

### OVERVIEW

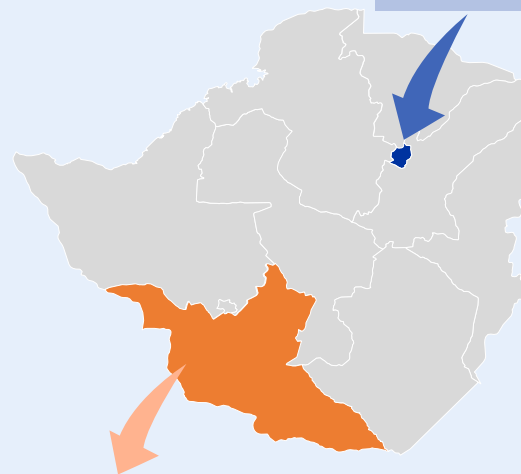
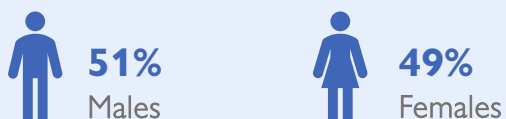
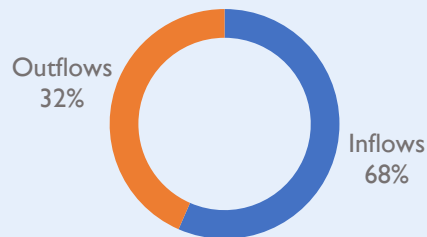
During the month of November 2023, a total of 58,669 movements were recorded and 3,679 migrants were interviewed across 38 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded increased by 0.2% compared to the previous month. Sixty-eight per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 32% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (47%), Harare (16%) and Chiredzi (7%), whilst the top three receiving districts were Harare (30%), Beitbridge (12%) and Bulawayo (10%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (52%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (31%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 46,911 (80%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 7,272 (12%) movements. Fifty-nine per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 20% were for family reunification whilst 20% were long-term economic movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 25% were going to Harare, 15% to Beitbridge and 9% to Bulawayo.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 53% short-term movements, 24% family reunification movements and 22% long-term movements. Of the migrants travelling from Zambia, 54% were travelling to Harare, 15% to Bulawayo and 13% to Hurungwe.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo, South Africa (69%), and Gauteng, South Africa (19%) as their intended destination. Those travelling to Botswana indicated Central Province (3%) as their intended destination. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 35% were travelling from Gauteng (South Africa), 30% from Lusaka (Zambia), and 13% from Eastern Cape (South Africa).

### HIGHLIGHTS



**31%** of incoming migrants were headed to Harare

**52%** of outgoing migrants had departed Matabeleland South



**30%** of movements were for family reunification, **21%** were conducting commercial activities whilst **14%** were looking for livelihood opportunities



**64%** were in possession of an identification document



**825**  
Pregnant Women



**343**  
Unaccompanied Children



**407**  
Persons with chronic illness



**60**  
Persons with a disability

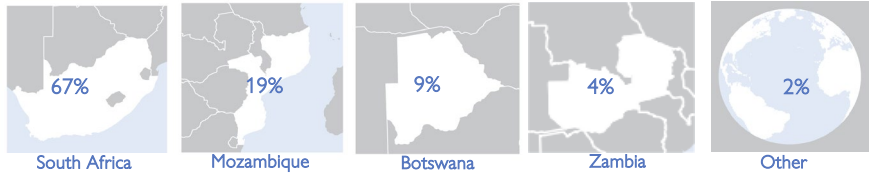
# FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | NOVEMBER 2023

JOURNEY PROFILES



## INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

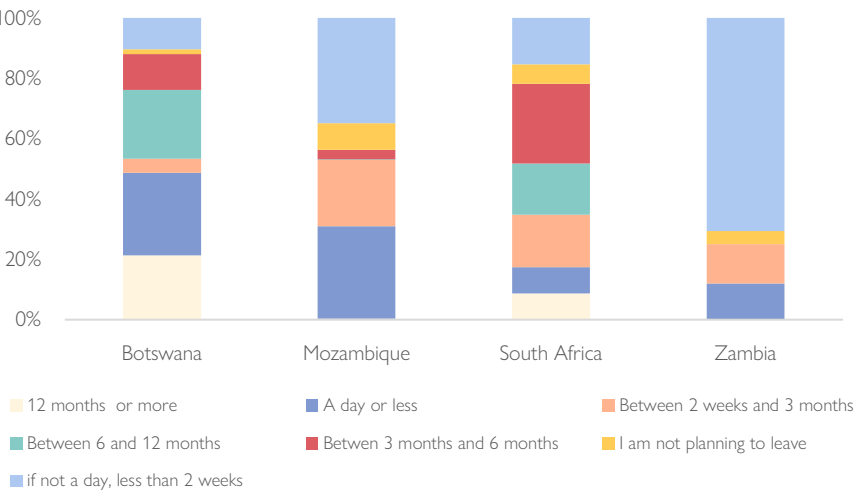


Sixty-seven per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Forty-six per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were aged 26 – 35 and of those, 53% were male. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 25% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 24% were returning to their places of employment and 18% were reuniting with family.

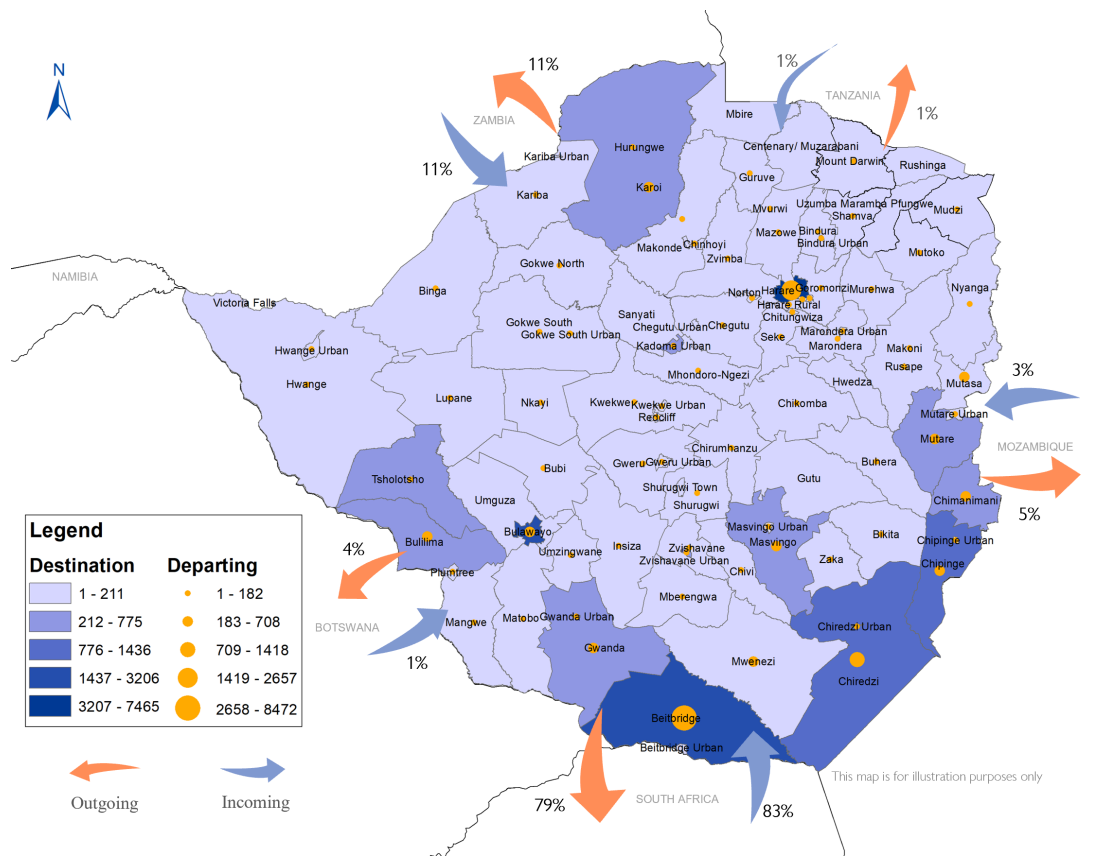
Nineteen per cent of the interviewed migrants indicated that they were travelling to Mozambique. Family reunification (32%), conducting commercial activities (32%) and religious/cultural activities (7%) were the main reasons for their journey. 35% of migrants travelling to Mozambique were aged 26-35.

Of the surveyed migrants, 9% mentioned Botswana as their next intended destination. Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (29%), search for employment (25%) and returning to their existing jobs (19%). Forty-three per cent of those travelling to Botswana were aged 26-35 and of those, 66% were male.

## INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



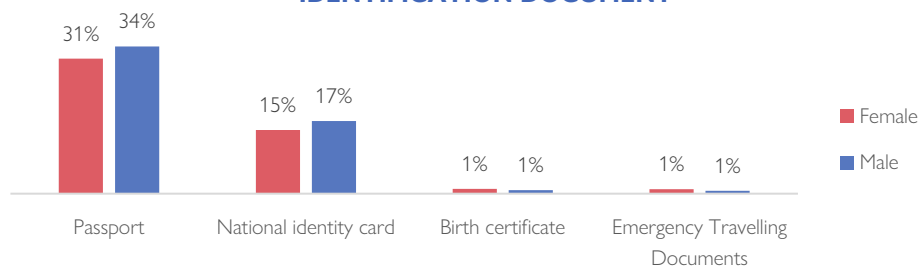
## MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



Beitbridge (47%), Harare (16%), Chiredzi (7%), and Masvingo (4%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (30%), Beitbridge (12%), Bulawayo (10%) and Chipinge (6%) districts received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 64% were short-term local movements, 28% were for family reunification whilst 7% were long-term economic movements. Sixty-two per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 22% were long-term economic movements whilst 14% were for family reunification.

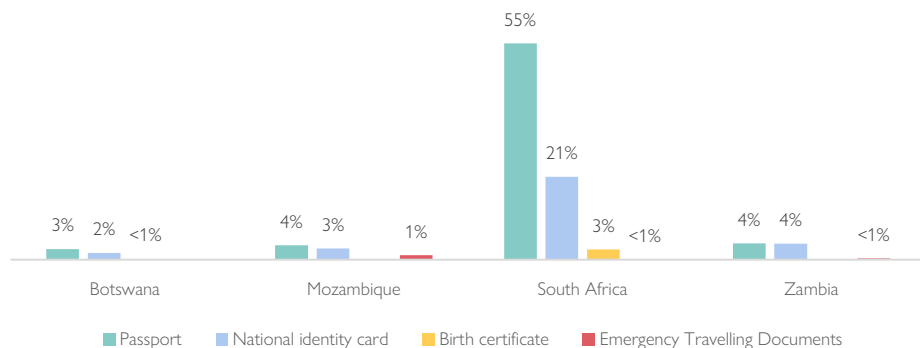
Twenty-seven per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 3 months and 6 months, 18% between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 17% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 40% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 25% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks.

### IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT



Sixty-seven per cent of the interviewed migrants were in possession of an identification document. Of the migrants who had identification documents, 59% represented outgoing individuals, while 41% constituted incoming individuals. Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 66% were in possession of a passport, 30% held a national identity card whilst 3% were in possession of a birth certificate. Fifty-three per cent of those who had a passport were travelling to Gauteng, 12% Limpopo and 5% to Western Cape.

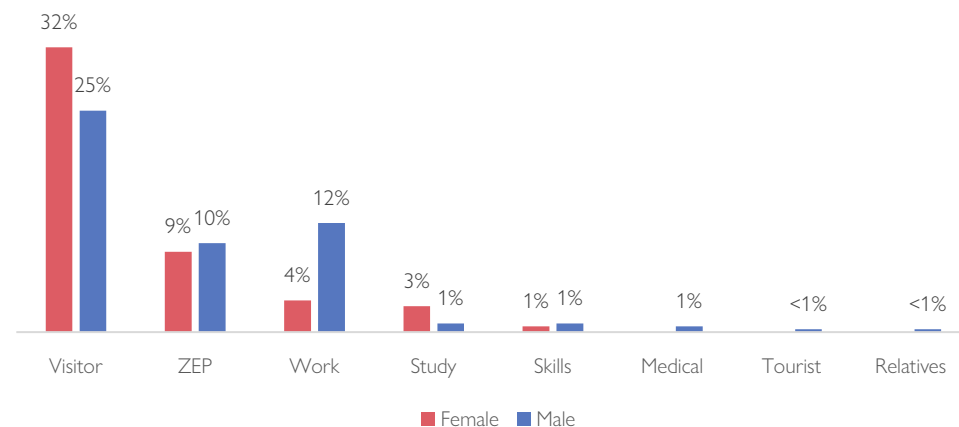
### TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION



Thirty-two per cent of the surveyed migrants did not have an identification document while crossing the borders, of those 43% were aged 26-35. Of those without identification documents, 47% were travelling through the South Africa border, 37% through the Mozambique border whilst 11% went through the Botswana border.

Sixty per cent of those who did not have a travelling document were outgoing migrants. 23% of the outflows were looking for livelihood opportunities, 21% were travelling to conduct commercial activities whilst 21% were travelling for family reunification. Thirteen per cent were travelling from Beitbridge, 10% from Chipinge whilst 9% were travelling from Bulawayo. Their intended destinations were Manica (34%), Gauteng (25%) and Limpopo (18%).

### VISA TYPE



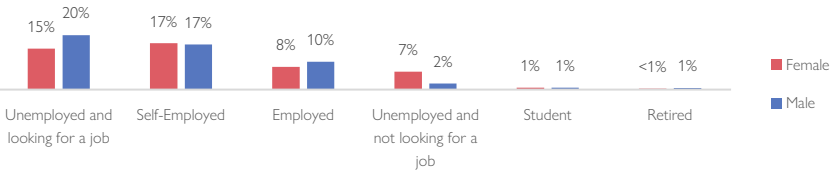
Fifty-seven per cent of the migrants in possession of a travel document travelled to South Africa on a Visitors visa. The top three sending districts for those travelling to South Africa on a visitor visa were Bulawayo (47%), Gwanda (15%) and Bulilima (7%). Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (81%), Limpopo (15%) and Mpumalanga (2%). The main reasons for travelling for those in possession of a visitor visa were to look for livelihood opportunities (41%), family reunification (36%) and commuting regularly for work (12%). Forty-two per cent were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months, 34% for 3 - 6 months whilst 19% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks if not for a day.

Sixty-one per cent of the ZEP holders were inflows and of those, 33% were travelling from Gauteng province, 19% from North-West, and 17% from Western Cape. The main reasons for travel for the incoming ZEP holders were family reunification (56%), attending a family event (28%), and travelling due to a work assignment (8%). Their destination districts were Harare (39%), Chirumhanzu (11%) and Mutare (6%).

Of the migrants in possession of a work visa, 82% had a work visa from South Africa, 11% from Zambia whilst 5% had a Namibian work visa. The highest level of completed education for those in possession of a work visa was secondary education (33%), vocational training (27%) and tertiary education (24%). Eighty-eight per cent of the work visa holders reported that they are employed in their country of usual residence whilst 12% are self-employed. Engineering and construction (27%), Transportation (20%) and Agriculture (16%) were the top 3 sectors of employment for those in possession of work visa. Sixty-five per cent of the work visa holders were inflows and they were travelling from Gauteng (44%), Limpopo (16%) and Kwazulu-Natal (13%). Their intended destination districts were Harare (31%), Chiredzi (13%) and Bulawayo (9%).

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

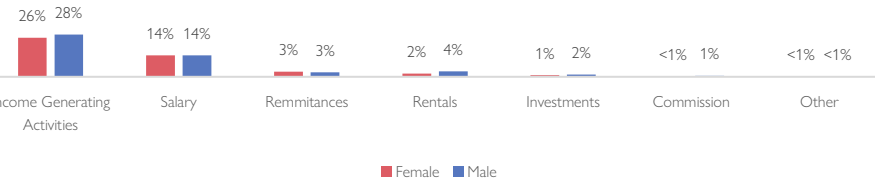


Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 35% were unemployed and were looking for employment, 34% were self-employed, and 18% indicated that they were employed. Fifty-six per cent of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed and looking for employment were aged 26-35, of those 59% were male. Their intended destinations were Gauteng (31%), Manica (11%) and Limpopo (11%). Seventy per cent of those seeking employment had completed secondary education, 12% had completed tertiary education whilst 11% were tertiary educated.

Of the surveyed respondents who stated that they were Zimbabwean nationals but resided outside of the country, 57% stated that they were employed in their country of usual residence, 20% were self-employed whilst 20% were unemployed. Males aged 36-45 made up the majority of those who were employed outside Zimbabwe (30%). Eighty-eight per cent of those who reported that they are employed reside in South Africa, 4% in Mozambique and 3% in Zambia. The top 3 sectors of employment for migrants residing outside Zimbabwe are Agriculture (22%), Engineering and construction (14%), and Hospitality (12%).

### SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

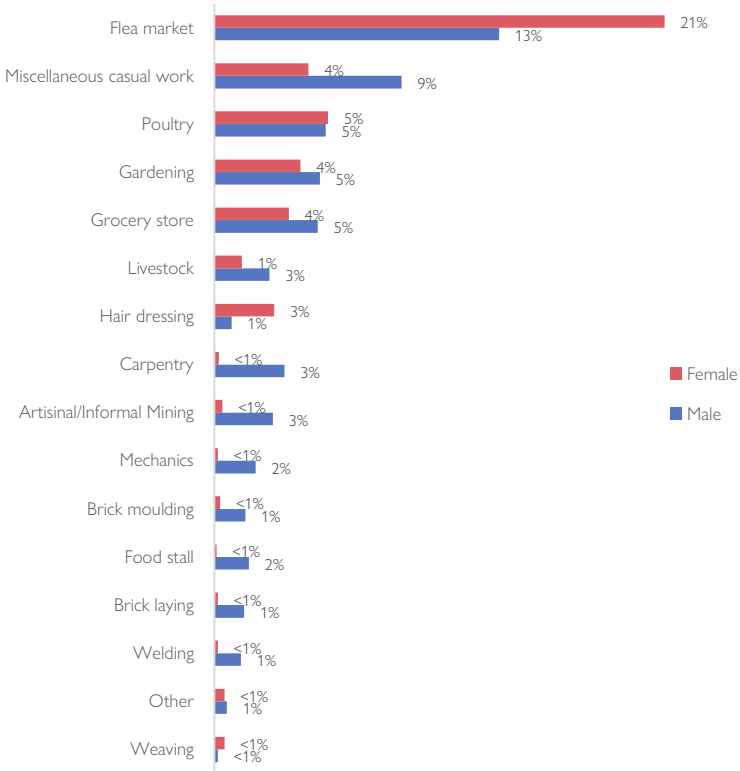


Twenty-eight per cent of the surveyed migrants reported that they depend on salary as their main source of income, of those 80% were aged 26-45. Seventeen per cent of those that rely on salary stay in Bulawayo, 16% in Beitbridge whilst 9% stay in Harare. The main reasons for their journey were family reunification (27%), to conduct commercial activities (14%) and attending a family event (14%).

Six per cent of the migrants mentioned Remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo made up the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (24%) followed by Chimanimani (15%) and Beitbridge (9%). Seventy-eight per cent mentioned that they receive their remittances through money transfer agencies, 11% through bus/truck drivers and 9% through friends/relatives. Seventy-six per cent stated that they receive remittances every month and of those, 50% stated that they usually receive less than \$ 100 USD whilst 48% usually receive between \$100 and \$ 500 USD. Remittances are mainly used for food (32%), household needs (29%) and for health/medication (19%).

### INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe



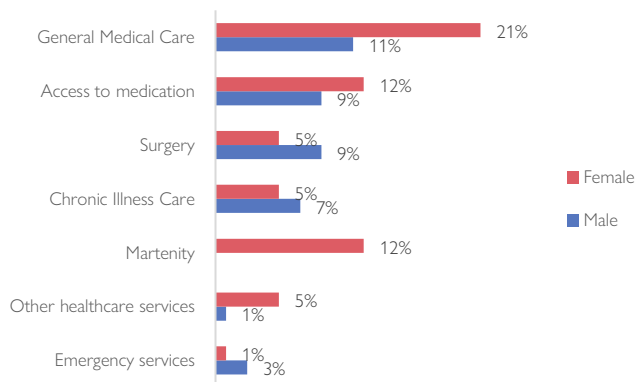
Fifty-four per cent of the surveyed migrants mentioned income-generating activities as their main source of income. Of those, 8% resided in Bulawayo, 8% in Chimanimani and 6% in Beitbridge. The majority of those who indicated Income-generating activities as a source of income were males aged 26-35 (28%).

Operating a Flea market was the most mentioned income-generating activity for migrants (34%) whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe. Sixty-one per cent of those operating a flea market were females. The top three districts for those who mentioned flea markets as their main income-generating activity were Bulawayo (8%), Harare (7%) and Chimanimani (7%). Migrants opted to travel to Limpopo –South Africa (37%), Manica (Mozambique) (32%) and Gauteng-South Africa (10%), to conduct their commercial activities (57%). The top three items that were purchased by migrants travelling for commercial activities were clothes (53%), food (16%) and shoes (10%).

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



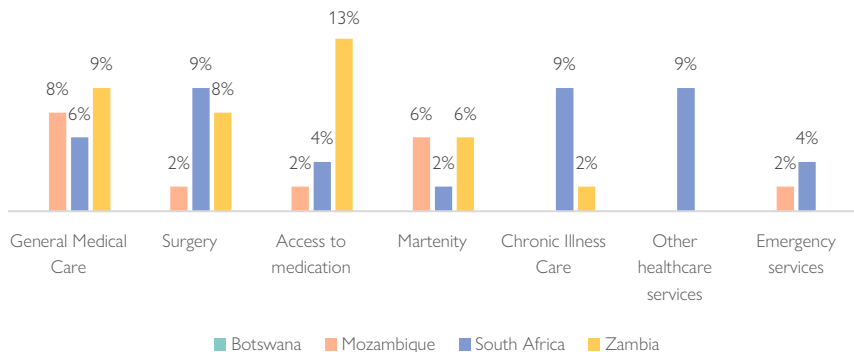
### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH



Of the migrants who stated that they were travelling to access better services in neighbouring countries, 91% were travelling for health services, 6% for better access to markets and 3% were travelling for education services. Thirty-two per cent of those in search of health services indicated that they were travelling to access general medical care, 21% were travelling for medication and 14% were travelling for surgery. 24% were travelling from Bulawayo, 18% from Karoi and 16% from Hurungwe.

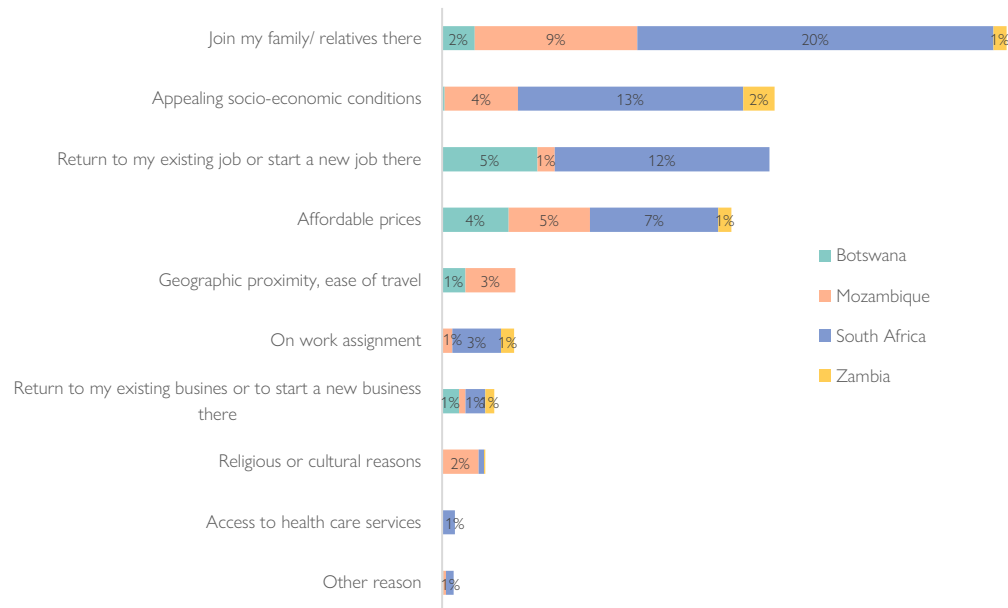
Of those travelling to access health services, 32% reported that they had a chronic illness, of those, 39% had diabetes, 22% had hypertension and 17% had cancer.

### HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



### WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons



Thirty-five per cent of those travelling to South Africa chose the destination because they were reuniting with their families, 22% due to appealing socio-economic conditions whilst 21% were returning to their jobs or starting a new job there. The top three sending districts for those travelling to South Africa for family reunification were Bulawayo (34%), Beitbridge (22%), and Chiredzi (7%). Twenty-eight per cent were females aged 26-35.

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, 27% chose the destination because of affordable prices there whilst 13% were joining family/relatives. Of those returning to their jobs in Botswana, 25% were travelling from Mangwe, 16% from Bulawayo whilst 7% were from Gwanda. Forty per cent were males aged 26 – 35 years.

The top three reasons why migrants travelling to Mozambique chose the destination were family reunification (36%), affordable prices (18%) and appealing socio-economic conditions (16%).

### CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

482 interviewed migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Twenty-six per cent of those who faced challenges were females aged 26-35. Forty-seven per cent of the migrants encountered roadblocks and delays along their journey, 24% experienced mental trauma and/or depression whilst 6% faced theft.

Of those that encountered roadblocks and delays, 92% were travelling through the Zimbabwe – South Africa border, of those 60% were inflows. Fifty-five per cent of those who mentioned that they had mental trauma or depression along their journey were travelling from South Africa, 42% were travelling from Zimbabwe whilst 3% were from Mozambique. Of those that faced trauma and depression, 48% were aged 26-35, of those, 61% were female.

Of the migrants that experienced theft, 51% were travelling to South Africa whilst 4% were travelling to Botswana.

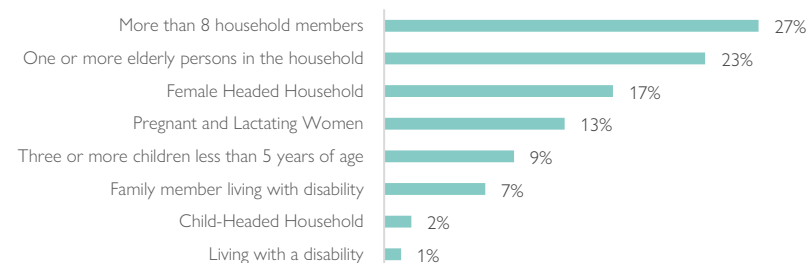
Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	SouthAfrica	Zambia	Grand Total
Roadblocks and/or delays	2	20	321	5	348
Mental trauma and/or depression (including homesickness or distress)	0	7	173	0	180
Theft	2	0	43	2	47
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	7	13	11	1	32
Other	1	1	22	2	26
Discrimination / Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	2	4	19	0	25
Identity document issues	4	2	16	0	22
Deportation	8	1	5	1	15
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	0	6	3	2	11
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.)	1	3	4	0	8
Lack of information	1	3	3	0	7
Quality of my food has worsened as I can spend less money on food	0	0	5	0	5
Difficult access to health care services	3	0	2	0	5
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	1	0	1
Forced eviction or loss of housing/shelter	0	0	0	1	1
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	0	1	0	0	1
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	0	1	0	1
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	1	0	0	0	1

### VULNERABILITIES

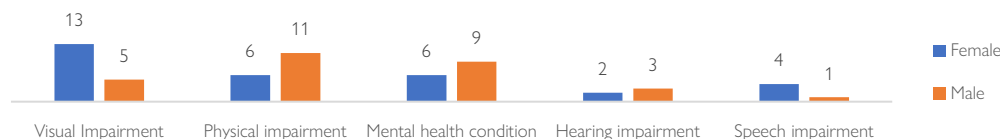


Eighty per cent of the interviewed pregnant and lactating women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor whilst 13% went through the Zimbabwe – Mozambique corridor. Of those travelling to South Africa, their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (36%), returning to their job (29%) and family reunification (15%).

Of the unaccompanied minors, 59% were male whilst 41% were female. 70% of the unaccompanied minors passed through the South Africa-Zimbabwe border, 23% along the Zambia border and 4% along the Botswana border.



### DISABILITIES



Sixty-five per cent of those who identified as disabled were travelling to South Africa; of those, 60% were travelling to Gauteng, 29% to Limpopo and 6% to Free State province. Twenty-four 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 return to their jobs (27%), look for employment (24%), family reunification (20%) and to conduct commercial activities (10%). Of those returning to their jobs, it was discovered that 55% work in the agriculture sector, 9% are in security whilst 9% work as domestic workers.

Thirty per cent of the disabled migrants had visual impairment; of those, 78% were transiting along the South Africa Zimbabwe corridor. Forty-two per cent of those that were travelling to South Africa were travelling to reunite with family whilst 25% were looking for employment.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

### KEY FIGURES

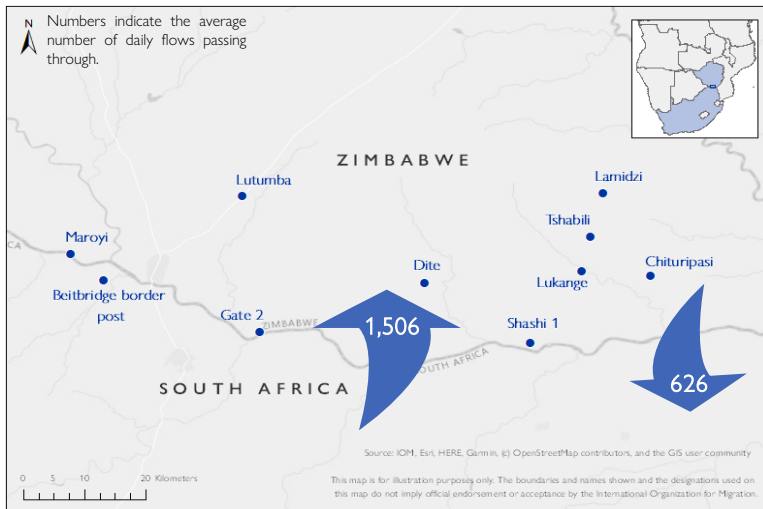
**46,911**  
Movements Observed

**2,141**  
Surveys Conducted

**16**  
Flow Monitoring Points

### OVERVIEW

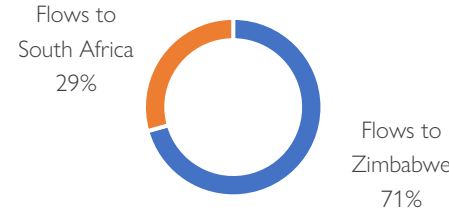
Over the reporting period, a total of 46,911 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 2,132. This represented a 1 per cent increase compared to October during which 2,121 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (71%) and Zimbabwe (29%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (68%), South Africa (29%) and Malawi (3%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 46,911 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 542 women who were visibly pregnant and 236 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-two per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 18 per cent were travelling to look for livelihood opportunities. Sixteen per cent were travelling to return to their existing jobs in the intended destinations.



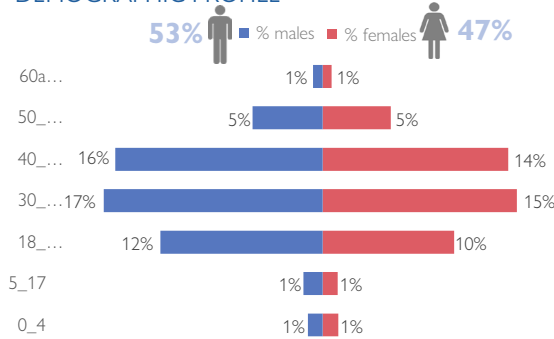
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

**Foot** 37% **Car** 28% **Bus** 19% **Truck** 16% **Animal** 1%

### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



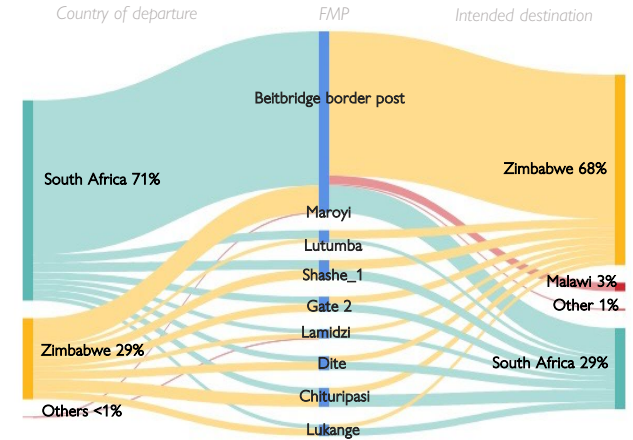
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	59%	68%	32%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	93%	7%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	20%	27%	73%
Seasonal Migration	1%	87%	13%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

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

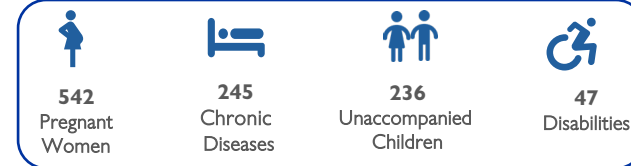
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were mental health condition (30%), visual impairment (30%), physical impairment (19%), speech impairment (11%), hearing impairment (9%), and Neurodivergent (2%).

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

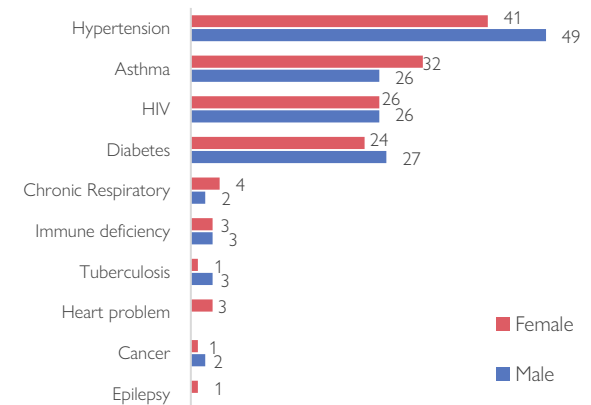


Others include Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho and Botswana for countries of departure and Zambia and Mozambique for countries of destination.

### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES





# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

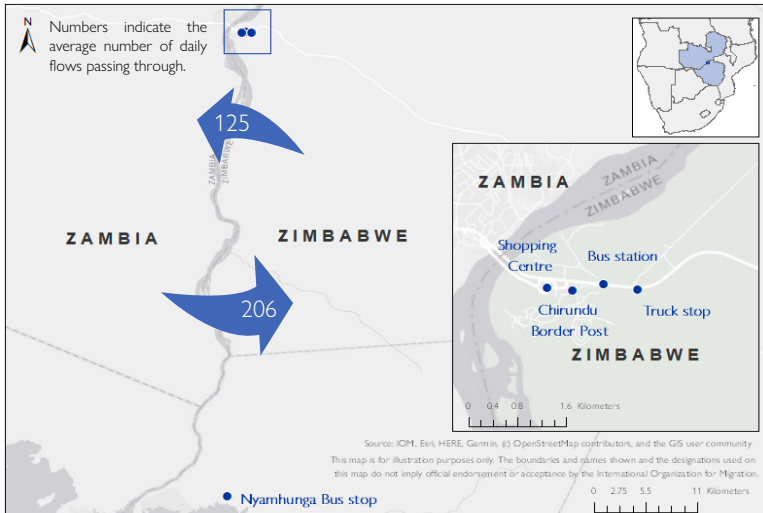
## ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | NOVEMBER 2023

### KEY FIGURES

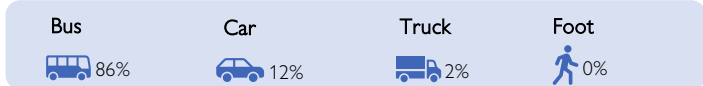


### OVERVIEW

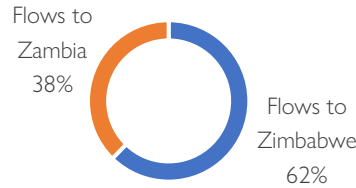
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,272 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 331. This represented a 3 per cent decrease compared to October, during which 342 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (53%), Zimbabwe (35%), and the United States of Tanzania (5%) 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 7,272 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 243 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Forty-one per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 12 per cent were travelling for family reunification. Forty-six per cent of those travelling for commercial activities were travelling to buy or sell clothes and 18 per cent were buying or selling food.



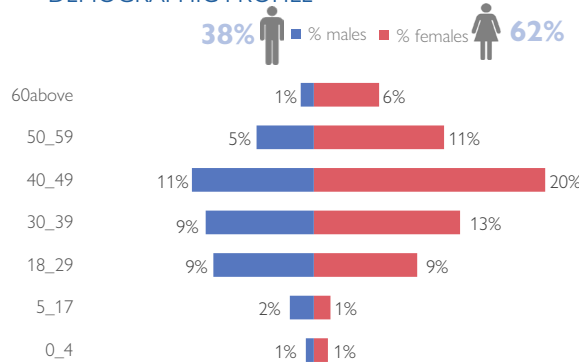
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



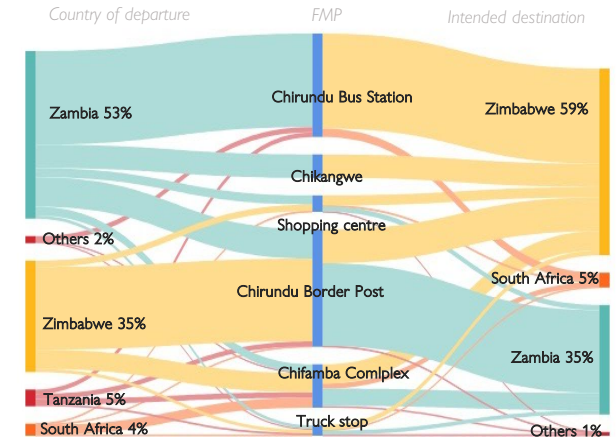
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	53%	60%	40%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	24%	72%	28%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	22%	76%	24%
Forced Conflict	1%	100%	<1%
Seasonal Migration	1%	<1%	100%

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

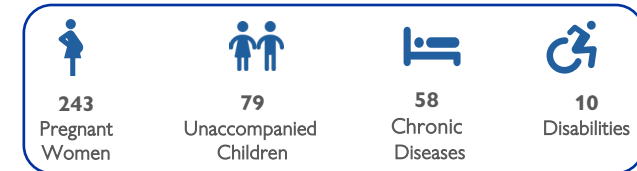
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (60%), visual impairment (30%), and hearing impairment (10%).

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

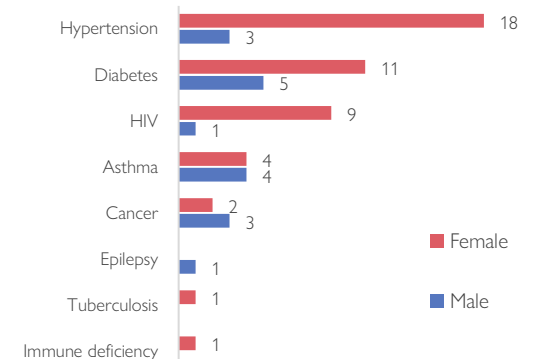


Others include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Malawi for countries of departure and Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of destination

### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

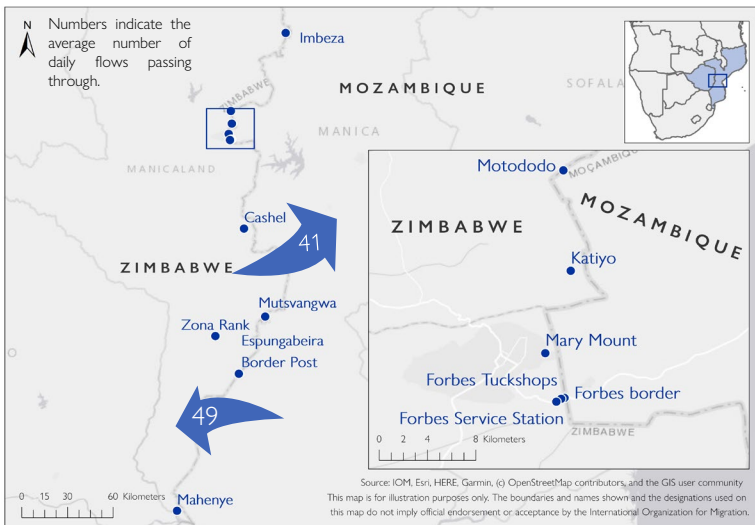
## ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | NOVEMBER

### KEY FIGURES

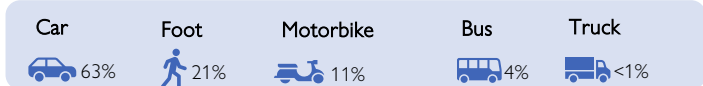


### OVERVIEW

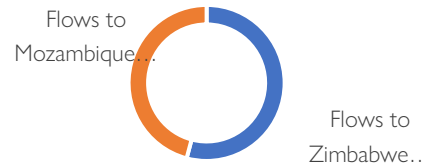
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,986 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 90. This represented an 8 per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 27 per cent compared to October, during which 98 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (52%) and Zimbabwe (47%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (52%) and Mozambique (48%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,986 individuals observed, 51 per cent were females and 49 per cent were males. There were 30 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. Thirty-four per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 26 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



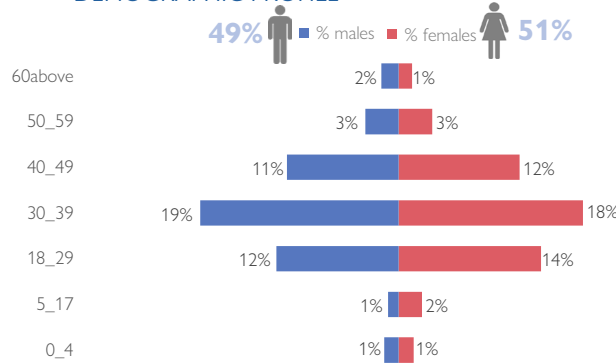
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



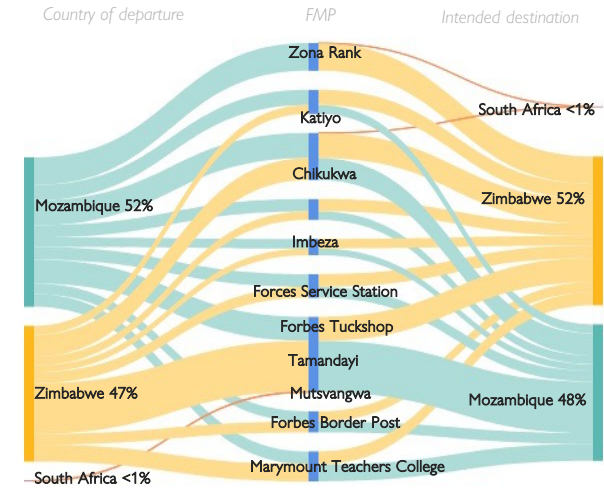
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	79%	57%	43%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	19%	56%	44%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	1%	38%	62%
Seasonal Migration	1%	60%	40%

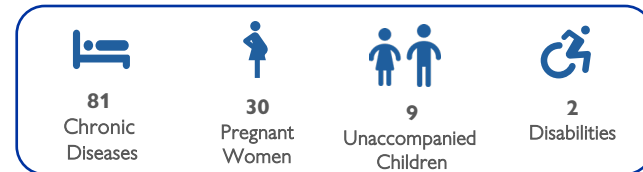
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

Two male migrants cited that they were physically impaired

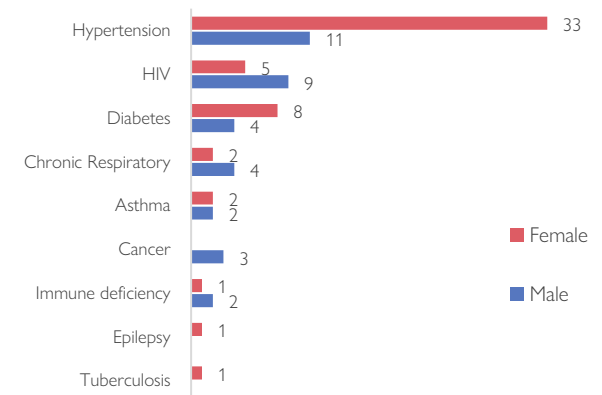
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

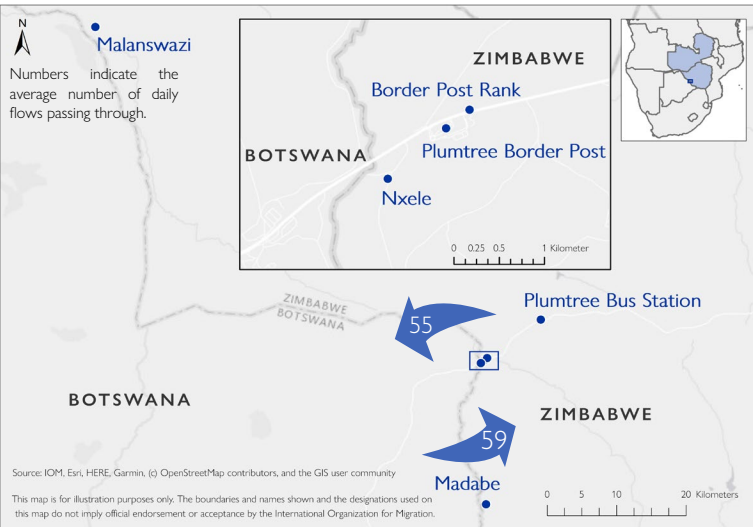
## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | NOVEMBER 2023

### KEY FIGURES

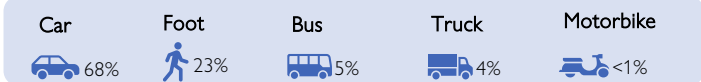


### OVERVIEW

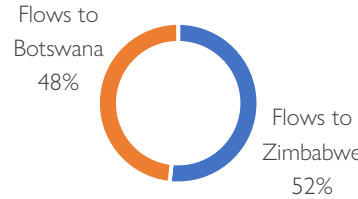
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,500 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 114. This represented a 14 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to October during which 100 individual movements were observed daily. Zimbabwe (48%), South Africa (27%) and Botswana (25%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (52%), Botswana (36%) and South Africa (12%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,500 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 10 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 2 per cent of the individuals observed. Of the surveyed migrants, 29 per cent were travelling for family reunification while 20 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



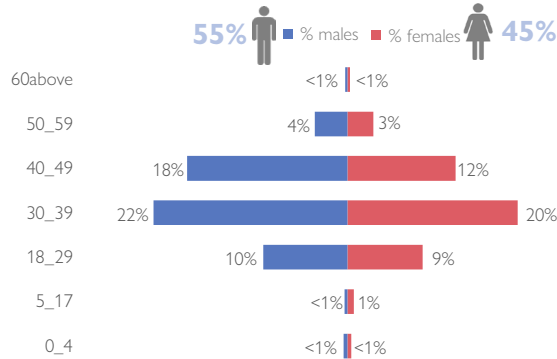
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



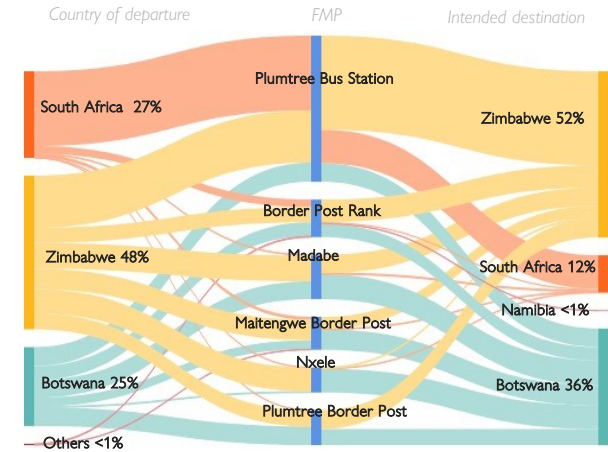
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	58%	45%	55%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	28%	59%	41%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	10%	7%	93%
Seasonal Migration	3%	33%	67%
Forced Conflict	1%	22%	78%

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

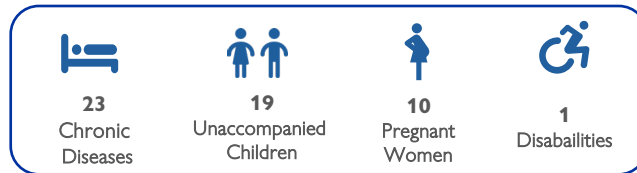
One male migrant indicated that he was visually impaired.

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

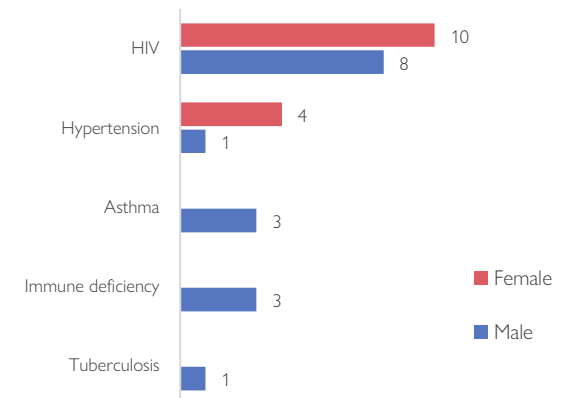


Others include Namibia and Malawi for countries of departure.

### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



### CONCLUSION

The number of reported Cholera cases in Zimbabwe continues to grow at an alarming pace. Case fatality is high both at national and district levels. The country is further experiencing a prolonged drought brought about by the effects of El Nino. This is likely to further exacerbate cholera cases as access to clean water sources declines. Zimbabwe declared a state of emergency on the 17th of November in Harare, following a surge in Cholera cases, with most cases coming from high-density suburbs such as Kuwadzana, Budiro and Glenview. As of 30 November 2023, Zimbabwe's cumulative suspected cholera cases were 9,895, with 9,466 recoveries and 53 confirmed deaths. Harare Metropolitan Province recorded the highest number of cases during the period 24 to 30 November 2023 with 607 cases.

To inform epidemic preparedness response IOM undertook a participatory mapping exercise in Harare with key line ministries to identify congregational points and transit sites along migration routes that are likely to be hotspots for cholera outbreaks. Findings from the population mobility mapping report will be used to inform strategic interventions in these identified points to limit the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera.

Zimbabwe is likely to experience normal to below-normal rainfall in the 2023-2024 cropping season due to the El Niño phenomenon that is affecting Southern Africa. The phenomenon, which is not new to Zimbabwe and the region, usually causes delayed and erratic rains. According to the available forecasts from the Meteorological Services Department (MSD), the confirmed El Niño episode is expected to be most strongly felt in the southern parts of the country, spanning from west to east. These areas, which also experienced high levels of food insecurity during the 2015/16 El Niño episode, include Matabeleland North, South, Midlands, Masvingo, and Manicaland which are high migration areas.

Migrants particularly in Masvingo and Manicaland who rely on exporting agricultural products to neighbouring countries are likely to experience a sharp decline in their livelihood which will have an adverse effect on household spending and overall consumption. It is probable that communities in these areas will undertake short to long-term coping strategies to deal with the adverse effects of El Nino on their livelihoods.

- 1) <https://www.newzimbabwe.com/zimbabwe-records-53-cholera-deaths-as-confirmed-cases-rise/>
- 2) <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/zimbabwe-restricts-gatherings-food-vending-cholera-cases-spike-2023-11-24/>
- 3) <https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-el-nino-anticipatory-action-plan-oct-2023-mar-2024-issued-november-2023>

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

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