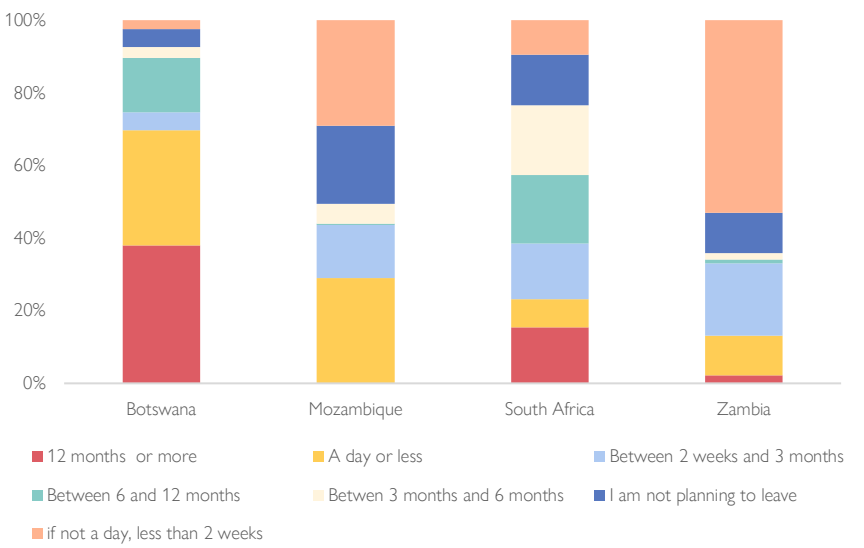
Of the surveyed migrants, 18% indicated that they were travelling to Mozambique. Their main reasons for travelling were to reunite with their families (32%), travelling to conduct commercial activities (29%), and for religious and cultural reasons (8%). Thirty-seven per cent of those travelling to Mozambique were males aged 26-35 and of those, 52% were female.

MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



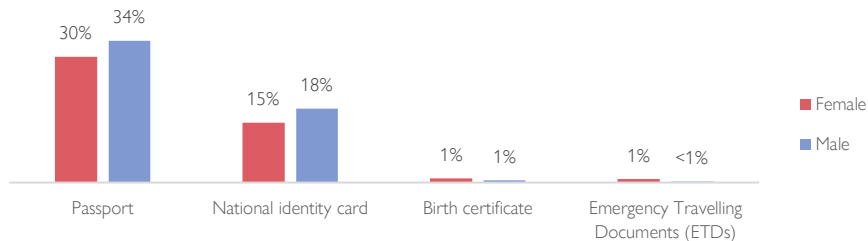
Beitbridge (45%), Harare (14%), Chiredzi (8%), and Masvingo (4%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (32%), Beitbridge (13%), Bulawayo (11%) and Chipinge (6%) districts received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 66% were short-term local movements, 27% were for family reunification whilst 6% were long-term economic movements. Fifty-eight per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 22% were long-term economic movements whilst 17% were for family reunification.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



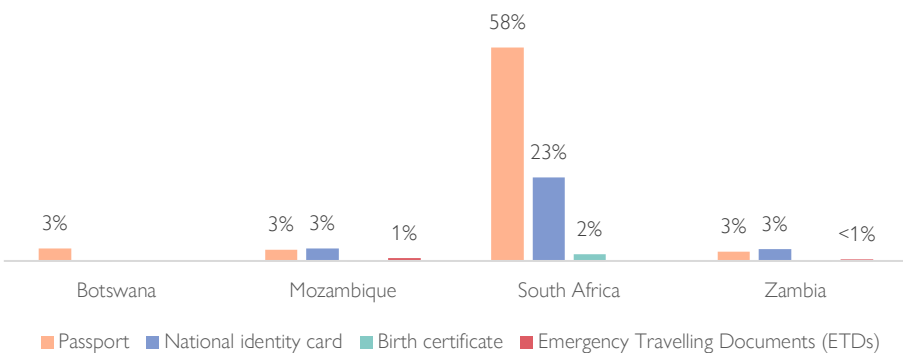
Twenty-four per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 3 months and 6 months whilst 23% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 34% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 28% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks.

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT



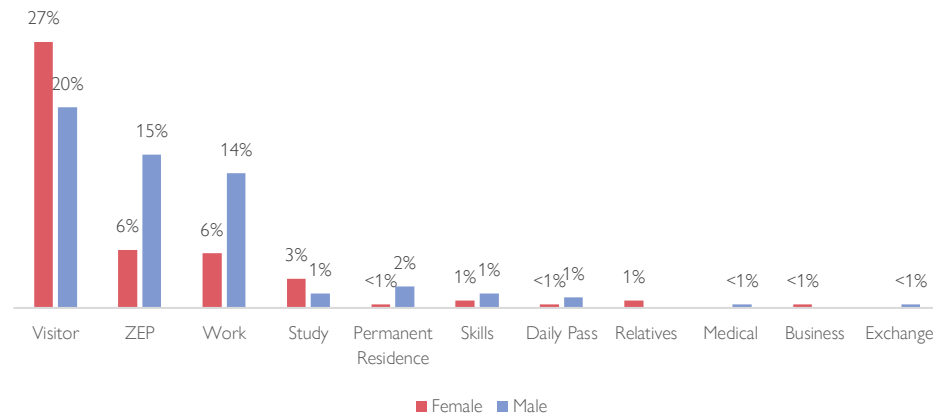
Sixty-four per cent of the interviewed migrants were in possession of an identification document. Out of the migrants possessing identification documents, 57% represented outgoing individuals, while 43% constituted incoming individuals. Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 67% were in possession of a passport, 30% held a national identity card whilst 2% were in possession of a birth certificate.

TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION



36% of the surveyed migrants did not have a valid travel document to cross the borders. Of the migrants who did not carry valid documentation, 43% were aged 26-35, of those 52% were male. Forty-seven per cent were travelling through the South Africa border, 35% through the Mozambique border whilst 11% went through the Botswana border. Fifty-eight per cent of those who did not have a travelling document were outgoing migrants. Of those, 22% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 22% were looking for employment whilst 21% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Eighteen per cent were travelling from Beitbridge, 10% from Bulawayo whilst 9% were travelling from Chipinge.

VISA TYPE



Forty-seven per cent of the migrants in possession of a travel document travelled to South Africa on a Visitors visa. The top three sending districts for those travelling to South Africa on a visitor visa were Bulawayo (45%), Harare (9%) and Chiredzi (5%). Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (65%), Limpopo (24%) and Kwazulu-Natal (5%). The main reasons for travelling for those in possession of a visitor visa were family reunification (35%), to conduct commercial activities (27%) and to look for livelihood opportunities (22%). Thirty-eight per cent were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 36% were planning to stay for 3 - 6 months.

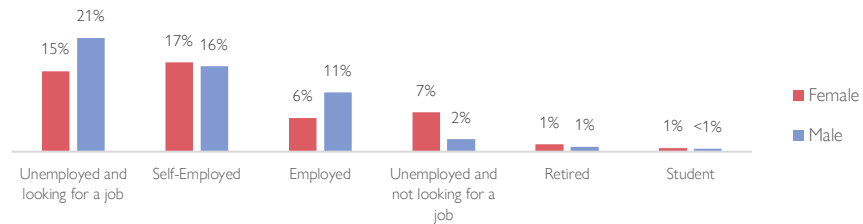
Of the migrants in possession of a work visa, 82% had a South African work visa whilst 7% from held a Zambian work visa. Fifty per cent of the work visa holders were outflows and they were travelling from Bulawayo (31%), Harare (27%) and Chitungwiza (8%). The highest level of completed education for those in possession of a work visa was tertiary educated (38%), vocational training (33%) and secondary education (27%). Ninety-two per cent of the work visa holders reported that they are employed in their country of usual residence whilst 4% are self-employed. Transportation (18%), Agriculture (14%) and Health and Social work (12%) were the top 3 sectors of employment for those in possession of work visa.

Sixty-six per cent of the ZEP holders were inflows and of those, 37% were travelling from Gauteng province, 24% from Western Cape, and 11% from Mpumalanga. The main reasons for travel for the incoming ZEP holders were family reunification (47%), attending a family event (31%), and for religious or cultural reasons (6%). Their destination districts were Harare (34%), Mutare (19%) and Gutu (16%).



EMPLOYMENT STATUS

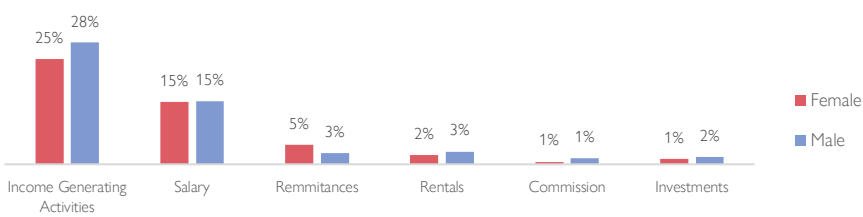
Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe



Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 36% were unemployed and were looking for employment, 33% were self-employed, and 17% indicated that they were employed. Fifty-nine per cent of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed and looking for employment were aged 26-35, of those 61% were male. Thirty-six per cent indicated that they were travelling to Gauteng (South Africa), 12% were travelling to Manica (Mozambique) whilst 10% were going to Gaborone (Botswana). Seventy-three per cent of those seeking employment had completed education was secondary education whilst 13% were tertiary educated. Of the surveyed respondents who stated that they were Zimbabwean nationals but resided outside of the country, 60% stated that they were employed in their country of usual residence, 20% were self-employed whilst 19% were unemployed. Males aged 36-45 made up the majority of those who were employed outside Zimbabwe (31%). Eighty-nine per cent of those who reported that they are employed reside in South Africa, 5% in Zambia and 4% in Mozambique.

SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

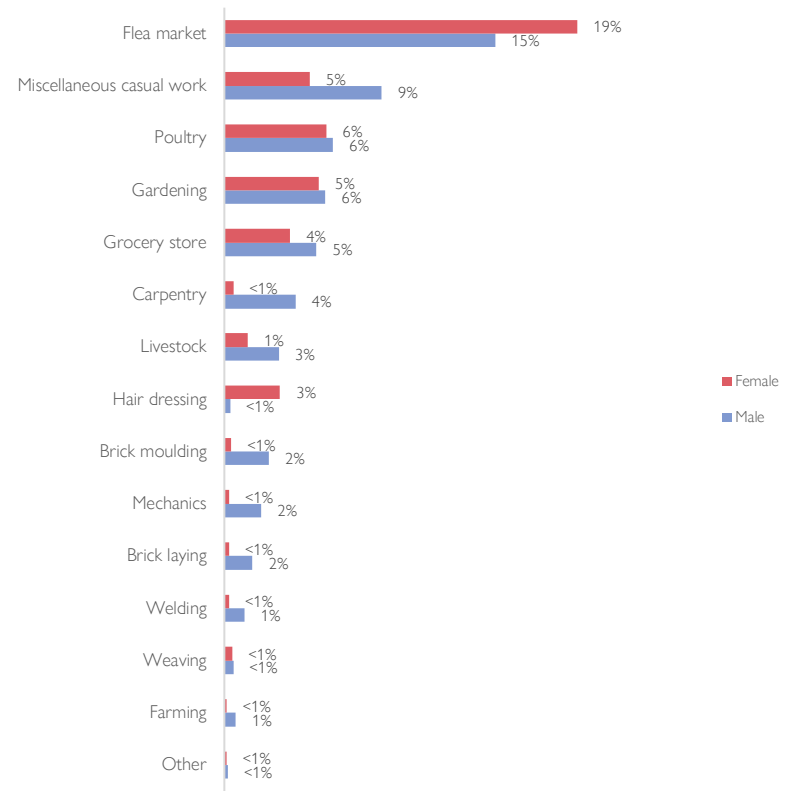


Thirty per cent of the surveyed migrants reported that they depend on salary as their main source of income, of those 77% were aged 26-45. 22 per cent of those that rely on salary stay in Bulawayo, 17% in Beitbridge whilst 8% stay in Harare. Twenty-two per cent indicated that they experienced a major shock in the last 6 months before they embarked on their journey, and of those, 45% faced family health issues, 22% lost a close family member and 18% lost their job.

Eight per cent of the migrants mentioned Remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo made up the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (32%) followed by Chimanimani (12%) and Harare (17%). Seventy-six per cent stated that they receive remittances on a monthly basis and of those, 53% usually receive between \$100 and \$ 500 USD whilst 46% stated that they usually receive less than \$ 100 USD. Remittances are used for food (33%), household needs (29%) and for health/medication (19%).

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe



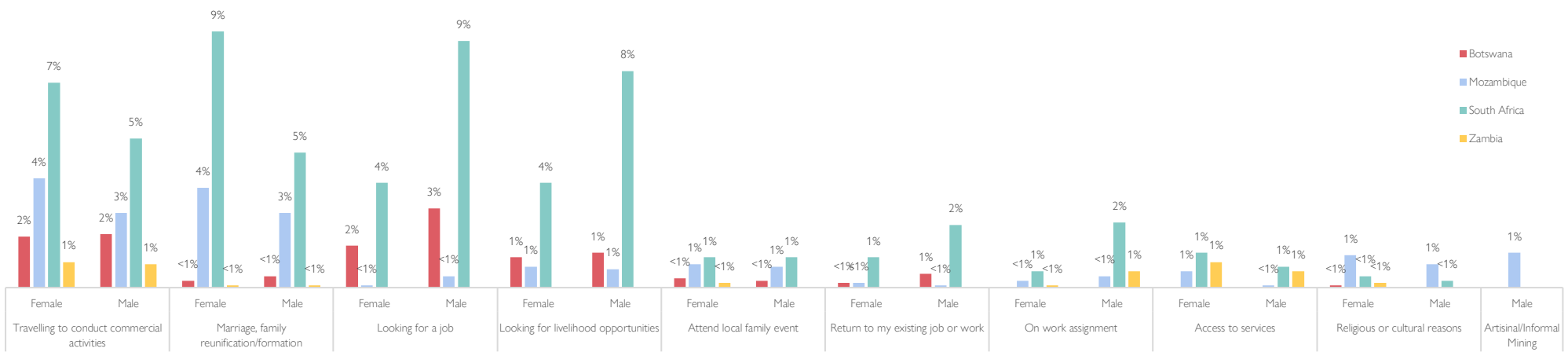
Fifty-three per cent of the surveyed migrants mentioned income-generating activities as their main source of income. Of those, 9% resided in Bulawayo, 8% in Chimanimani and 8% in Beitbridge. The majority of those who indicated Income-generating activities as a source of income were males aged 26-35 (29%).

Operating a Flea market was the most mentioned income-generating activity for migrants (34%) whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe. Of which 19% were females. Nine per cent of those who mentioned flea markets as their main income-generating activity reside in Chimanimani, 7% in Beitbridge, and 7% in Bulawayo. Migrants opted to travel to Limpopo (37%), Gauteng (32%) and Manica (10%), to conduct their commercial activities (53%). The top three items that were purchased by migrants travelling for commercial activities were clothes (49%), food (20%) and shoes (10%).

Female migrants were predominantly involved in operating flea markets, hairdressing, and weaving, while male migrants were predominantly involved in gardening, casual work, and poultry.

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons for Movement



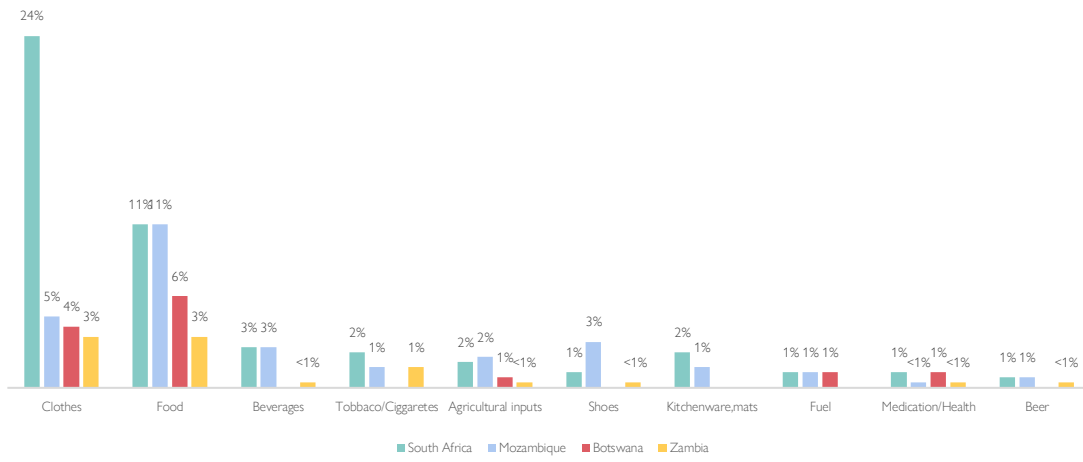
Twenty-five per cent of migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 21% due to family reunification whilst 17% stated that they were in search of a job.

The main reasons for travel by female migrants who started their journey in Zimbabwe were family reunification (25%), to conduct commercial activities (22%) and to look for livelihood opportunities (17%). Male migrants indicated that looking for livelihood opportunities (22%), in search of employment (21%) and returning to their existing job (16%) were their main reasons for travelling.

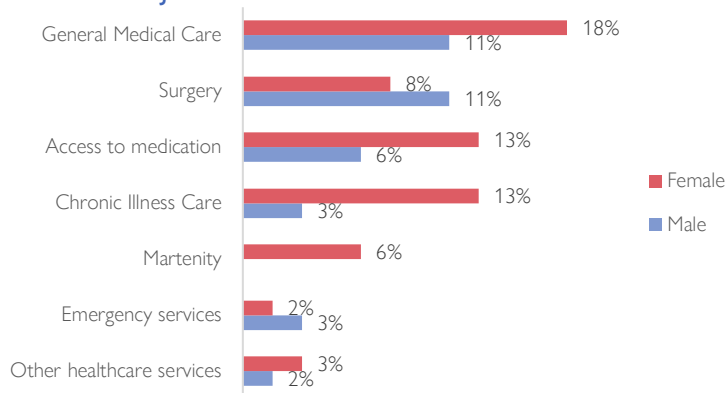
Of the surveyed migrants who were travelling to South Africa, 23% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 20% were returning to their jobs whilst 18% were looking for employment. Of the migrants travelling to Mozambique, their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (31%), conducting commercial activities (29%) and religious/cultural reasons (8%).

Of the migrants travelling to conduct commercial activities and whose usual residence is Zimbabwe, 63% were travelling to buy goods whilst 37% were travelling to sell. The preferred destinations for those travelling to buy goods were Limpopo-South Africa (34%), Manica-Mozambique (18%) and Gauteng-South Africa (9%). It was discovered that the top three items purchased by the migrants were Clothes (47%), Food (26%) and Beverages (6%).

WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION



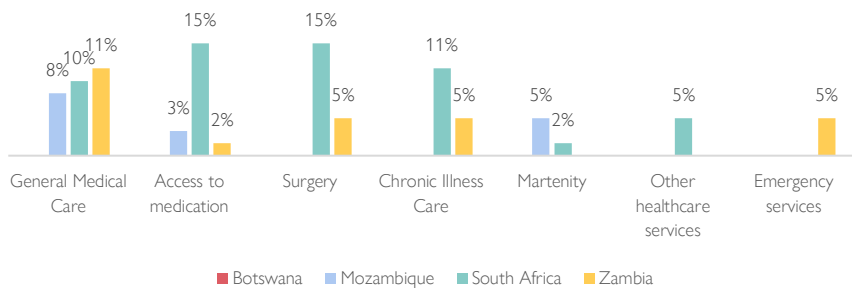
MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH



Majority of migrants who stated that they were travelling to access services in neighboring countries were travelling for health services. Twenty-nine per cent indicated that they were travelling to access general medical care, 19% were travelling for surgery whilst 19% were travelling to access medication. 36% were travelling from Bulawayo, 13% from Hurungwe and 9% from Beitbridge.

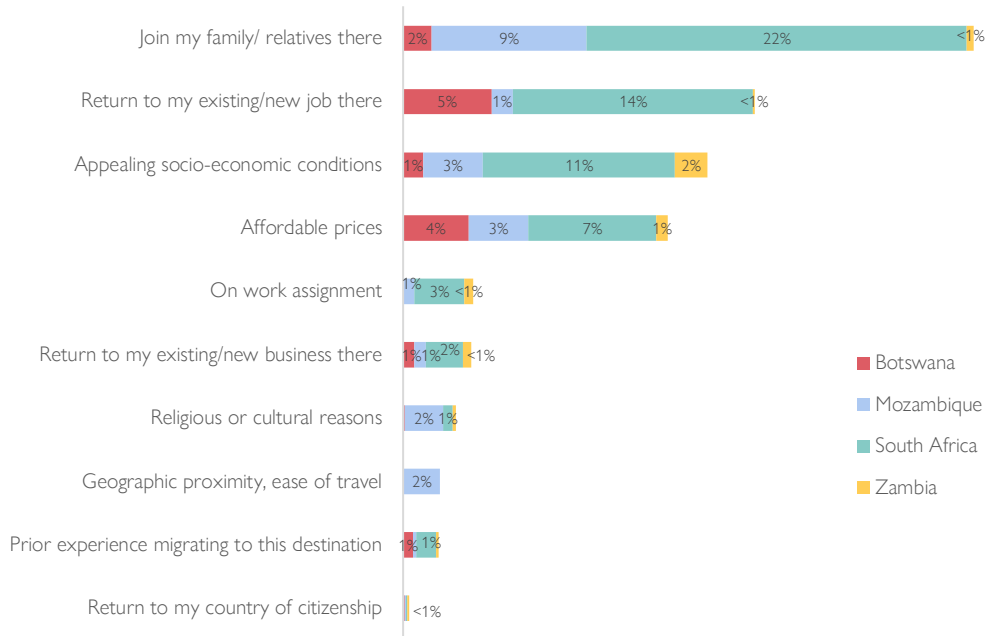
Of those travelling to access health services, 31% reported that they had a chronic illness., of those, 38% had diabetes, 22% hypertension and 19% had cancer.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons



Thirty-six per cent of those travelling to South Africa chose the destination because they were reuniting with their families, 23% because they were returning to their existing jobs whilst 19% chose the destination due to appealing socio-economic conditions. Of those who chose South Africa because they were joining family, 25% were females aged 26 – 35 years.

Of the migrants travelling to Botswana, 39% indicated that they chose the destination because they were returning to their jobs or starting a new one there, 29% due to affordable prices whilst 13% were joining their family/relatives there. The top three sending districts for those returning to their jobs in Botswana were Bulawayo (19%), Mangwe (11%), and Nkayi (8%). Fifty per cent of those returning to their jobs were males aged 26-35.

The top three reasons why migrants travelling to Mozambique chose the destination were family reunification (34%), affordable prices (15%) and appealing socio-economic conditions (15%).

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

398 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Twenty-five per cent of those who faced challenges were females aged 26-35. Forty-two per cent of the migrants encountered roadblocks and delays along their journey, 17% experienced mental trauma and/or depression, 13% faced theft whilst 4% were discriminated and/stigmatized.

Of those that encountered roadblocks and delays, 93% were travelling through the Zimbabwe – South Africa border, and 59% were inflows. Of those that faced mental trauma and/or depression, 47% were aged 26-35, of those, 65% were female.

Of the migrants that reported that they had experienced discrimination/stigmatization, 40% were females aged 26 – 35.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Roadblocks and/or delays	0	8	248	11	267
Mental trauma and/or depression	0	12	92	0	104
Theft	0	1	78	1	80
Quality of my food has worsened as I can spend less money on food	0	0	37	0	37
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	0	4	21	0	25
Identity document issues	0	0	17	1	18
Crossing the boundary			16		16
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic /commercial activities	0	10	4	0	14
Lack of information	0	12	2	0	14
Other	0	4	7	3	14
Difficult access to basic services	0	5	5	0	10
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	0	4	5	0	9
Difficult access to health care services	0	3	5	0	8
Deportation	4	0	2	0	6
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	0	1	5	0	6
Forced eviction or loss of housing/shelter	0	0	1	0	1

VULNERABILITIES



804
Pregnant Women



357
Unaccompanied Children



371
Persons with chronic illness



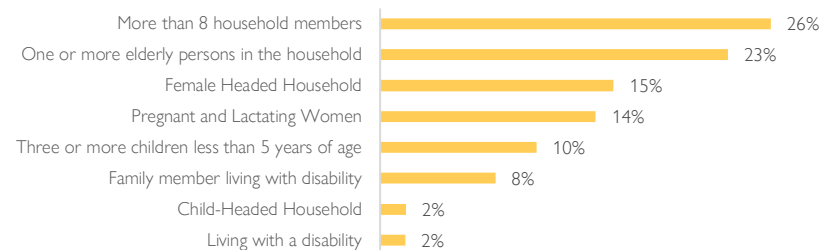
260
Elderly in need of care



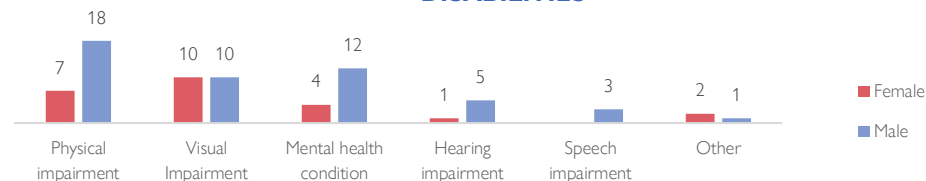
68
Persons with a disability

Seventy-four per cent of the interviewed pregnant and lactating women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor whilst 21% went through the Zimbabwe – Mozambique corridor. Of those travelling to South Africa, their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (40%), returning to their job (18%) and family reunification (17%).

Of the unaccompanied minors, 58% were male whilst 42% were female. It was discovered that 64% of the unaccompanied minors passed through the South Africa-Zimbabwe border, 30% along the Zambia border and 4% along the Botswana border.



DISABILITIES



Seventy-one per cent of those who identified as disabled were travelling to neighboring countries; of those, 42% were travelling to Gauteng, South Africa, 13% to Limpopo, South Africa, and 10% to Manica, Mozambique. Twenty-three per cent of the disabled migrants were travelling from Bulawayo, 17% from Masvingo, and 15% from Matabeleland South. Their main reasons for travelling were to look for employment (27%), family reunification (20%) and to conduct commercial activities (18%).

Thirty-four per cent migrants had physical impairment; of those, 44% were transiting along the South Africa Zimbabwe corridor. Twenty-two per cent of those that were travelling to South Africa were travelling to access health services whilst 22% were looking for employment.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | OCTOBER 2023

KEY FIGURES

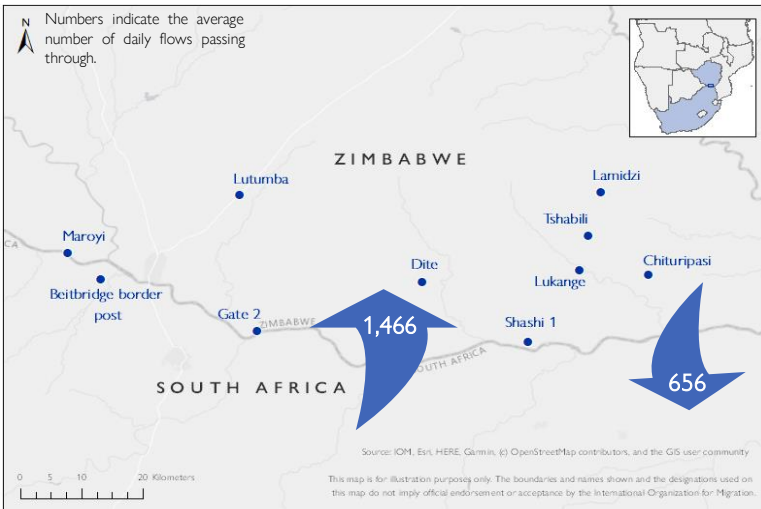
46,668
Movements Observed

2,011
Surveys Conducted

16
Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

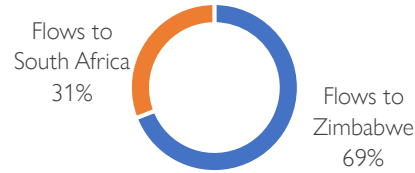
Over the reporting period, a total of 46,668 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 2,121. This represented a 14 per cent increase compared to September during which 1,866 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (69%) and Zimbabwe (31%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (66%), South Africa (31%) and Malawi (2%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 46,668 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 499 women who were visibly pregnant and 241 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-one per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 17 per cent were travelling to look for livelihood opportunities. Thirteen per cent were travelling to look for jobs in their intended destinations.



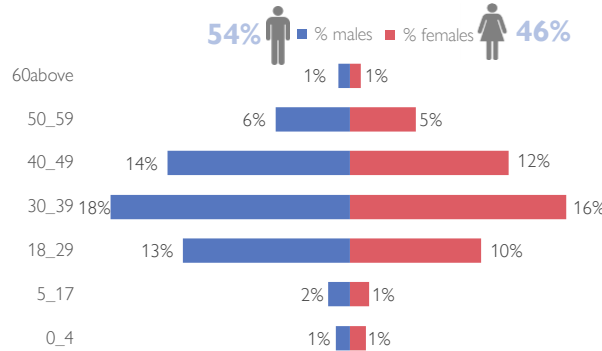
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot 37% **Car** 30% **Bus** 18% **Truck** 15% **Animal** 1%

FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



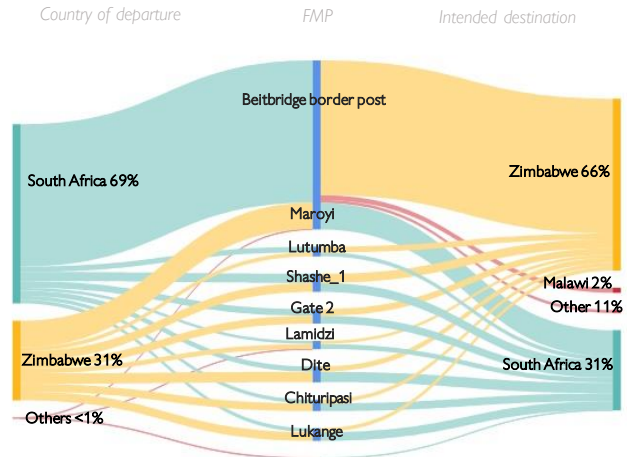
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	57%	71%	29%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	90%	10%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6months)	19%	20%	80%
Seasonal Migration	3%	31%	69%
Forced Disaster	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	<1%	33%	67%

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

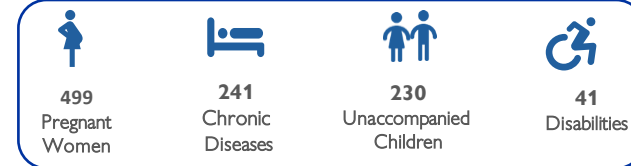
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were mental health condition (34%), visual impairment (29%), physical impairment (27%), hearing impairment (7%), and speech impairment (7%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

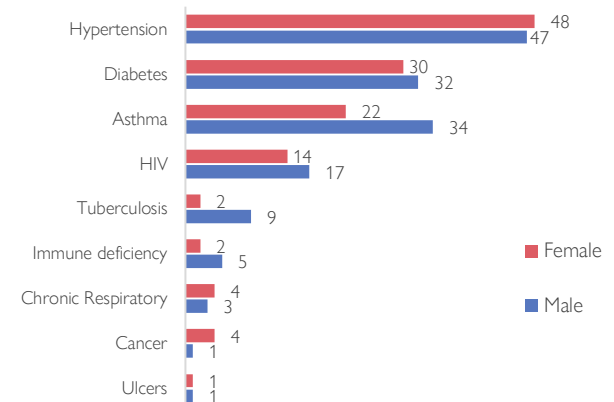


Others include Eswatini, Ethiopia, Malawi, Lesotho and Botswana for countries of departure and Zambia and Mozambique for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

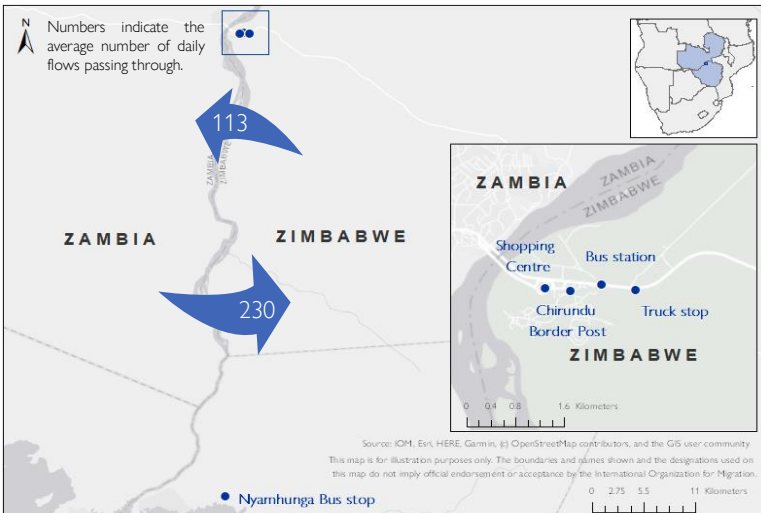
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | OCTOBER 2023

KEY FIGURES



OVERVIEW

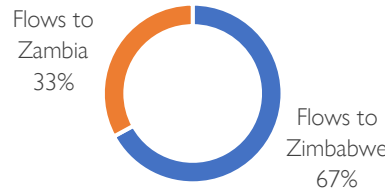
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,534 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 342. This represented a 11 per cent increase compared to September, during which 308 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (56%), Zimbabwe (31%), and the United States of Tanzania (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (62%), Zambia (30%) and South Africa (7%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,534 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 273 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Forty per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 12 per cent were travelling for family reunification.



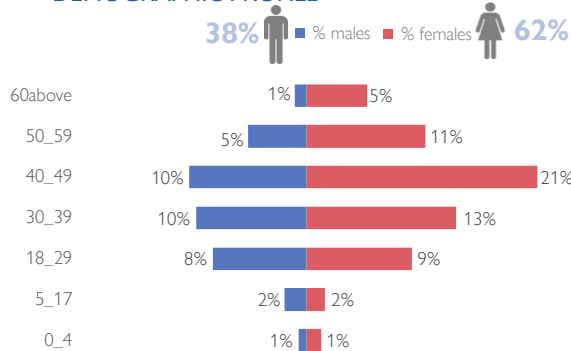
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



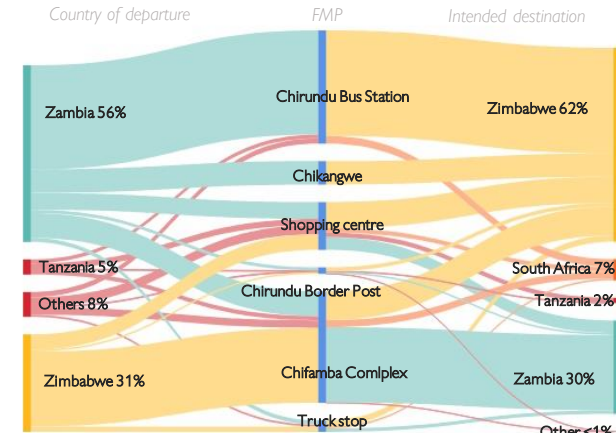
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	56%	64%	36%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	23%	74%	26%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	21%	79%	21%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	<1%

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

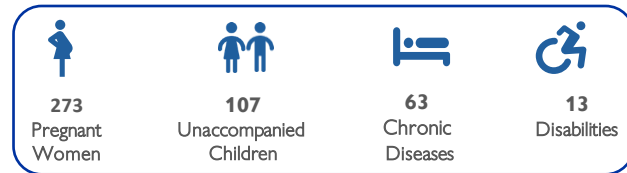
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (54%), visual impairment (38%), and hearing impairment (8%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

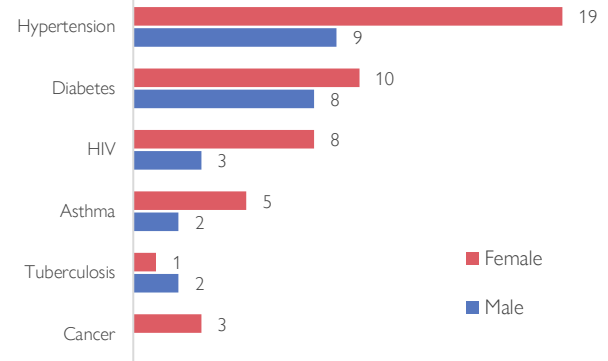


Others include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Malawi and South Africa for countries of departure and Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of destination

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

KEY FIGURES

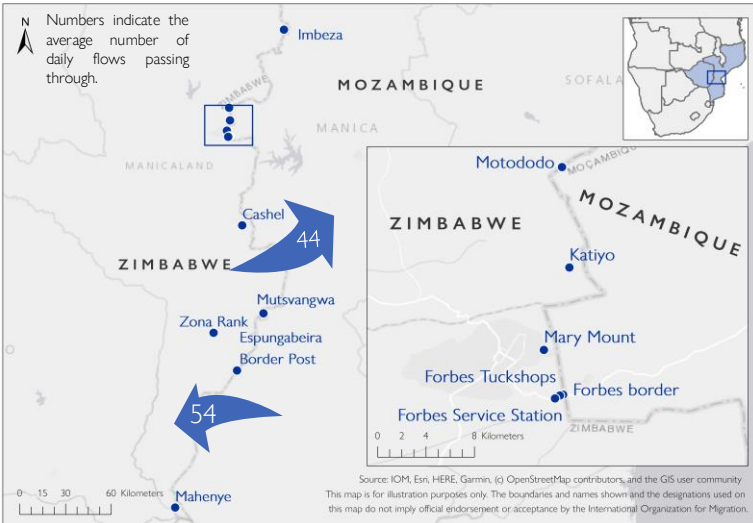
2,147
Movements Observed

689
Surveys Conducted

10
Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

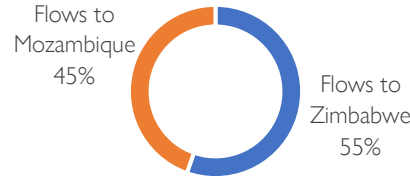
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,147 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 98. This represented a 53 per cent increase compared to September, during which 64 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (55%) and Zimbabwe (45%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (54%), and Mozambique (45%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,147 individuals observed, 52 per cent were females and 48 per cent were males. There were 30 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Thirty-two per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 27 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



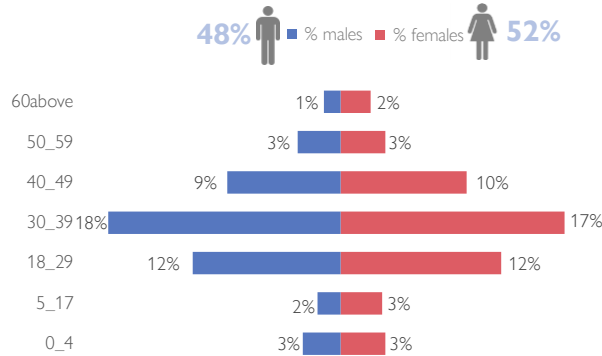
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car 57% **Foot** 22% **Motorbike** 14% **Bus** 6% **Truck** <1%

FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



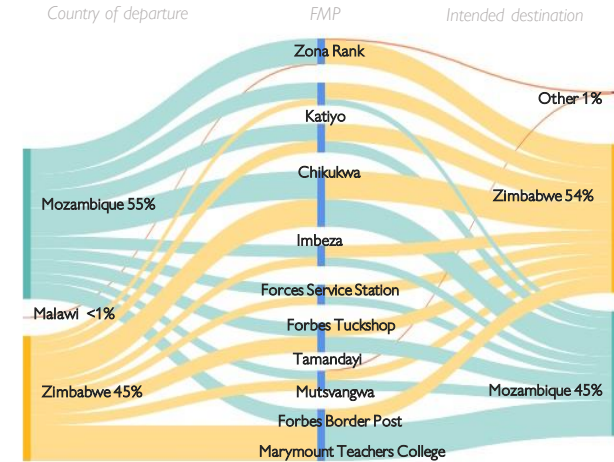
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	80%	56%	44%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	59%	41%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	1%	45%	55%
Seasonal Migration	1%	50%	50%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

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

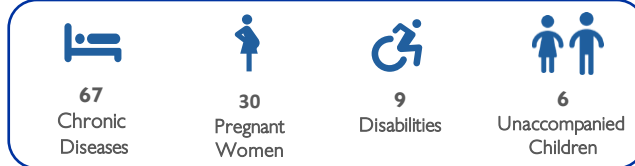
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (78%) and Visual impairment (22%)

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

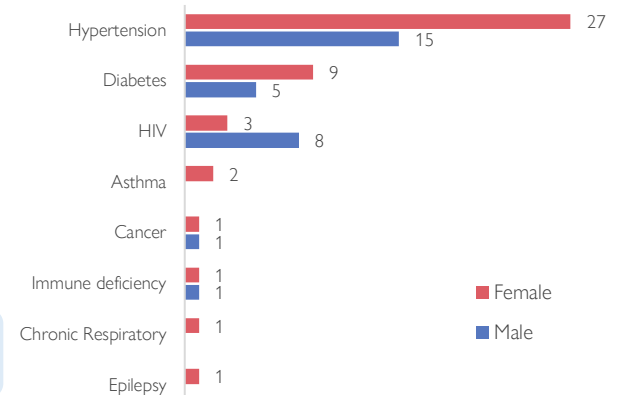


Others include Botswana and South Africa for countries of destination

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | OCTOBER 2023

KEY FIGURES

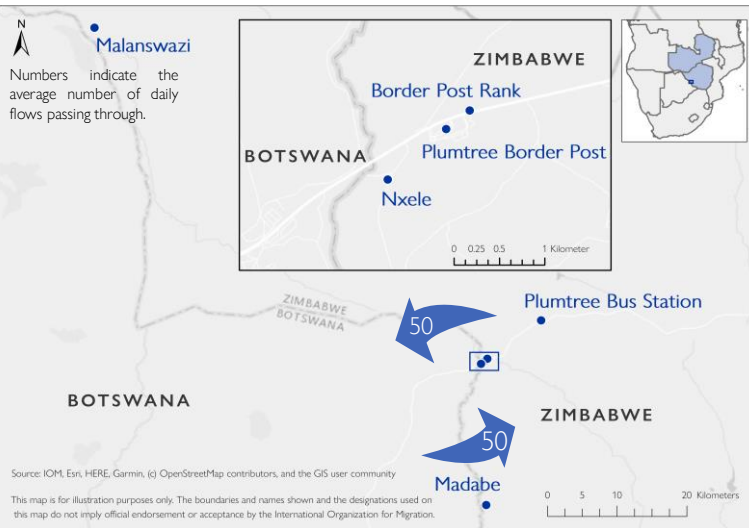
2,201
Movements Observed

237
Surveys Conducted

6
Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,201 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 100. This represented a 17 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to September during which 120 individual movements were observed daily. Zimbabwe (50%), Botswana (26%) and South Africa (24%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (50%), Botswana (38%) and South Africa (12%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,201 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 2 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 1 per cent of the individuals observed. Of the surveyed migrants, 29 per cent were travelling for family reunification, 22 per cent to look for jobs while another 22 per cent was travelling for family reunification.



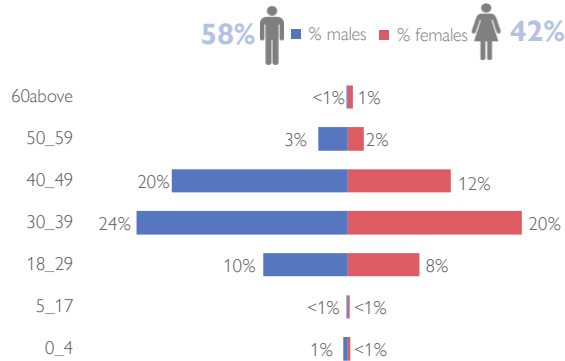
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car 65% **Foot** 16% **Bus** 12% **Truck** 7% **Motorbike** <1%

FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



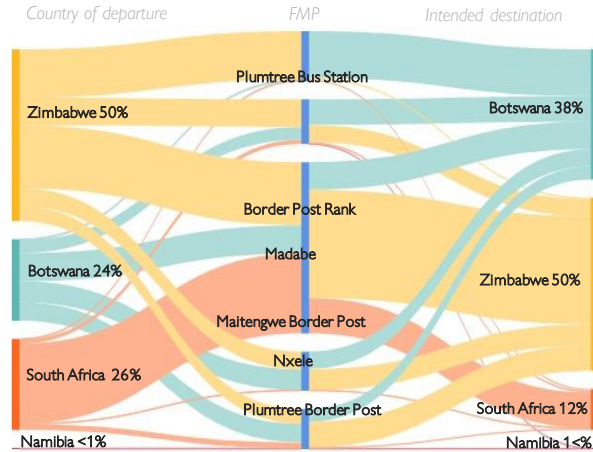
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	58%	44%	56%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	32%	51%	49%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	10%	6%	94%

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

The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were hearing impairment (40%), mental health condition (40%), and visual impairment (20%).

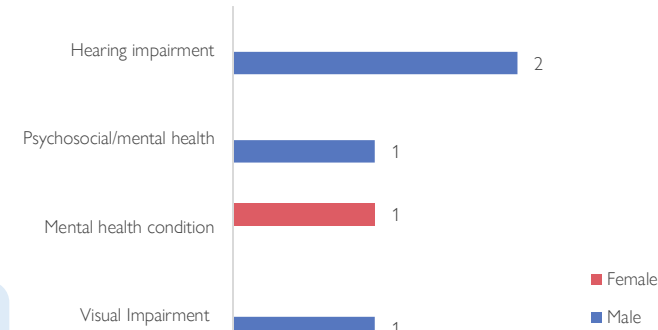
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



VULNERABLE GROUPS

14 Unaccompanied Children **5** Disabilities **4** Elderly **2** Pregnant Women

DISABILITIES



CONCLUSION

Cholera cases continue to increase in Zimbabwe, particularly in Manicaland, Harare and Chitungwiza which are high migrant-receiving and sending areas. According to the Ministry of Health, the number of cholera cases in Zimbabwe increased by 37% from the 1st to the 31st of October. In October, the number of districts affected by cholera rose from 41 to 43. Manicaland province remains the most affected province, accounting for 46% of the cases, however, the outbreak has also been recorded in other provinces as well. The Ministry of Health also reported a concerning increase in Cholera deaths during the month.

An increase in movements by pregnant women along the South Africa and Zambia corridors was observed. Pregnant women were observed along the Chirundu route travelling to Mtenderi Hospital and Lusaka UTH in Zambia to access antenatal care services. Local clinics in Karoi and Chirundu are incapacitated due to insufficient resources/facilities to cater for antenatal health hence they refer patients to Mtenderi Hospital in Zambia for scans and gynecological consultations. Antenatal care services e.g scans are cheap at Mtenderi hospital as consultation cost around 50 kwacha (\$2.50 USD), which is cheaper compared to Zimbabwe.

The first heavy rains were received across the country during the month of October. They were accompanied by a band of hailstorms which left a trail of destruction in areas such as Gutu, Chivi, Zvishavane, Mvuma, Beatrice, Chiredzi, Harare and Beitbridge. Several homesteads were destroyed causing the affected households to be displaced.

- 1) Ministry of Health, Zimbabwe Cholera SitRep 01/10/23 & 31/10/23
- 2) <https://www.newsday.co.zw/local-news/article/200018221/alarm-as-cholera-deaths-surge>
- 3) <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/22/zimbabwe-struggles-to-contain-spread-of-cholera-outbreak>
- 4) <https://www.thezimbabwemail.com/zimbabwe/hailstorm-destroy-130-homesteads-in-rengo/>

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 October 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.

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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.

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