

OVERVIEW

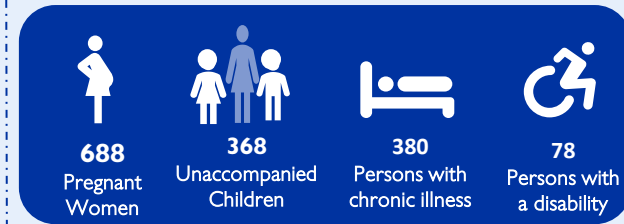
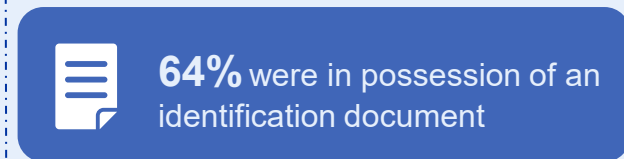
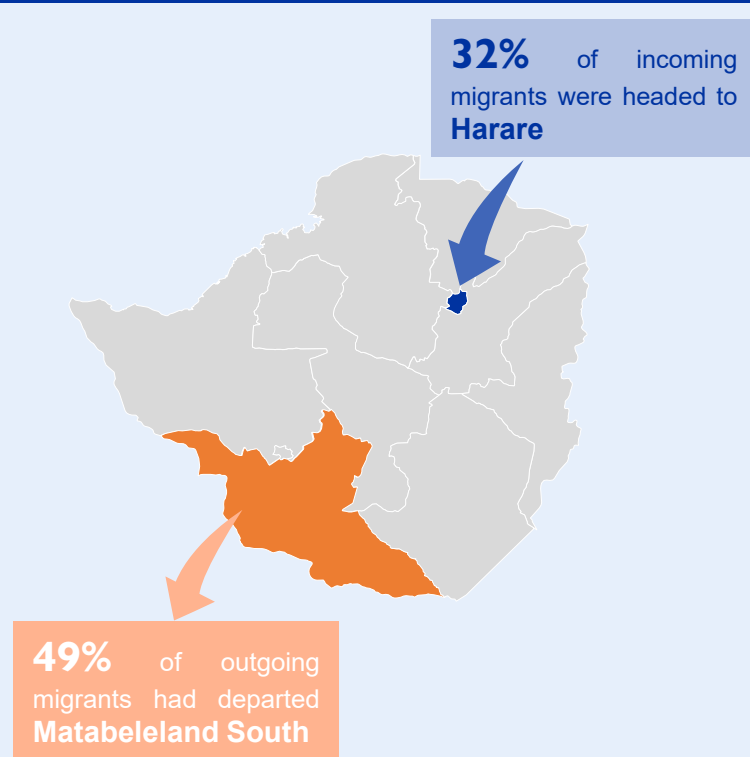
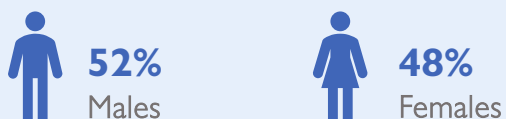
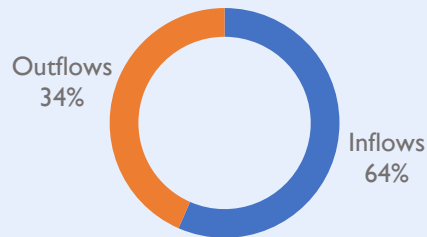
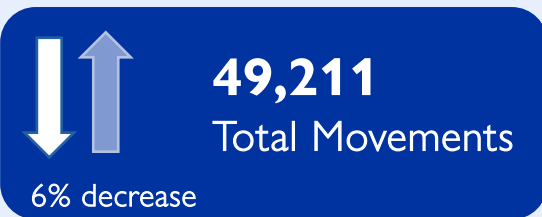
During the month of September 2023, a total of 49,211 movements were recorded and 3,315 migrants were interviewed across 38 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 6% compared to the previous month. Sixty-four per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 34% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (44%), Harare (15%) and Chiredzi (7%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (49%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (32%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 39,187 (80%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 6,161 (13%) movements. Forty-six per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 22% were long-term economic movements whilst 21% were for family reunification. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 27% were going to Harare, 22% to Beitbridge and 8% to Bulawayo.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 58% short-term movements, 22% long-term movements and 20% family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 75% were travelling from Harare, 9% from Bulawayo and 3% from Gweru.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (70%), Gauteng (20%), and Francistown (2%) as their intended destinations. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 31% were travelling from Gauteng, 28% from Lusaka, and 13% from the Western Cape.

HIGHLIGHTS



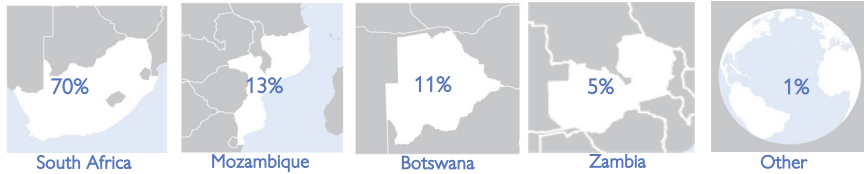
FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | SEPTEMBER 2023

JOURNEY PROFILES



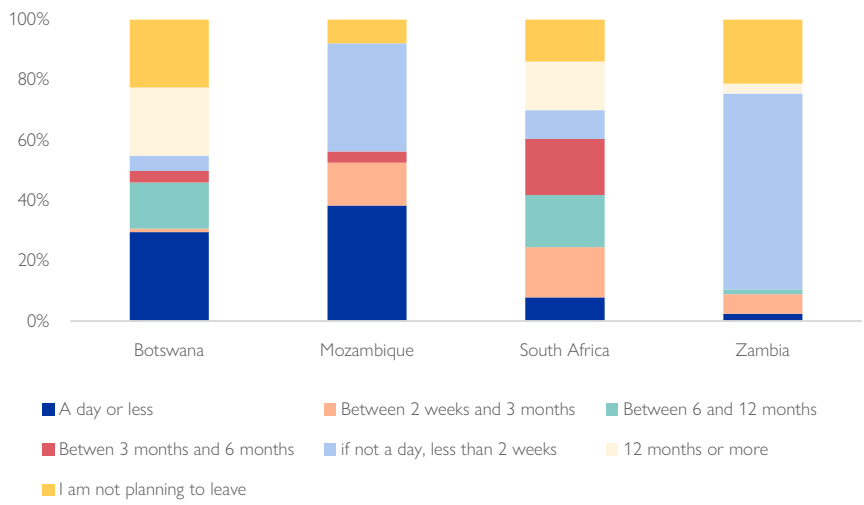
INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



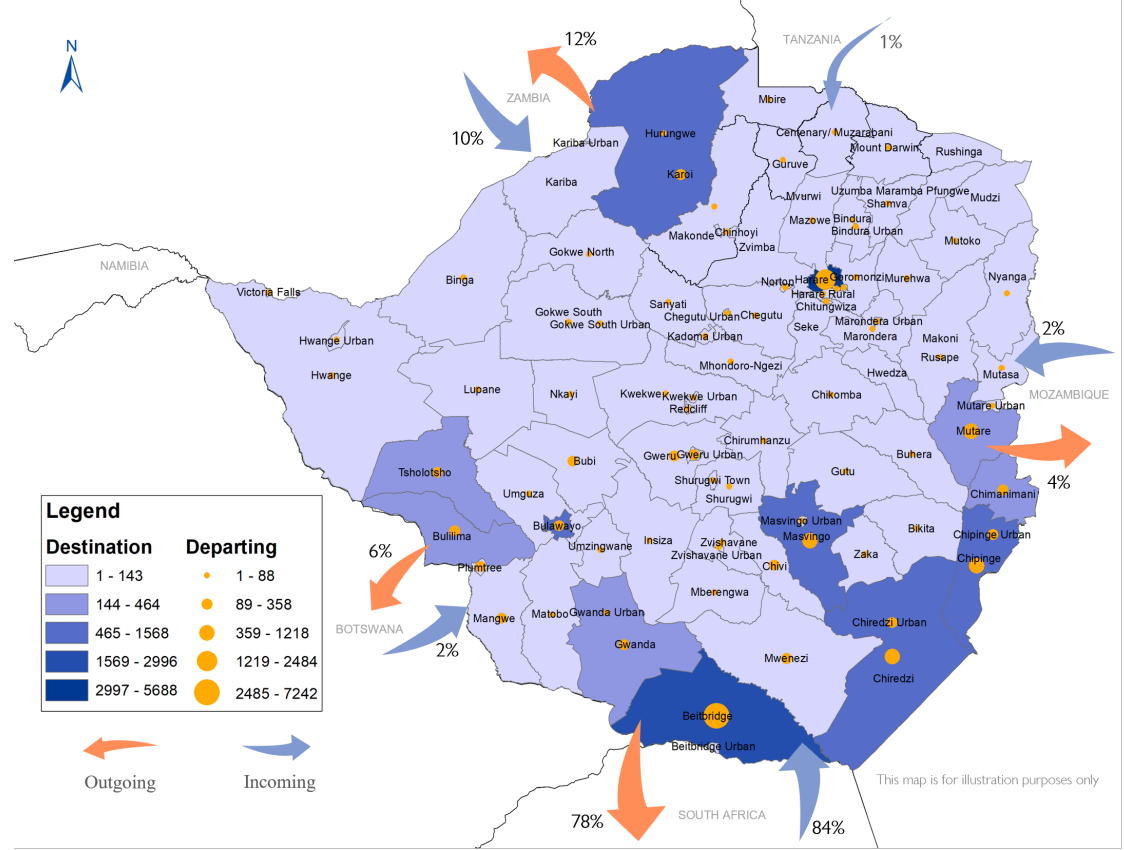
Seventy per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 34% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 20% were in search for employment whilst 17% were travelling for family reunification. Forty-five per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were aged 26 – 35.

Of the surveyed migrants, 13% indicated that they were travelling to Mozambique. Their main reasons for travelling were to reunite with their families (32%), travelling to conduct commercial activities (30%), and looking for livelihood opportunities (9%). Twenty-one per cent of those travelling to Mozambique were males aged 36-45. Of those travelling due to family reunification, 46% were planning to stay for a period less than 2 weeks whilst 20% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



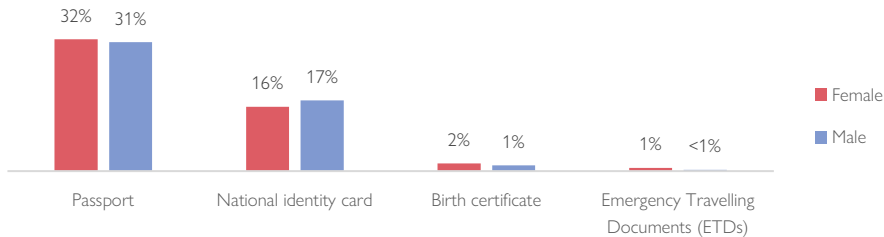
MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



Beitbridge (44%), Harare (15%), Chiredzi (7%), and Masvingo (5%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (32%), Beitbridge (17%), Bulawayo (9%) and Chiredzi (5%) districts received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 58% were short-term local movements, 29% were for family reunification whilst 7% were long-term economic movements. Forty-nine per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 29% were long-term economic movements whilst 16% were for family reunification.

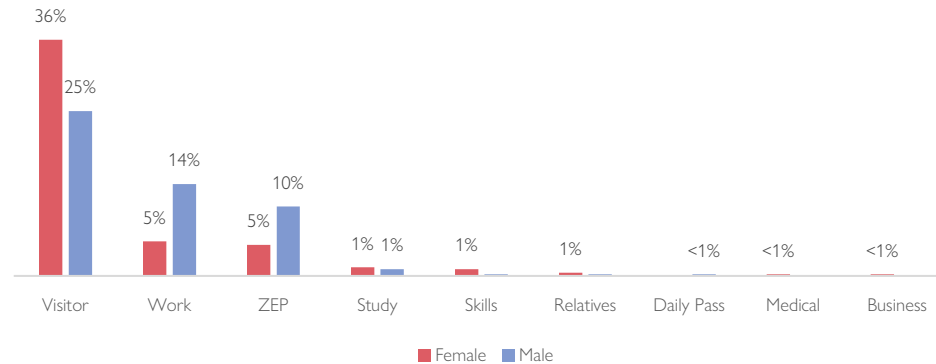
Twenty-four per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 3 months and 6 months whilst 21% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 31% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 30% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks.

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT



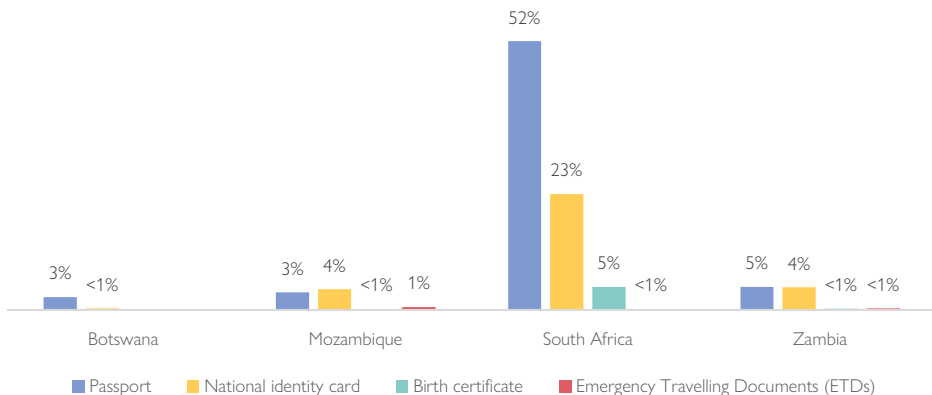
Sixty-four per cent of the interviewed migrants were in possession of an identification document. Out of the migrants possessing identification documents, 59% represented incoming individuals, while 41% constituted outgoing individuals. Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 63% were in possession of a passport, 30% held a national identity card whilst 5% were in possession of a birth certificate.

VISA TYPE



Sixty-one per cent of migrants with travel documents were holders of South African visitor visas. The top three sending districts for those travelling to South Africa on a visitor visa were Bulawayo (32%), Harare (15%) and Insiza (11%). Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (75%), Limpopo (20%) and Northwest (5%). Forty-six per cent were planning to stay in South Africa for a period between 3 months and 6 months 32% between whilst 25% were planning to stay for 2 weeks to 3 months. Their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (48%), to conduct commercial activities (30%) and family reunification (16%).

TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION



Of the migrants in possession of a work visa, 74% had a South African work visa, 14% from Zambia whilst 3% had a Namibian work visa. Fifty-seven per cent of the work visa holders were Secondary educated, 41% were tertiary educated whilst 10% had vocational training. Eighty-eight per cent of the work visa holders reported that they are employed in their country of usual residence whilst 7% are unemployed and looking for a job. Engineering (31%), Transportation (13%), and Education (9%) were the top 3 sectors of employment for those in possession of work visa. Fifty-three per cent of the work visa holders were inflows and their destination districts were Harare (21%), Karoi (13%) and Mberengwa (8%).

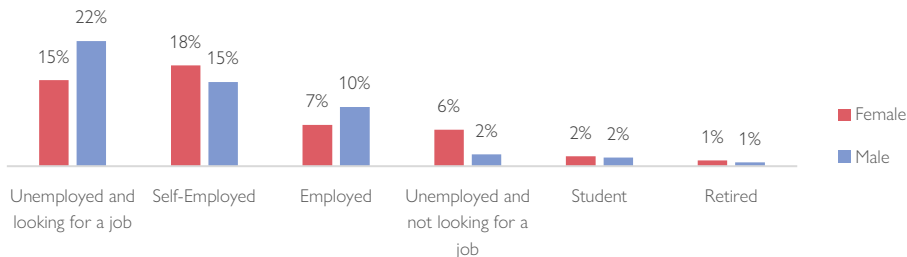
36% of the surveyed migrants did not have a valid travel document to cross the borders. Seventy per cent were travelling through the South Africa border, 16% through the Botswana border whilst 12% went through the Mozambique border.

Of the migrants who did not carry valid documentation, 47% were aged 26-35. Their main reasons of travelling were family reunification (30%), looking for livelihood opportunities (28%) and looking for employment (22%). Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 17% were travelling from Beitbridge, 15% from Bulawayo whilst 8% were travelling from Chiredzi.

Sixty-six per cent of the ZEP holders were inflows and of those, 32% were travelling from Gauteng province, 16% from Kwazulu-Natal, and 13% from Limpopo. Their destination provinces were Masvingo (29%), Harare (21%), and Manicaland (21%). The main reasons for travel for ZEP holders to Zimbabwe were family reunification (38%), attending a family event (35%), and looking for livelihood opportunities (9%). Fifty-three per cent of the incoming ZEP holders were planning to stay for a period of less than 2 weeks, 38% for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 3% were not planning to leave

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

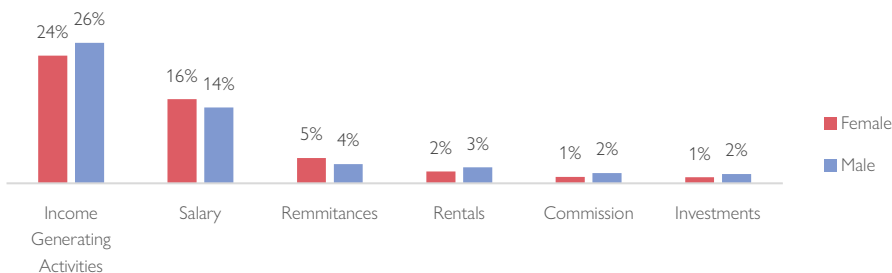


Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 37% were unemployed and were looking for employment, 33% were self-employed, and 17% indicated that they were employed. Fifty-one per cent of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed were aged 26-35 whilst 43% of those who were self employed were also aged 26-35. Of the unemployed, 70% indicated that their highest level of education was secondary education whilst 13% had received primary education or less.

Of the surveyed respondents who stated that they were Zimbabwean nationals but resided outside of the country, 58% stated that they were employed in their country of usual residence, 21% were self-employed and 18% were unemployed. Eighty-eight per cent of those who reported that they are employed reside in South Africa, 4% in Zambia and 3% in Mozambique. Males aged 36-45 made up the majority of those who were employed outside Zimbabwe (30%).

SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

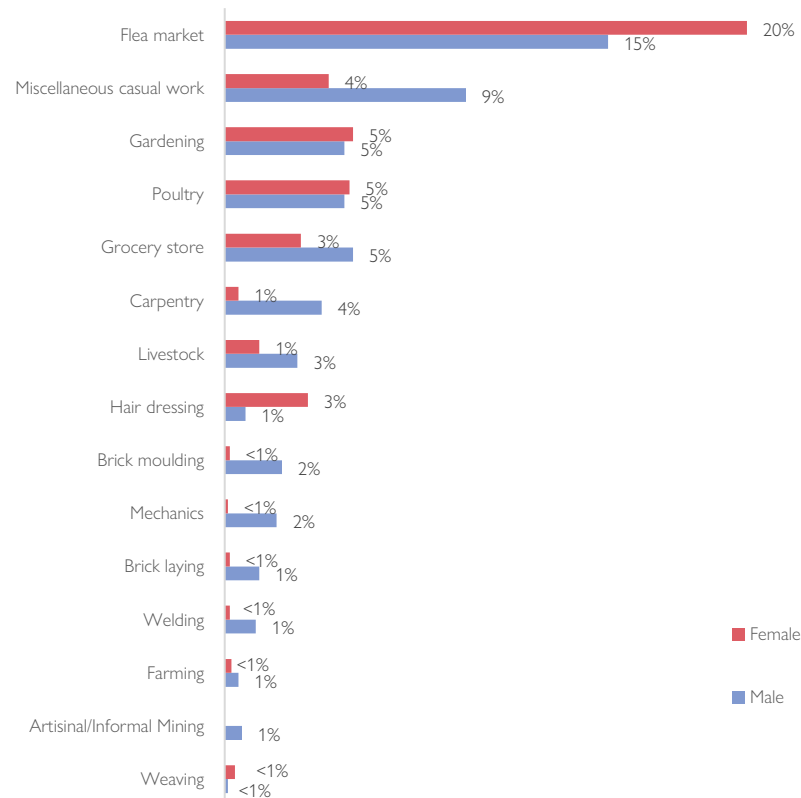


Twenty-four per cent of those who indicated that their household survives on Income generating activities resided in Manicaland, 17% in Matabeleland South and 17% in Masvingo. Majority of those who indicated Income generating activities as a source of income were males aged 26-35 (27%).

Nine per cent of the migrants mentioned Remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo made up the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (28%) followed by Manicaland (19%) and Masvingo (17%). Eighty-four per cent stated that they receive remittances on a monthly basis and of those, 52% stated that they usually receive between \$100 and \$500USD whilst 47% usually receive less than \$100USD. Overall, female migrants residing in Zimbabwe were relying more on remittances as a source of income.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

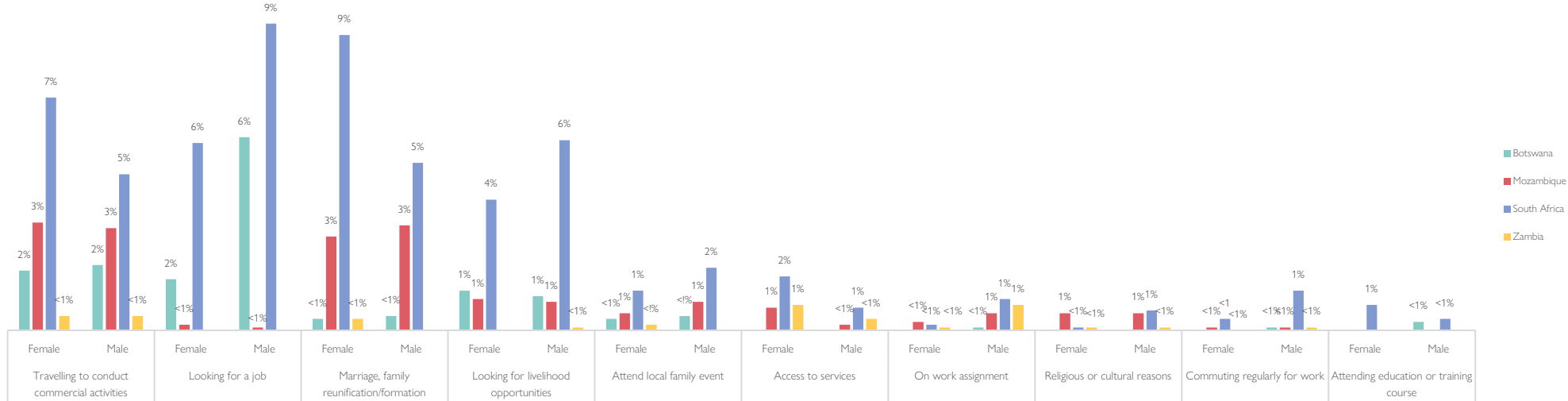


The most mentioned income-generating activity for migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe was operating a Flea market. A total of 35%, of which 20% were females. Twenty-five per cent of those who mentioned flea markets as their main income-generating activity reside in Manicaland, 18% in Matabeleland South, and 15% in Masvingo. Migrants opted to travel to Gauteng (27%), Limpopo (25%) and Manica (23%), to conduct their commercial activities (53%). The top three items that were purchased by migrants travelling for commercial activities were clothes (62%), food (15%) and shoes (5%).

Female migrants were predominantly involved in operating flea markets, gardening, and poultry, while male migrants were predominantly involved in casual work, operating grocery stores, and carpentry.

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons for Movement



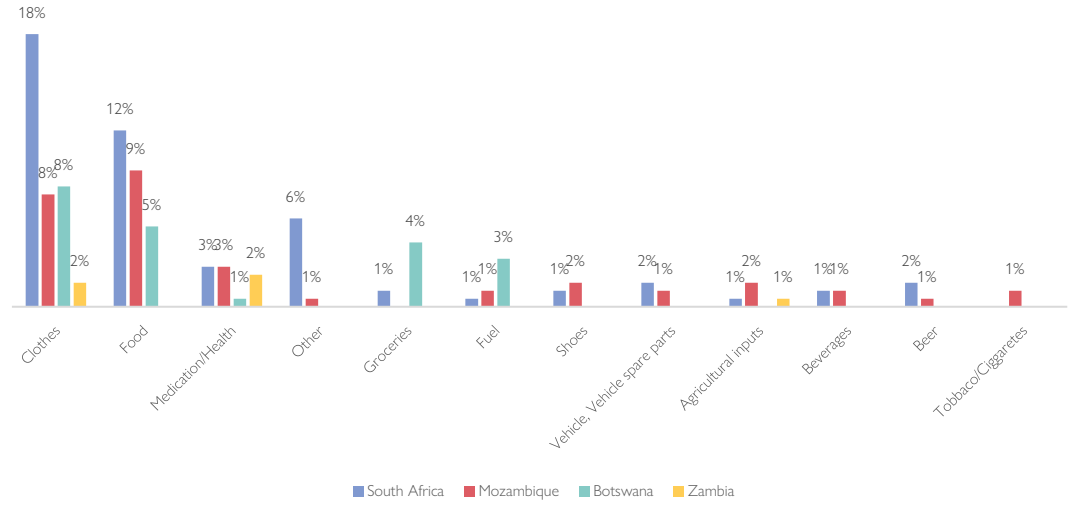
Twenty-eight per cent of migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe were travelling to unite with family or attend family events, 25% were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 16% stated that they were looking for employment.

The main reasons for travel by female migrants who started their journey in Zimbabwe were to look for livelihood opportunities (25%), family reunification (23%) and travelling to conduct commercial activities (19%). Male migrants indicated that looking for livelihood opportunities (28%), looking for employment (24%) and conducting commercial activities were their main reasons for travelling (14%).

Of the surveyed migrants who were travelling to South Africa, 33% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 20% were looking for employment whilst 17% were travelling to reunite with family or attend a family event. Of the migrants travelling to Mozambique, their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (31%), conducting commercial activities (29%) and looking for livelihood opportunities (9%).

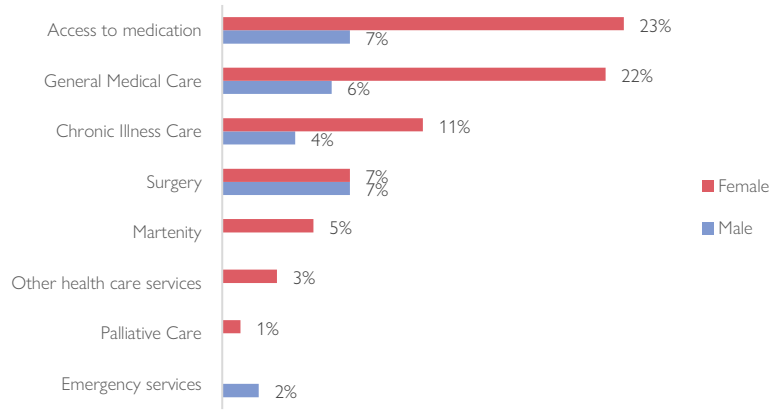
Of the migrants travelling to conduct commercial activities and whose usual residence is Zimbabwe, 70% were travelling to buy goods whilst 30% were travelling to sell. The preferred destinations for those travelling to buy goods were Limpopo-South Africa (39%), Manica-Mozambique (24%) and Gauteng-South Africa (13%). It was discovered that the top three items purchased by the migrants were Clothes (49%), Food (26%) and Fuel (5%).

WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION



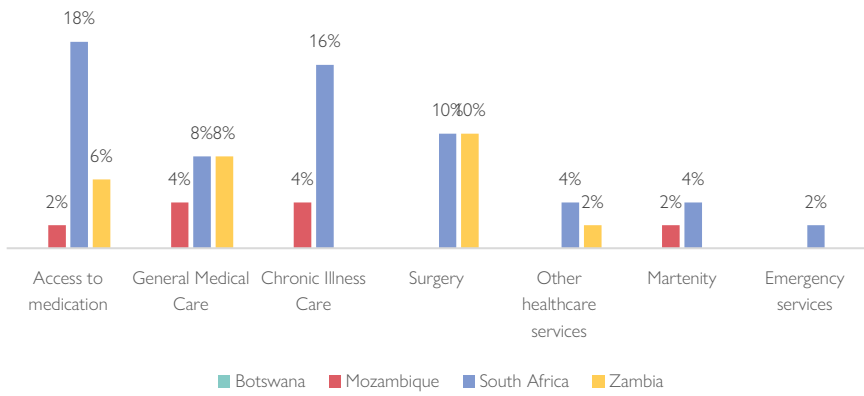


MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

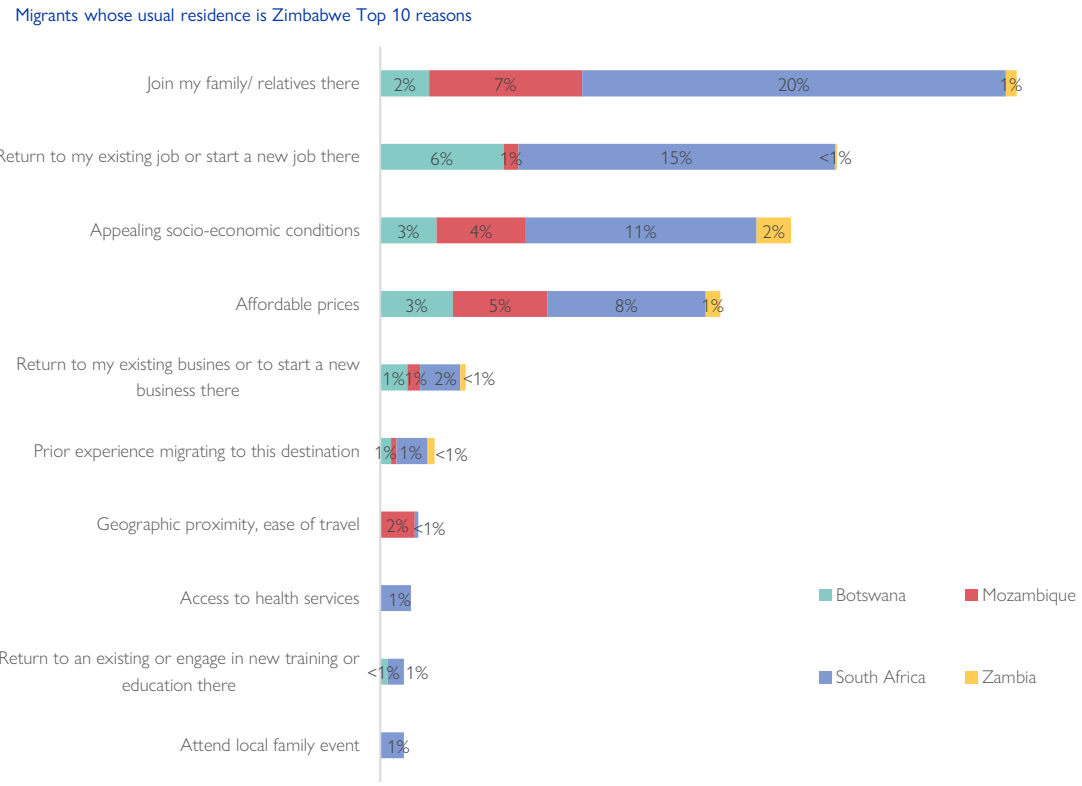


Twelve per cent of the migrants surveyed stated that they had a chronic illness, and of those, 36% indicated that they had hypertension, 21% had diabetes whilst 17% disclosed that they had HIV. Of those travelling for better access to health services, 33% were travelling from Bulawayo, 14% from Karoi and 7% from Hurungwe.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?



Forty-two per cent of those travelling to South Africa chose the destination because they were returning to their existing jobs or starting a new one there, 22% were reuniting with their families whilst 19% chose the destination because of appealing socio-economic conditions. Of those returning to their jobs or starting a new job in South Africa, 38% were males aged 26 – 35 years.

The top three reasons why migrants travelling to Mozambique chose the destination were family reunification (34%), affordable prices (21%) and appealing socio-economic conditions (20%).

Of the migrants travelling to Botswana, 37% were returning to their existing jobs or starting a new one there, 18% chose the destination because of affordable prices whilst 14% chose the destination due to appealing socio-economic conditions. The top three sending districts for those returning to their jobs were Mangwe (19%), Bulawayo (9%) and Plumtree (9%).

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

575 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Twenty-eight per cent of those who faced challenges were females aged 26-35. Forty-nine per cent of the migrants encountered roadblocks and delays along their journey, 13% experienced mental trauma and/or depression, 10% faced discrimination whilst 6% faced theft.

It was discovered that 90% of those that faced mental trauma and/or depression travelled through the Zimbabwe – South Africa border, and 57% were outflows. Of those that faced mental trauma and/or depression, 34% were males aged 26-35 whilst 28% were females aged 26-35.

Seventy-four per cent of those who faced deportation went through the Zimbabwe-Botswana border whilst 26% went through the Zimbabwe-South Africa border. Thirty-two per cent of those who faced deportation were males aged between 36 - 45 years.

Challenges	South				Grand Total
	Botswana	Mozambique	Africa	Zambia	
Roadblocks and/or delays	2	5	329	6	342
Mental trauma and/or depression (including homesickness or distress)	3	5	86	0	94
Discrimination / Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	4	9	56	0	69
Theft	0	7	29	3	39
Deportation	28	0	10	0	38
Identity document issues	3	2	30	3	38
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.)	0	10	14	0	24
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	0	2	6	3	11
Other	1	0	7	3	11
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	7	0	7
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	0	0	6	0	6
Lack of information	0	2	4	0	6
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	0	0	6	0	6
Forced eviction or loss of housing/shelter	1	0	2	0	3
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	1	1	0	2
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	1	0	1	0	2
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	1	0	1

VULNERABILITIES



688
Pregnant Women



368
Unaccompanied Children



380
Persons with chronic illness



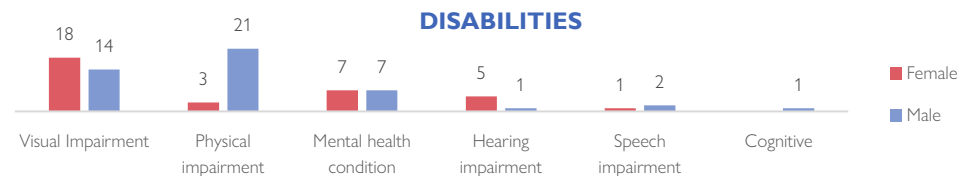
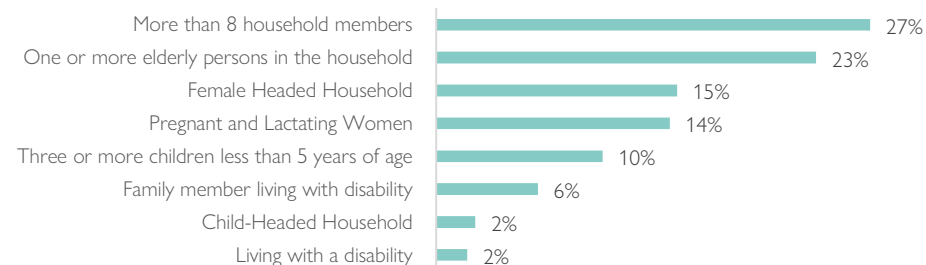
284
Elderly in need of care



78
Persons with a disability

Eighty-one per cent of the interviewed pregnant and lactating women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor whilst 12% went through the Zimbabwe – Mozambique corridor. Of those travelling to South Africa, their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (48%), family reunification (17%) and looking for a job (9%).

Of the unaccompanied minors, 52% were male whilst 48% were female. Sixty-seven per cent of the unaccompanied minors were observed passing through the South Africa-Zimbabwe border, 17% along the Zambia border and 16% along the Botswana border.



Seventy-five per cent of those who identified as disabled were travelling to neighboring countries; of those, 41% were travelling to Gauteng, South Africa, 17% to Limpopo, South Africa, and 12% to Lusaka, Zambia. Twenty-eight per cent of the disabled migrants were travelling from Bulawayo, 22% from Matabeleland South, and 13% from Masvingo. Looking for employment (34%), looking for livelihood opportunities (19%) and travelling to conduct commercial activities (12%) were the main reasons of travelling for those who identified as disabled.

Thirty-two per cent migrants had visual impairments; of those, 72% were transiting along the South Africa Zimbabwe corridor. Thirty-five per cent of those that were travelling to South Africa were looking for jobs whilst 25% were going to reunite with their families.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | SEPTEMBER 2023

KEY FIGURES

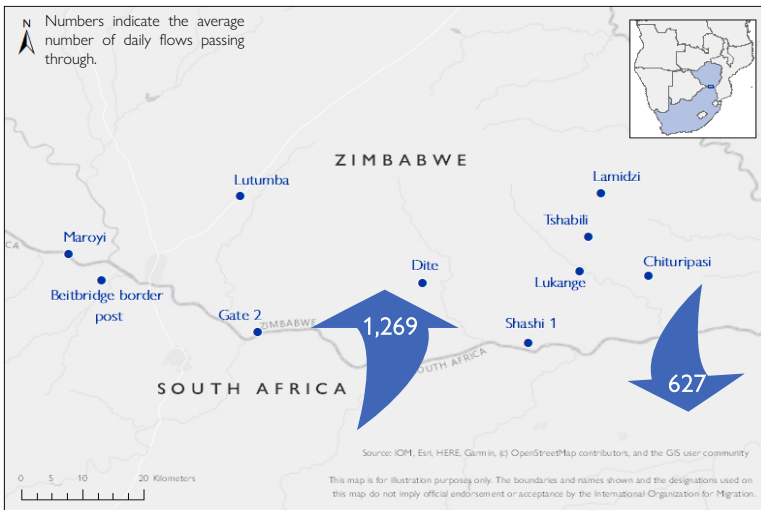
39,187
Movements Observed

2,061
Surveys Conducted

16
Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

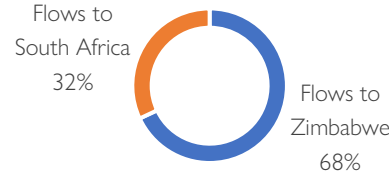
Over the reporting period, a total of 39,187 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,866. This represented a 12 per cent decrease compared to August during which 2,120 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (68%) and Zimbabwe (32%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (65%), South Africa (32%) and Malawi (3%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 39,187 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 465 women who were visibly pregnant and 248 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Twenty-six per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while another 26 per cent were looking for livelihood opportunities. Fifteen per cent were travelling to look for jobs in their intended destinations.



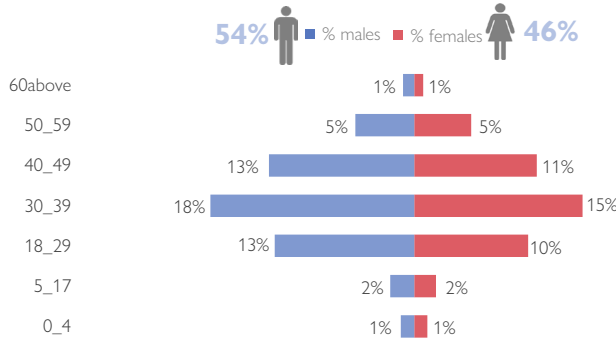
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot 36% **Car** 32% **Bus** 16% **Truck** 15% **Animal** 1%

FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



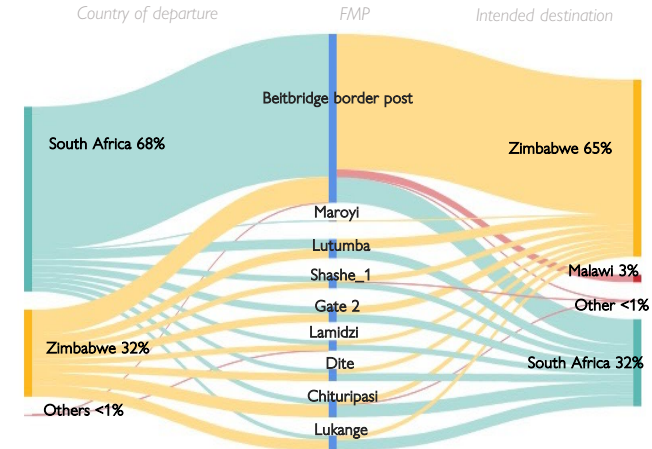
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	46%	73%	27%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	22%	19%	81%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	87%	13%
Seasonal Migration	10%	55%	45%
Forced Conflict	1%	91%	9%
Forced Disaster	<1%	25%	75%

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

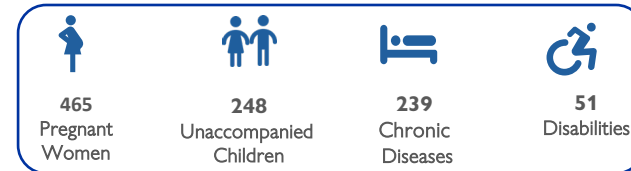
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were visual impairment (43%), physical impairment (30%), mental health condition (17%), hearing impairment (4%), and speech impairment (4%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

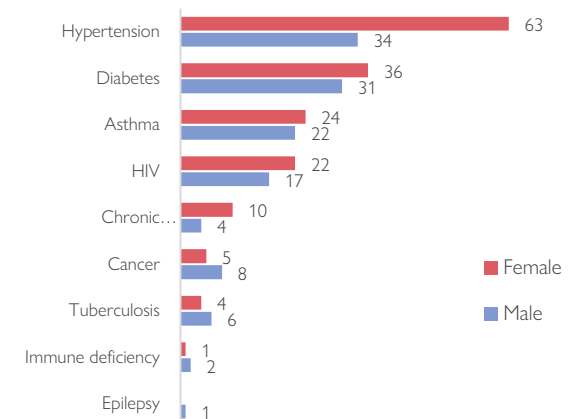


Others include Eswatini, Ethiopia and Botswana for countries of departure and Zambia, Mozambique, and Namibia for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

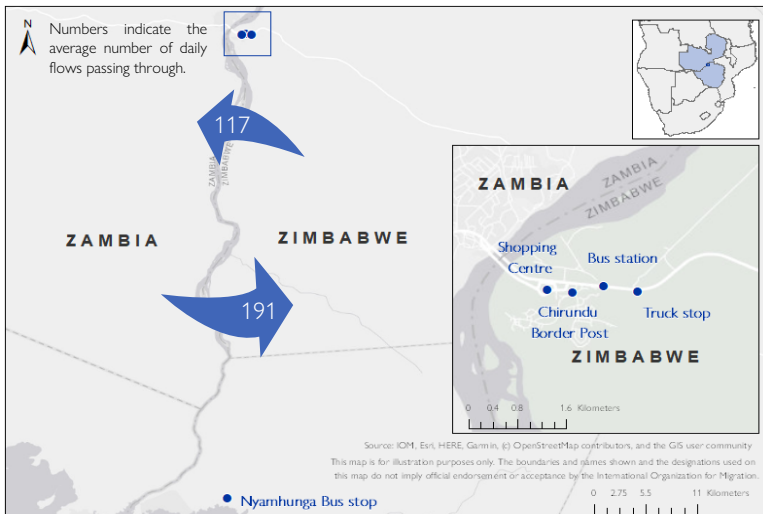
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | SEPTEMBER 2023

KEY FIGURES

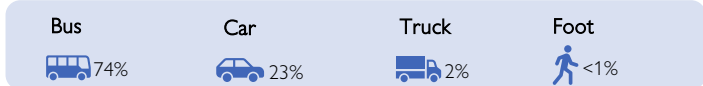


OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 6,161 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 308. This represented a 7 per cent increase compared to August, during which 288 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (56%), Zimbabwe (35%), the United Republic of Tanzania (5%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (59%), Zambia (35%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,161 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 192 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-eight per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 14 per cent were on work assignment.



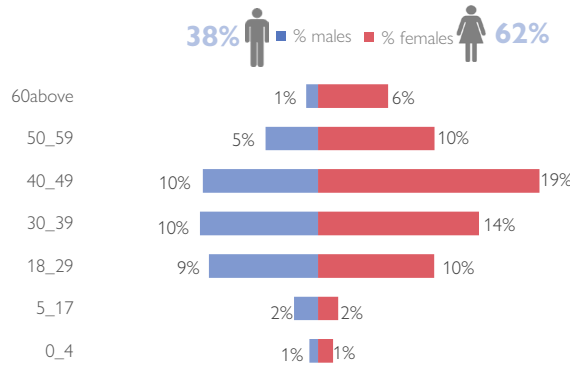
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



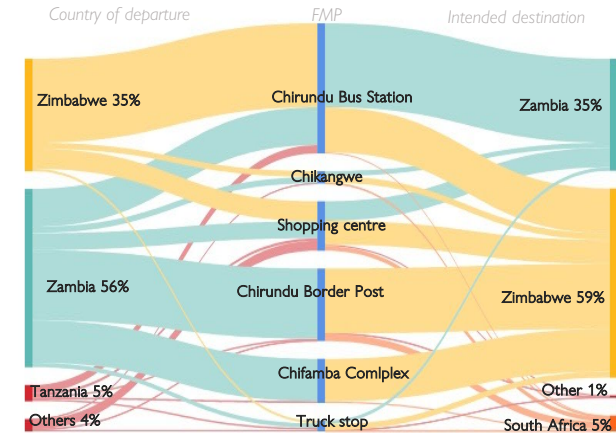
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	57%	62%	38%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	23%	71%	29%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	19%	68%	32%
Forced Conflict	<1%	50%	50%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	<1%	100%

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

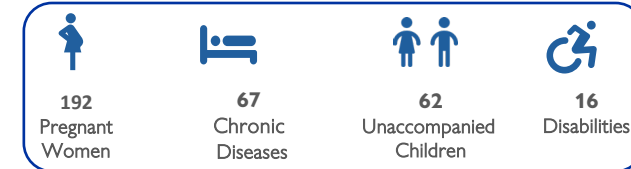
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (44%), visual impairment (38%), mental health condition (13%), and hearing impairment (6%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

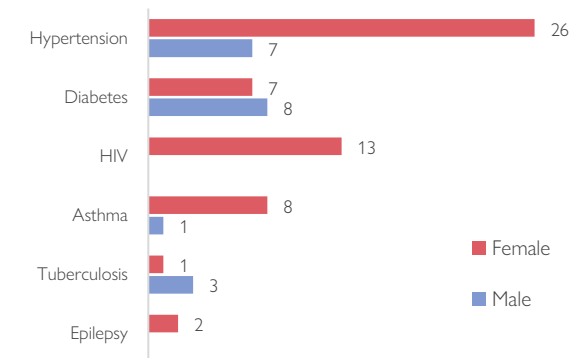


Others include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Burundi, Malawi, South Africa and Rwanda for countries of departure and Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of destination

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

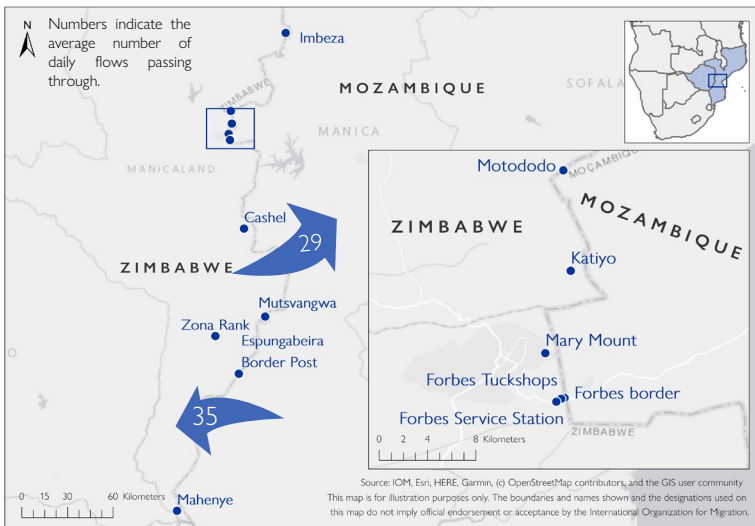
ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | SEPTEMBER

KEY FIGURES

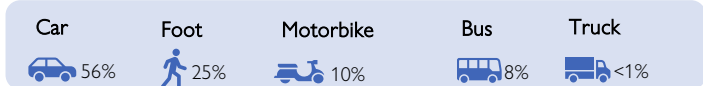


OVERVIEW

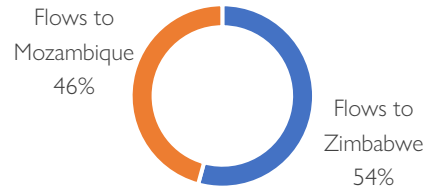
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,349 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 64. This represented a 12 per cent decrease compared to August, during which 73 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (54%) and Zimbabwe (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 1,349 individuals observed, 53 per cent were females and 47 per cent were males. There were 16 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. Thirty-four per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 28 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



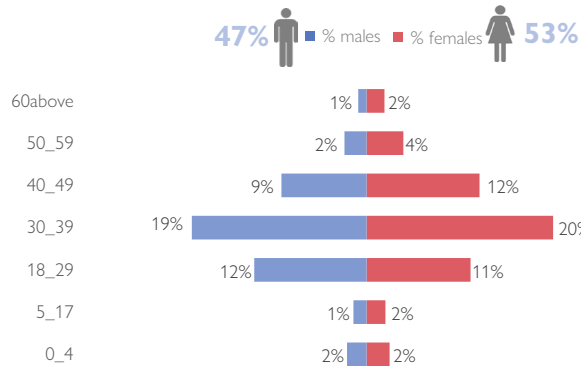
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



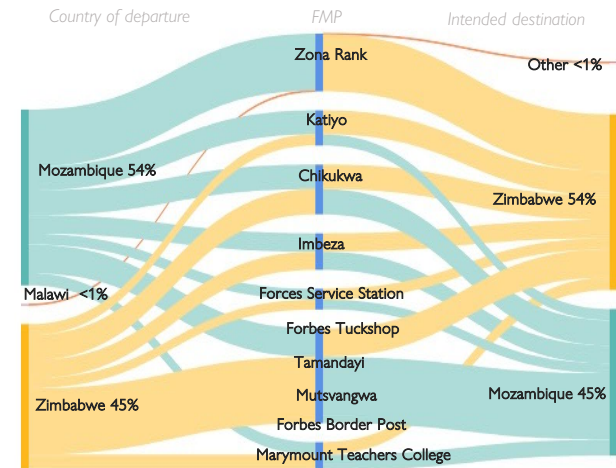
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	77%	56%	44%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	59%	41%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	1%	44%	56%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	<1%

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

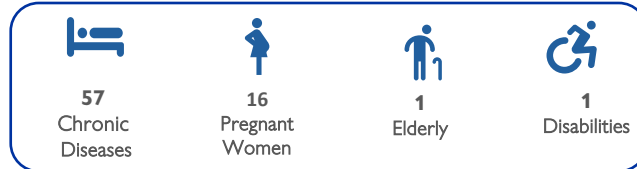
1 male migrant

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

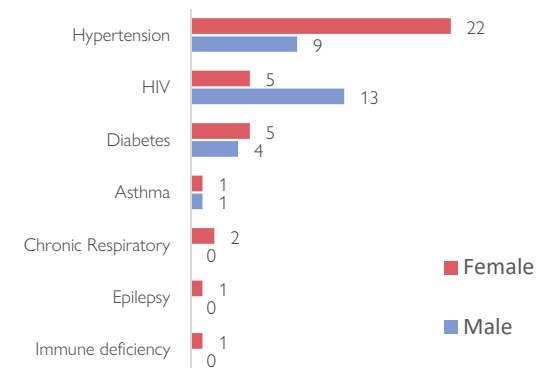


Others include Zambia and South Africa for countries of destination

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

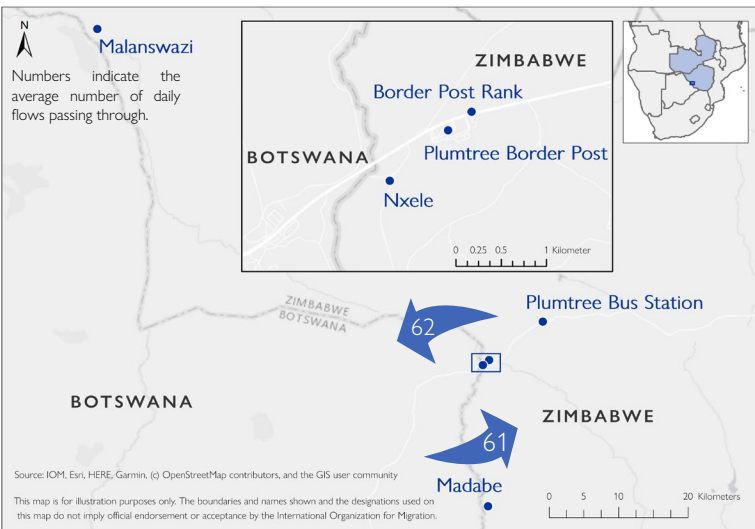
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | SEPTEMBER 2023

KEY FIGURES

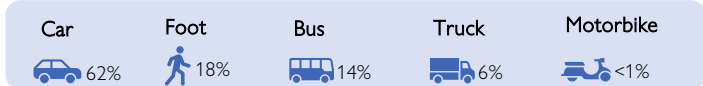


OVERVIEW

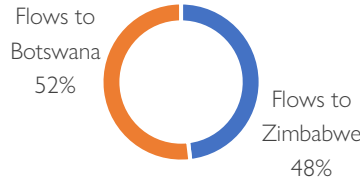
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,514 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 120. This represented a 4 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to August during which 125 individual movements were observed daily. Zimbabwe (52%), Botswana (27%) and South Africa (21%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (48%), Botswana (38%) and South Africa (13%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,514 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 15 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed. Of the surveyed migrants, 28 per cent were travelling to look for jobs while 22 per cent were travelling for family reunification.



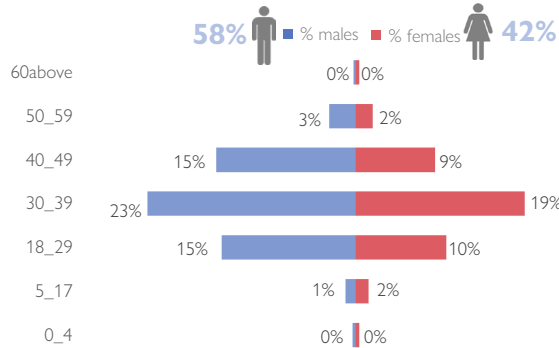
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



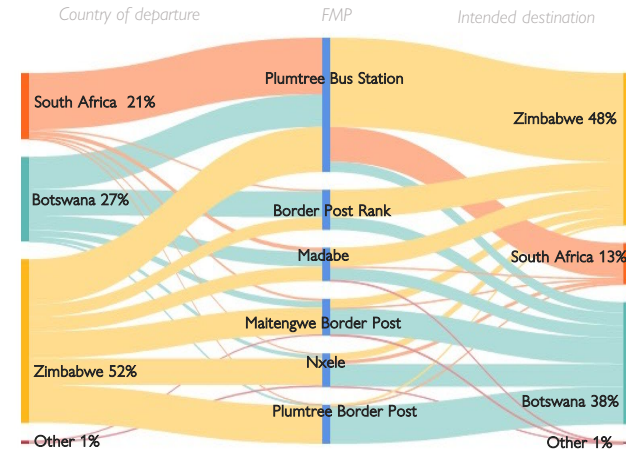
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	53%	44%	56%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	32%	57%	43%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	15%	6%	95%
Forced Conflict	<1%	80%	20%
Forced Disaster	<1%	100%	<1%

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

The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were Visual impairment (27%), hearing impairment (27%), mental health condition (27%), speech impairment (9%) and cognitive (9%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

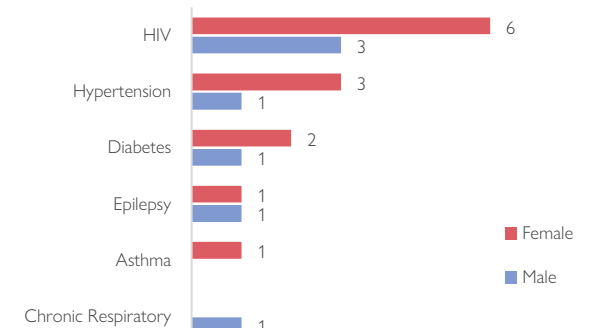


Others include Namibia, Zambia, Eswatini and Lesotho for countries of departure and Namibia, Zambia and Malawi for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



CONCLUSION

The reporting period saw an increase in cases of cholera particularly in Manicaland, Harare and Masvingo which are high migrant-receiving and sending areas. IOM has supported Risk Communication and Community Engagements on cholera and water-borne diseases in Beitbridge to advise migrants and communities about cholera and water-borne disease prevention measures. Further to this IOM will be supporting the current Integrated Disease Surveillance Response systems particularly Community Event-Based Surveillance along migration corridors. Information gathered will be used to trigger epidemic preparedness responses by government, partners, and agencies.

There is a notable increase in movements by unaccompanied minors, even during school terms. The unaccompanied minors observed along the South Africa - Zimbabwe corridor were travelling mainly for family reunification and to undertake menial jobs such as carrying goods for migrants crossing into Zimbabwe. Most of these minors were observed at irregular crossing points. Reports are that minors are undertaking these menial tasks as a way of contributing to the household income.

Minors observed along the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor were mainly from Zambia and were conducting commercial activities, selling food to migrants and truck drivers at the points of entry. Additionally, unaccompanied minors have been observed undertaking waste management activities, and collecting used bottles and cans for recycling. The waste materials collected is taken to a waste management facility in Zambia and minors are paid for their collection services.

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 September 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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