

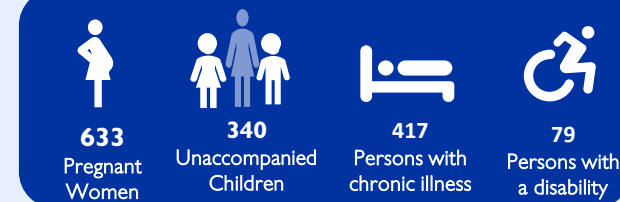
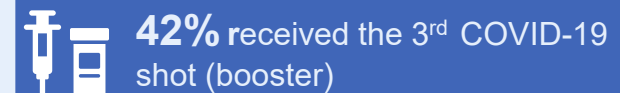
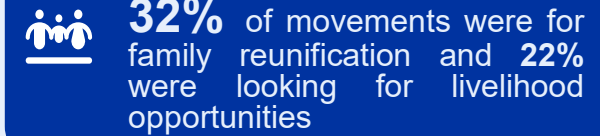
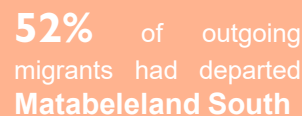
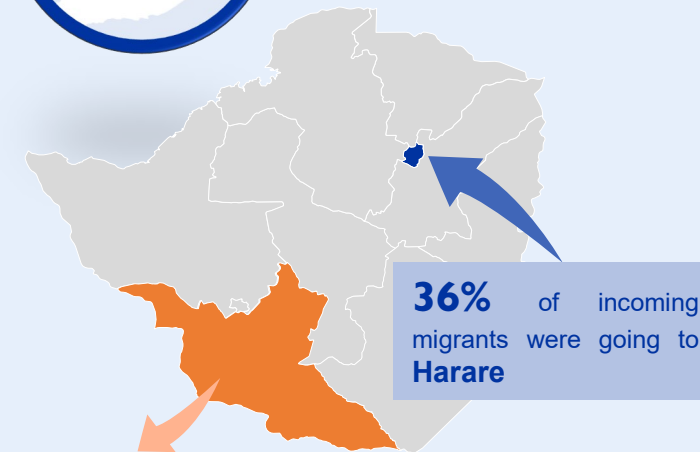
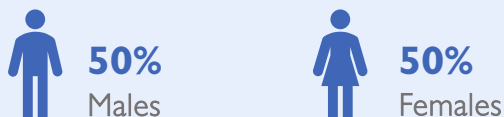
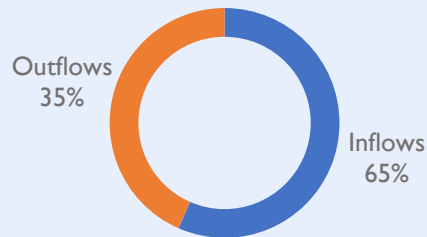
OVERVIEW

During the month of June 2023, a total of 47,799 movements were recorded and 3,337 migrants were interviewed across 41 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 1% compared to the previous month. Sixty-five per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 35% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (47%), Harare (14%) and Chiredzi (7%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (52%) and Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (36%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 37,308 (78%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 5,754 (12%) movements. Thirty-four per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were family reunification movements, 32% were short-term local movements whilst 25% were long-term economic movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 32% were going to Harare, 23% to Beitbridge and 10% to Bulawayo. Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (69%) and Gauteng (23%) as their intended destinations. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 39% were travelling from Gauteng, 25% from Lusaka and 13% from Western Cape.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 69% short-term movements, 17% long-term economic movements and 13% family reunification movements. Fifty-five percent of migrants travelling to Zambia were travelling to conduct commercial activities whilst 15% were going to access services. Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 79% were travelling from Harare, 5% from Bulawayo and 5% from Kariba.

HIGHLIGHTS



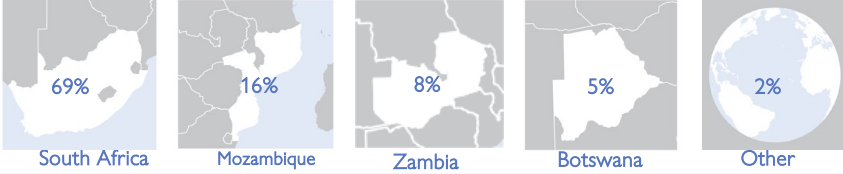
FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | JUNE 2023

JOURNEY PROFILES



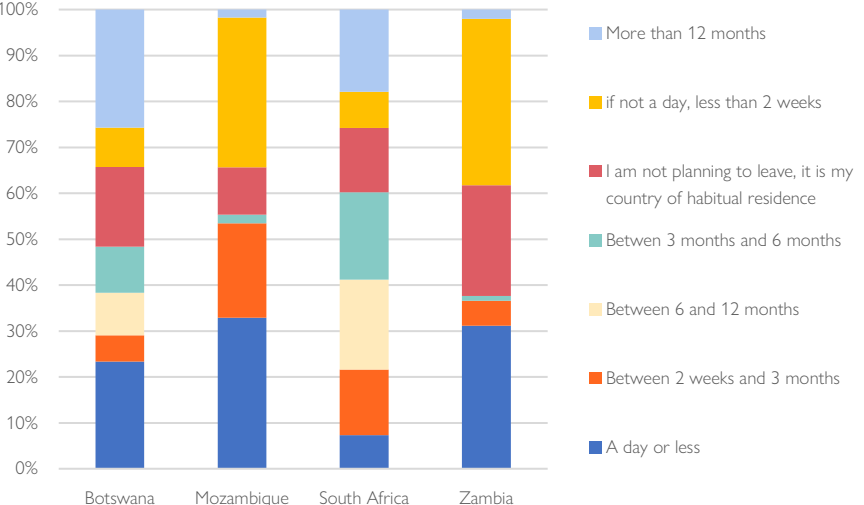
INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



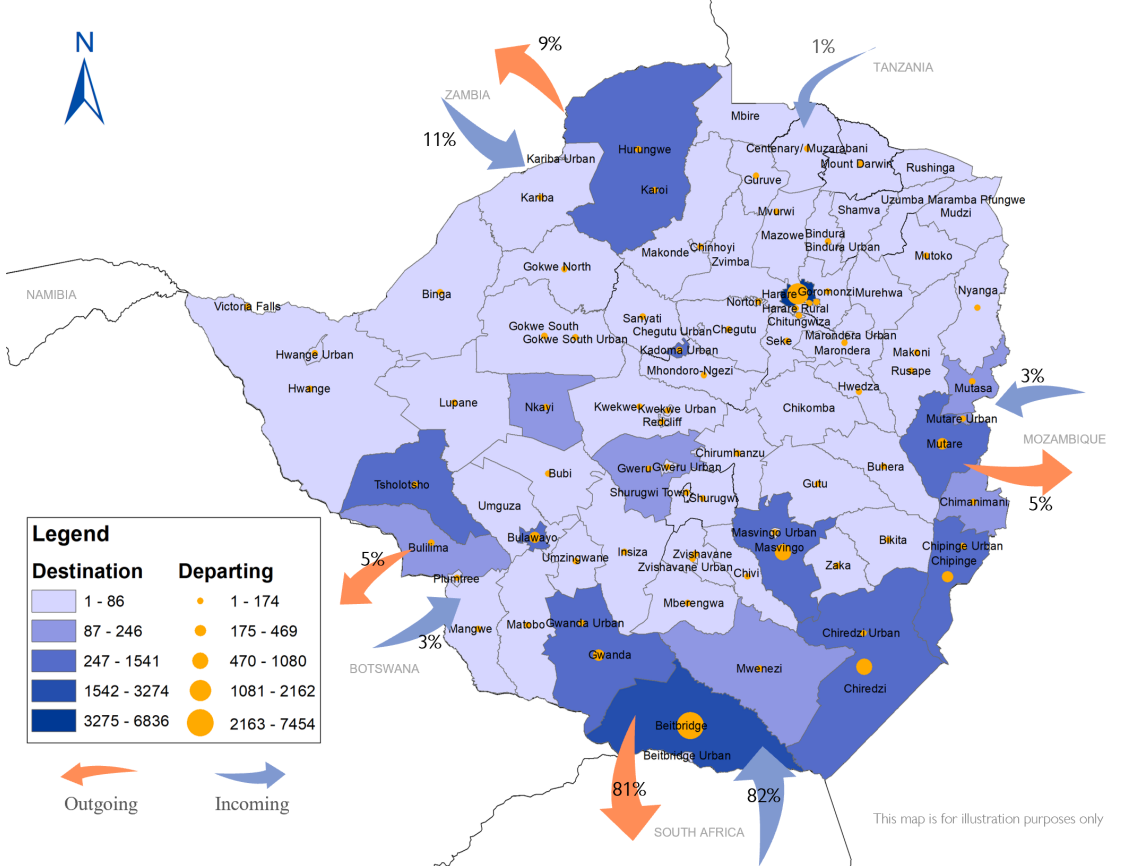
Sixty-nine per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 42% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 22% indicated that they were looking for employment whilst 18% were travelling for family reunification. According to migrants surveyed, the primary factors influencing their decision to choose South Africa as their destination country were either returning to their current job or finding a new job there (40%), attractive socio-economic conditions (25%), and reuniting with their families (23%). It was found that 40% of individuals traveling to South Africa lacked identification documentation required for crossing the border, and among them, 50% were female.

Eight per cent of the surveyed migrants indicated that Zambia was their final intended destination. Twenty-six per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia chose the country as their destination due to its geographic proximity and ease of travel, 19% due to the appealing socio-economic conditions and 18% because of affordable prices. Fifty-five per cent indicated that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 15% were going to access services such as health and basic education whilst 15% were reuniting with family.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



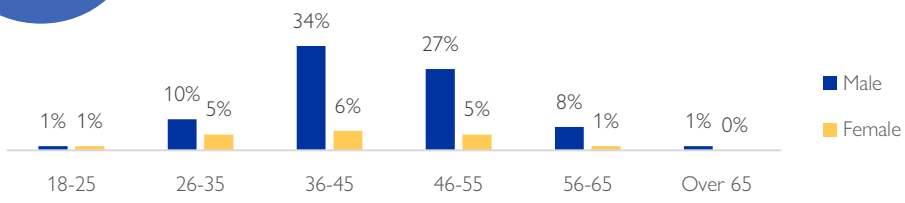
MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



Beitbridge (47%), Harare (14%), Chiredzi (7%), Masvingo (6%) districts were the highest-sending districts, while Harare (35%), Beitbridge (15%), Bulawayo (8%) and Hurungwe (5%) districts received most migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 45% were travelling to reunite with their families, 39% were short-term local movements whilst 11% were long-term economic movements. Forty-eight per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 33% were long-term economic movements and 12% were reuniting with families. Thirty-one per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 3 months and 6 months whilst 27% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 35% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks, 32% between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 12% were not planning to leave.



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



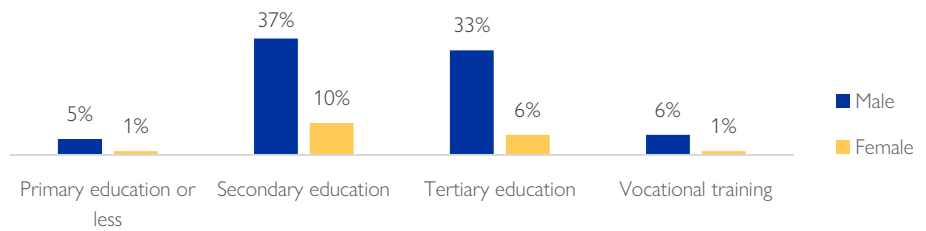
Thirty-seven per cent of the ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe were from Gauteng province, 30% from Western Cape and 11% from Kwazulu-Natal. Their destination provinces were Harare (41%), Masvingo (19%) and Matabeleland North (11%). The main reasons for travelling were to reunite with family (93%), on work assignment (4%) whilst 4% were travelling for religious/cultural reasons. Fifty-two per cent of the ZEP holders traveling to Zimbabwe were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 44% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks.

Of the ZEP holders travelling to South Africa, 29% were travelling from Harare, 21% from Masvingo and 21% from Manicaland. Forty-three per cent chose Western Cape as their destination, 21% were going to Gauteng whilst 14% were headed to Eastern Cape. The primary motivations behind their journey were to seek livelihood opportunities (79%), family reunification (7%), and to seek employment (7%). Among those travelling to South Africa, 64% intended to stay for a duration of 6 to 12 months, 14% planned to stay between 3 and 6 months, while 7% intended to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months.

Main Reason for the journey for ZEP holders



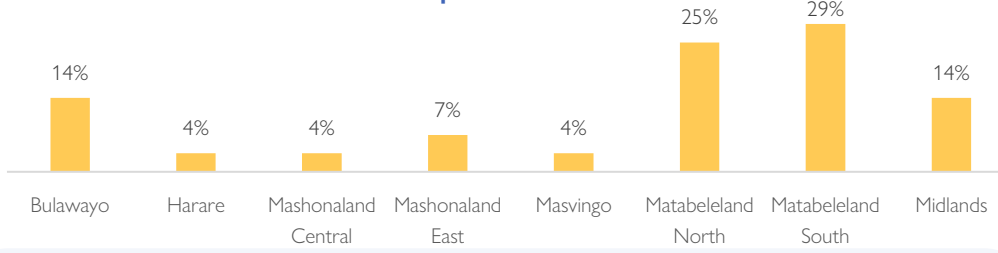
Level of education of ZEP holders by Sex



Forty-seven per cent of the interviewed ZEP holders were secondary educated. Of the secondary educated ZEP holders, 62% reside in Gauteng, 16% in Western Cape and 5% in North-West. Of those that reside in Gauteng, 56% are informally employed whilst 44% are formally employed. Thirty-three per cent of the secondary educated ZEP holders work in Hospitality, 29% in Transportation and storage whilst 14% work in the agriculture sector.

Thirty-nine per cent of the ZEP holders were tertiary educated. It was found that 87% of the tertiary educated ZEP holders were formally employed, 9% were in informal employment whilst 3% were unemployed. The top 3 sectors of employment for the tertiary educated ZEP holders were Transport and storage (18%), Engineering (18%) and Agriculture (11%). Thirty-two per cent of the tertiary educated reside in Western Cape, 26% in Gauteng and 13% in Eastern Cape.

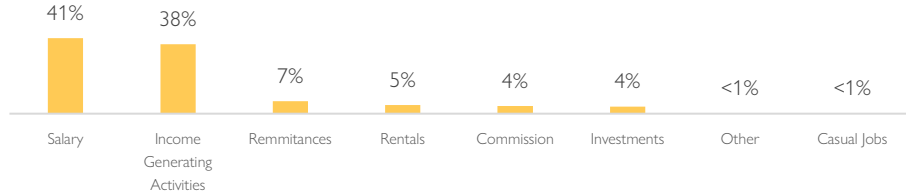
Intended place of return



Eighty-three per cent of the surveyed ZEP holders have been staying for 10 years or more in South Africa whilst 17% have been in South Africa for 6-10 years. Seventy-eight per cent indicated that they are willing to relocate to Zimbabwe, 8% said that they are not willing to return whilst 14% were undecided.

It was found that 78% of the surveyed ZEP holders were interested in investing in Zimbabwe. Of those that showed interest, 25% want to invest in Matabeleland South, 25% in Matabeleland North and 14% in Midlands. The top three sectors where they want to invest in are Agriculture (79%), Wholesale and Retail trade (7%) and Hospitality (7%).

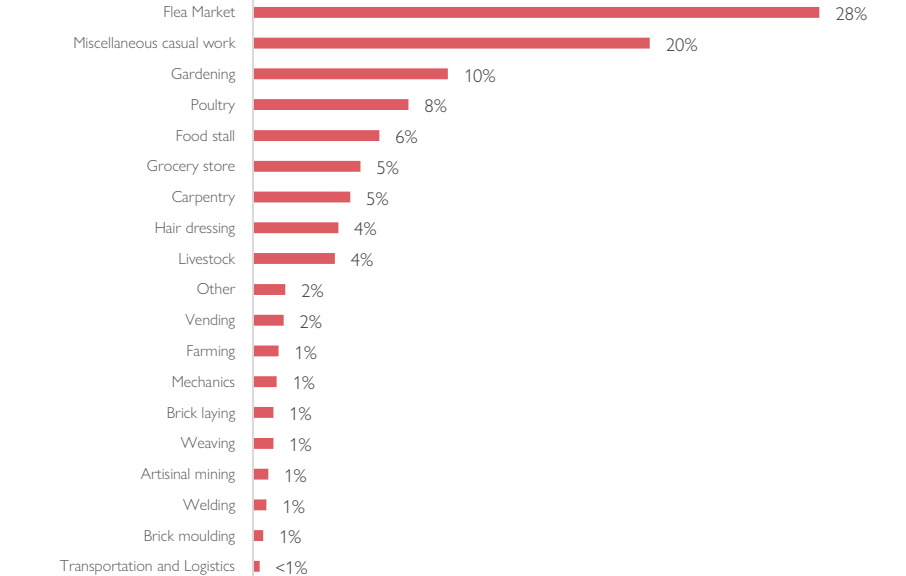
SOURCES OF INCOME *



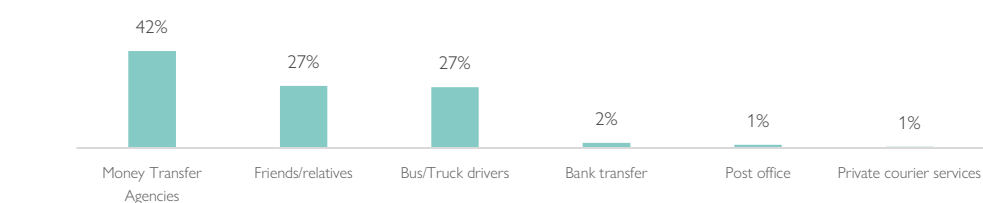
Forty-four per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported Income generating activities as their main source of income. Their top three income-generating activities were operating a flea market (28%), Casual work (20%) and Gardening (10%). Of those who mentioned Flea market as their income-generating activity, twenty-nine per cent reside in Mashonaland West, 27% in Manicaland and 13% in Matabeleland South.

Thirty-four per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported Salary as their main source of income. Most were employed in the Wholesale and retail sector (20%), Agriculture sector (20%), and Transportation (11%). Their main reasons for movement were family reunification (33%), to conduct commercial activities (20%) and to find livelihood opportunities (16%).

TYPES OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

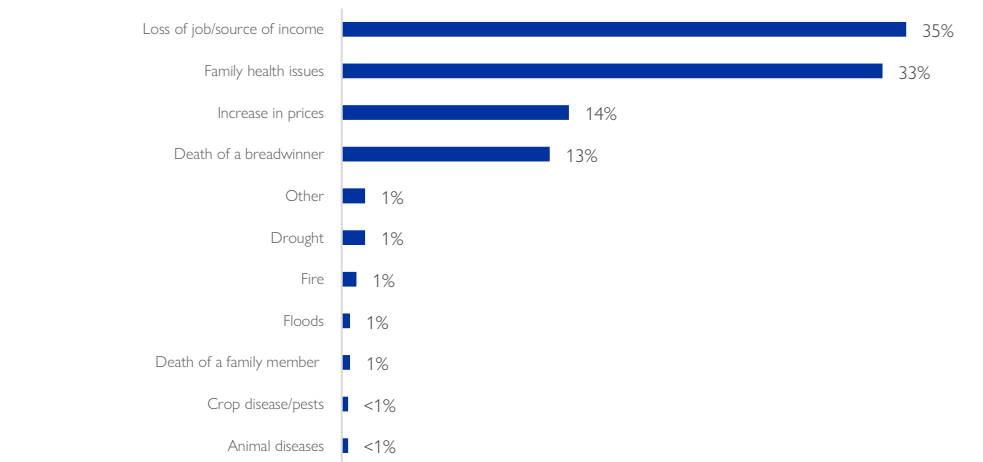


HOW DO YOU SEND/ RECEIVE REMITTANCES



Of the surveyed migrants who reported to be receiving remittances, 29% reside in Bulawayo, 20% in Masvingo and 18% in Manicaland. Of those that reside in Bulawayo, sixty per cent reported receiving/sending usually less than \$100 whilst 40% are receiving between \$100 and \$500. Their remittances are used for food (32%), health/medication (30%) and household needs (26%).

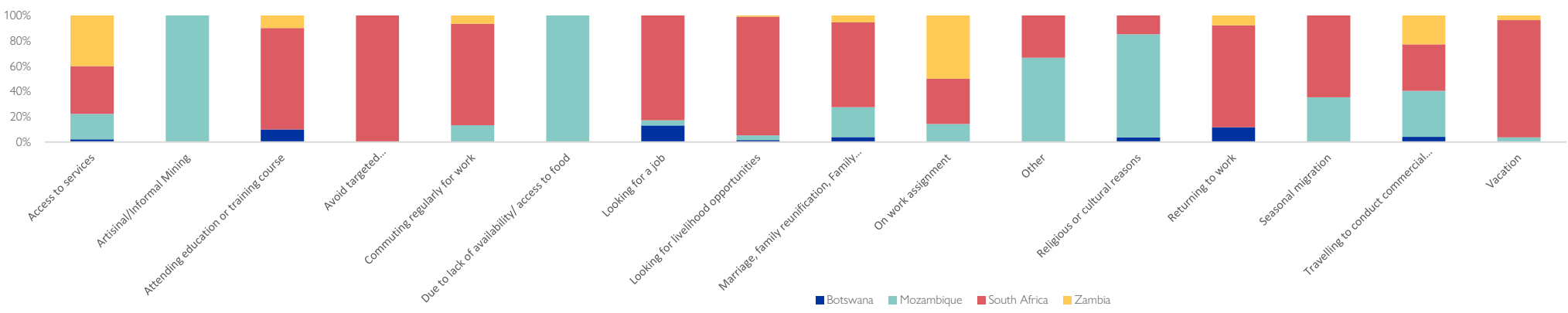
SHOCKS EXPERIENCED BEFORE EMBARKING ON JOURNEY



Twenty-three per cent of the surveyed migrants reported that their households experienced shocks in the last 6 months before they embarked on their journey. Thirty-six per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe lost their jobs or source of income. The top three coping strategies for those who lost their jobs/source of income were doing casual jobs (52%), unusual short-term migration (13%) and borrowing money (9%).

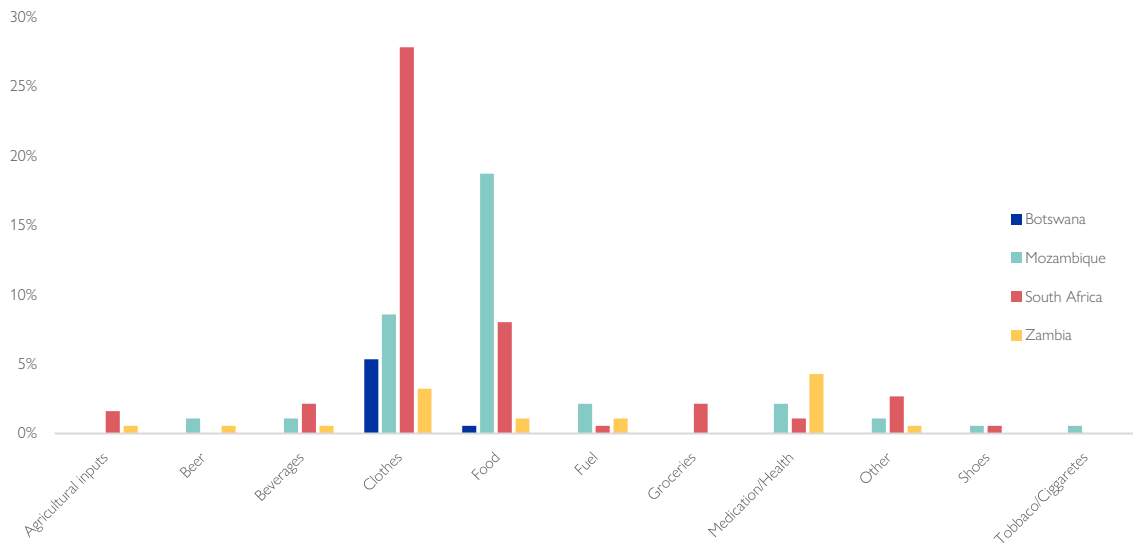
Thirty-two per cent of migrants who reside in Zimbabwe faced family health issues. The top three districts for migrants who faced family health issues were Bulawayo (19%), Masvingo (11%) and Mutare (10%).

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION

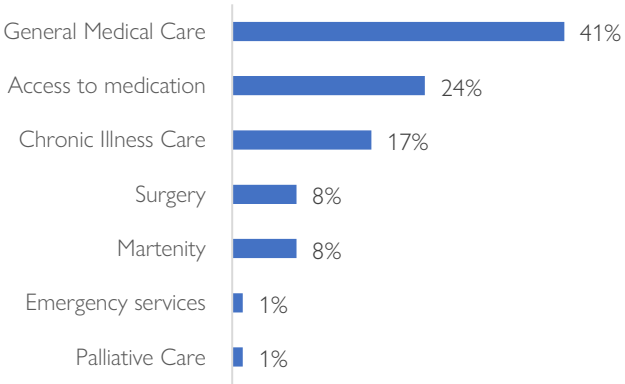


During the reporting period, 32% of the migrants were travelling to reunite with their families, 22% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 20% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of those that started their journey in Zimbabwe, 32% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 19% were looking for employment whilst 19% were travelling for family reunification. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 42% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 22% were looking for employment and 18% were travelling to reunite with their families. Of those travelling to South Africa for livelihood opportunities, 24% were travelling from Bulawayo, 8% from Chiredzi and 6% from Harare. Fifty per cent of the migrants travelling to Botswana were looking for a job, 15% were travelling for family reunification whilst 14% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of those travelling to Botswana in search of employment, 63% were secondary educated, 19% had received vocational training whilst 7% were tertiary educated. Fifty-five per cent of the migrants travelling to Zambia were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 15% were travelling to reunite with family whilst 15% were travelling to access services. Ninety-four per cent of those travelling to access services were travelling for better access to health whilst 6% were going to access better education.

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

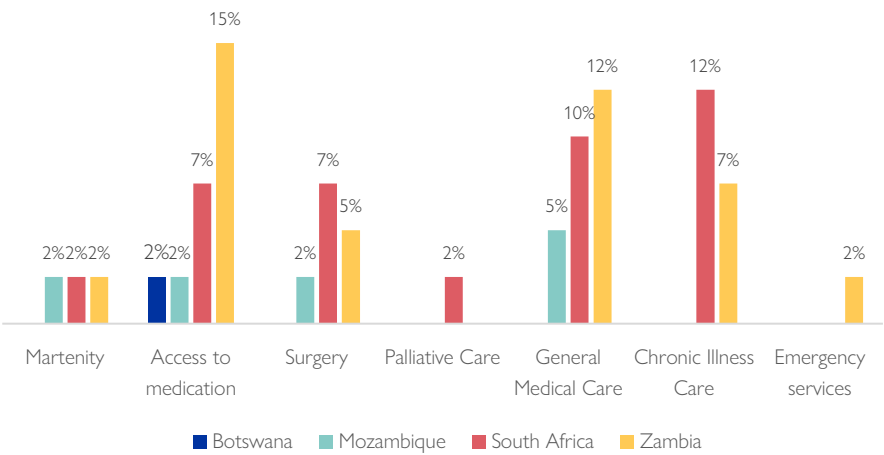


MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

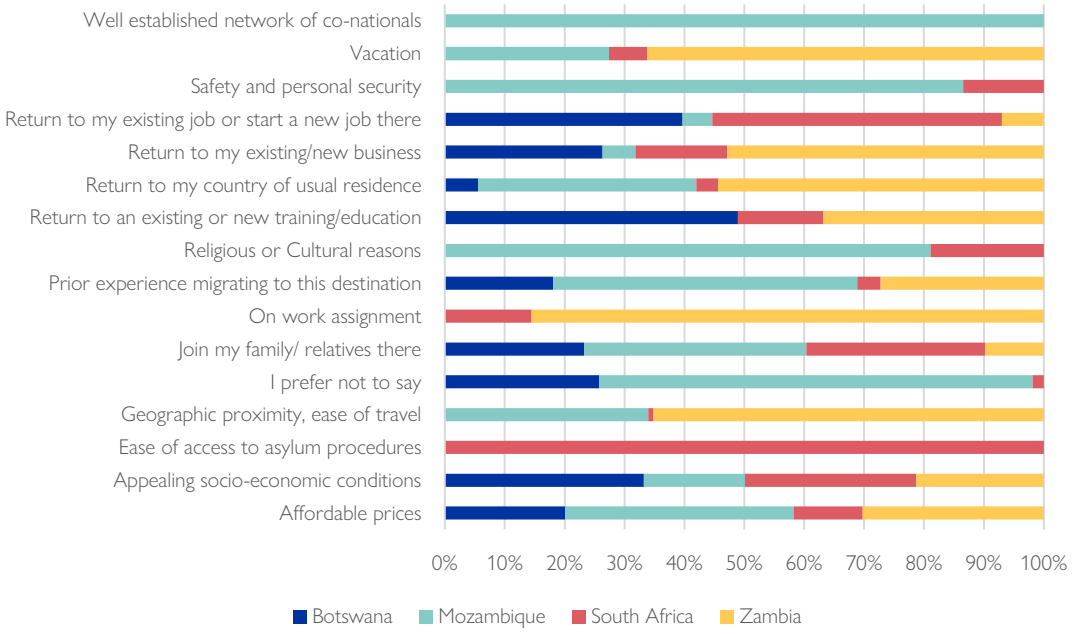


Of those travelling for general medical care, forty-five per cent were travelling to Zambia whilst 36% were travelling to South Africa. Sixty per cent of those that travelled to Zambia for General medical care were travelling from Kariba whilst 40% were from Hurungwe.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?



Thirty-one per cent of the surveyed migrants were returning to their existing job or starting a new job there. Ninety-one per cent of those returning to their jobs were travelling to South Africa whilst 5% were travelling to Botswana. Of those travelling to South Africa, 45% were planning to stay for a period between 6 and 12 months whilst 36% were planning to stay for a period between 3 and 6 months.

According to the surveyed migrants, 24% chose their destination due to appealing socio-economic conditions. South Africa (76%), Mozambique (11%) and Botswana (6%) were the top 3 chosen destinations for appealing socio-economic conditions. Of those that were travelling to Mozambique, 45% were planning to stay for a period less than a day, 27% for less than a week whilst 23% were planning to stay for up to 3 months.

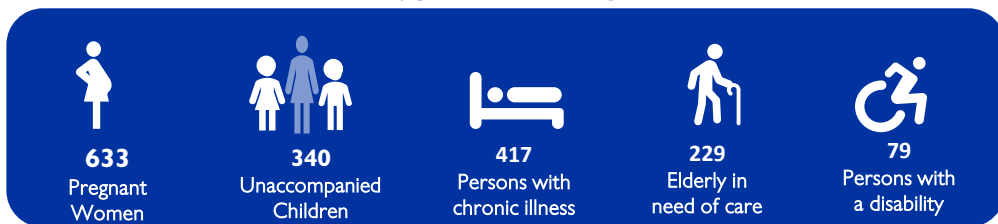
Twenty-two per cent of the surveyed migrants chose their final destination because they were joining their family there. Of those travelling to join family, 72% were travelling to South Africa, 21% to Mozambique and 4% to Botswana. Thirty-two per cent of those travelling to South Africa for family reunification were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 24% were planning to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

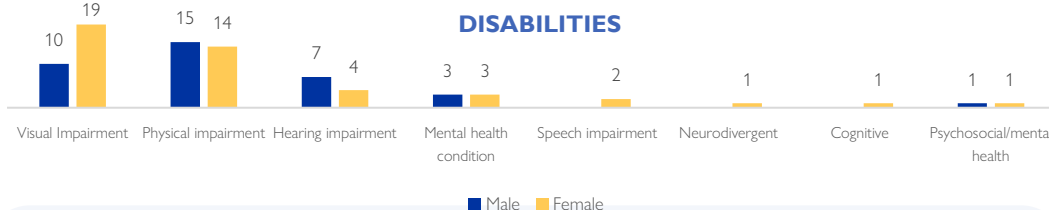
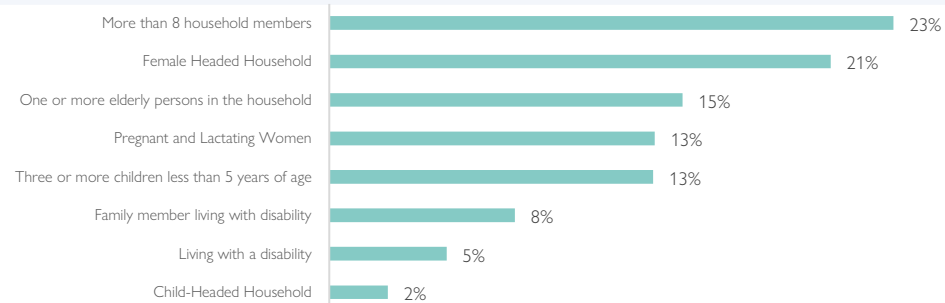
524 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Fifty-nine per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 41 per cent were outflows. Seventy-nine per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges lacked money and finances, 5% were deported whilst 4% faced theft/bribing. It was found that 63% of those who faced deportation went through the Zimbabwe-South African border whilst 37% went through the Zimbabwe- Botswana border. Thirty-five per cent of those who faced theft/bribing went through the Zimbabwe-Zambia corridor whilst another 35% went through the Zimbabwe-South Africa border.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Lack of money or finances	1	2	415	8	426
Deportation	10	0	17	0	27
Theft/Bribing/	0	7	8	8	23
Difficult in crossing boundary	0	0	19	0	19
Identity document issues	6	3	2	0	11
Lack of or difficult access to food	0	0	9	0	9
Discrimination / Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	0	0	6	0	6
Mental trauma and/or depression (including homesickness or distress)	0	1	4	0	5
Other	0	0	3	1	4
Lack of information	0	0	3	0	3
Difficult access to water	0	0	2	0	2
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	2	0	2
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment (Masks, Gloves, Sanitizers, Soaps)	0	0	2	0	2
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	0	0	0	1	1
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	1	0	0	1

VULNERABILITIES



Seventy-four per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. Among the respondents, 404 reported having more than 8 members in their household and 359 were family members of a female-headed household. Of those that reported having more than 8 members in their household, 24% were travelling from Bulawayo, 19% from Beitbridge whilst 10% were from Harare.



Twenty-nine migrants had visual impairment and of those, 66% were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe Corridor. Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 36% were travelling from Bulawayo, 14% from Harare whilst 9% were from Plumtree. Their main reasons for travelling were to look for a job (36%), vacation (18%) and access to services (18%). It was found that 24% of the disabled migrants were inflows and of those, 68% were travelling along the Zimbabwe-Zambia border. The top three receiving districts for the incoming migrants were Hurungwe (37%), Harare (16%) and Beitbridge (11%).

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JUNE 2023

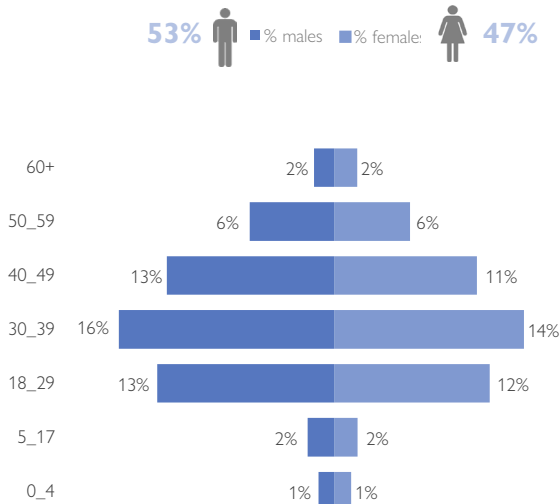
KEY FIGURES

37,308
Movements Observed

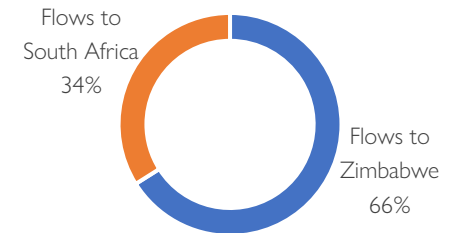
2,102
Surveys Conducted

12
Flow Monitoring Points

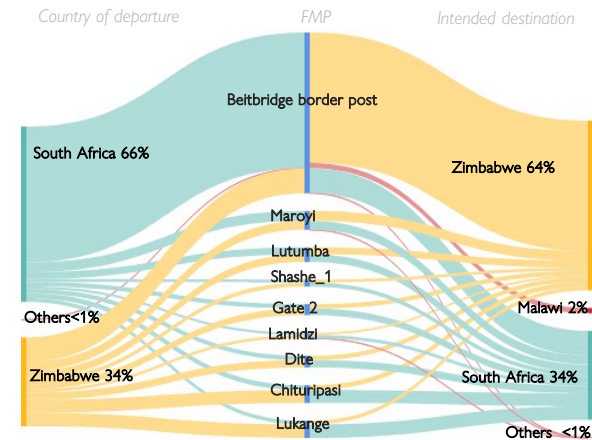
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



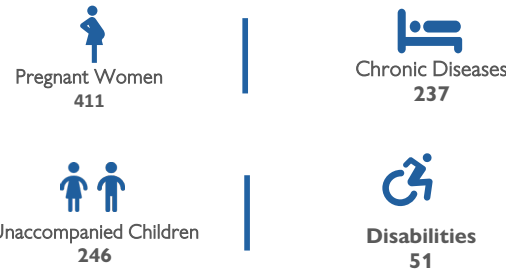
Others include Botswana, Eswatini and Lesotho for countries of departure and Zambia, Mozambique, and Botswana for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Family Reunification (>6 months)	34%	95%	5%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	32%	61%	39%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	25%	30%	70%
Seasonal Migration	8%	40%	60%
Forced Conflict	1%	86%	14%

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

VULNERABLE GROUPS*



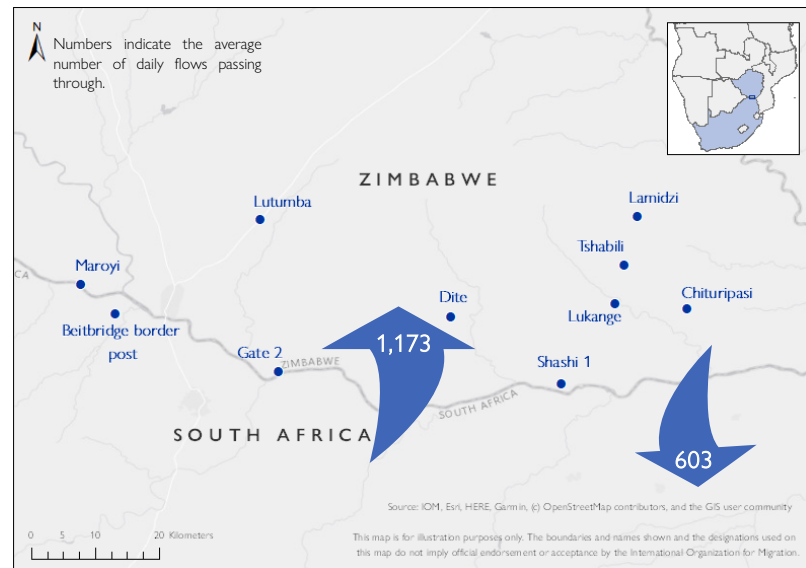
Diabetes (26%), HIV (25%), Hypertension (22%), Cancer (10%), Asthma (9%), Tuberculosis (3%), Chronic respiratory (2%), Heart problem (1%), Epilepsy (1%) and Arthritis(1%) were the chronic illnesses highlighted by migrants. Thirty-seven per cent of those with disabilities had visual impairments, while 31 per cent were suffering from physical impairment and 18 per cent from hearing impairments.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



OVERVIEW

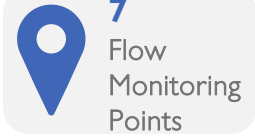
Over the reporting period, a total of 37,308 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,777. This represented a 7 per cent increase compared to May during which 1,667 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (66%) and Zimbabwe (34%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (64%) and South Africa (34%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 37,308 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 411 women who were visibly pregnant and 246 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-two per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification and 31 per cent were looking for livelihood opportunities.



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JUNE 2023

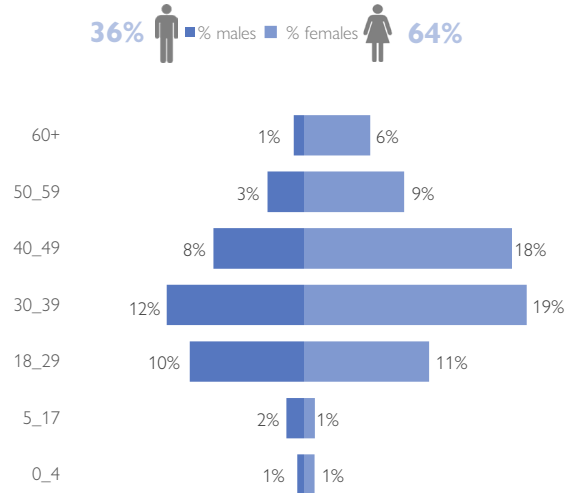
KEY FIGURES



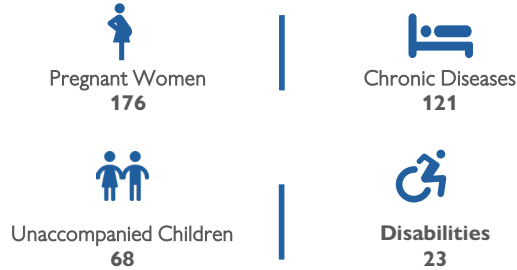
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,754 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 288. This represented a 2 per cent increase compared to May, during which 282 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (61%), Zimbabwe (29%), the United States of Tanzania (7%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (67%), Zambia (29%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,754 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 176 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Forty-nine per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 23 per cent were travelling for family reunification. Fifty-six per cent of those travelling to conduct commercial activities were going to buy or sell clothes whilst 23% were going to buy/sell food

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

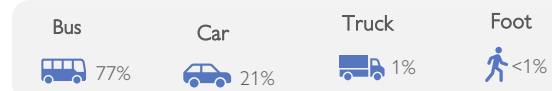


VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Migrants with chronic diseases highlighted hypertension (48%), diabetes (29%), Asthma (13%), HIV (6%), cancer (2%), Epilepsy (1%) and Chronic Respiratory (1%) as the illnesses they were suffering from. Fifty per cent of the disabled migrants suffered from physical impairments, 38 per cent from visual impairments, 8 per cent from speech impairments and 4 per cent from psychosocial or mental health.

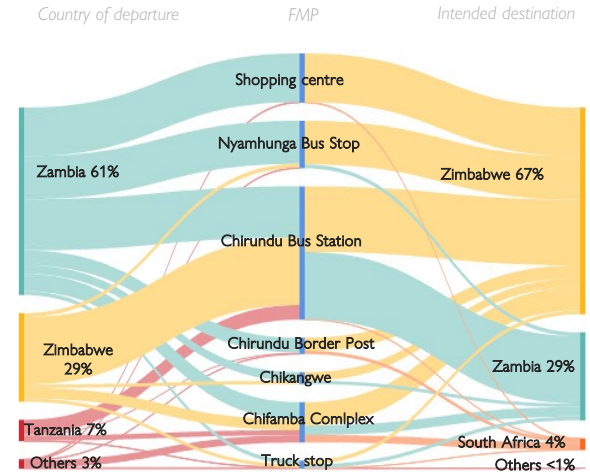
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

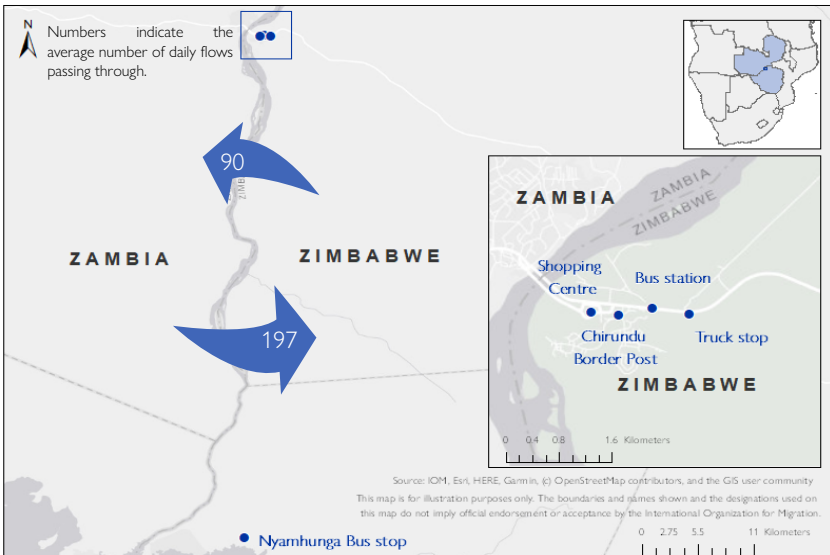


Others include Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of departure and the United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	69%	67%	33%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	17%	82%	18%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	13%	85%	15%
Forced Conflict	1%	67%	33%

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



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

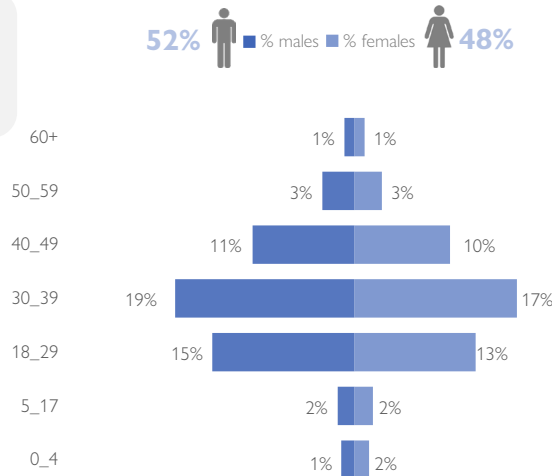
KEY FIGURES



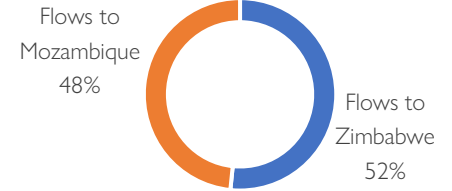
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,604 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 118. This represented a 17 per cent decrease compared to May during which 143 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (50%) and Zimbabwe (49%) were the main countries of departure while Mozambique (50%), Zimbabwe (49%) and South Africa (1%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,604 individuals observed, 48 per cent were females and 52 per cent were males. There were 30 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. Thirty-five per cent of the surveyed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 31 per cent were travelling to join their families in the intended destination places. Most migrants travelling for commercial activities were going to buy/sell clothes (30%) and food (28%).

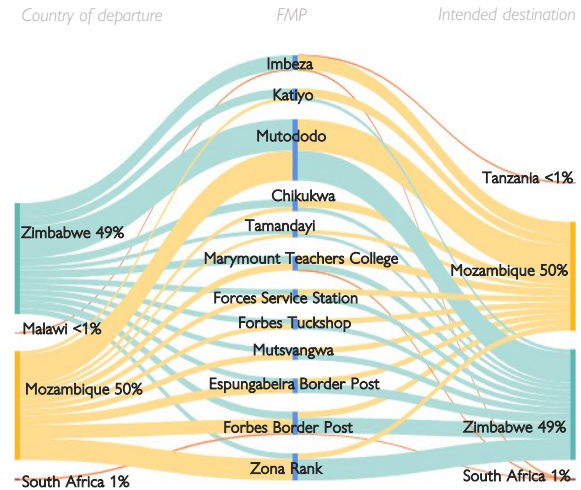
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



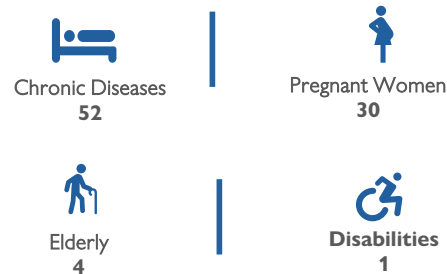
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 55 per cent were suffering from hypertension, 20 per cent from diabetes, 11 per cent from HIV, 9 per cent from Asthma, 4 per cent from Chronic respiratory and 2 per cent from Arthritis. The migrant who was identified as disabled was suffering from physical impairments.

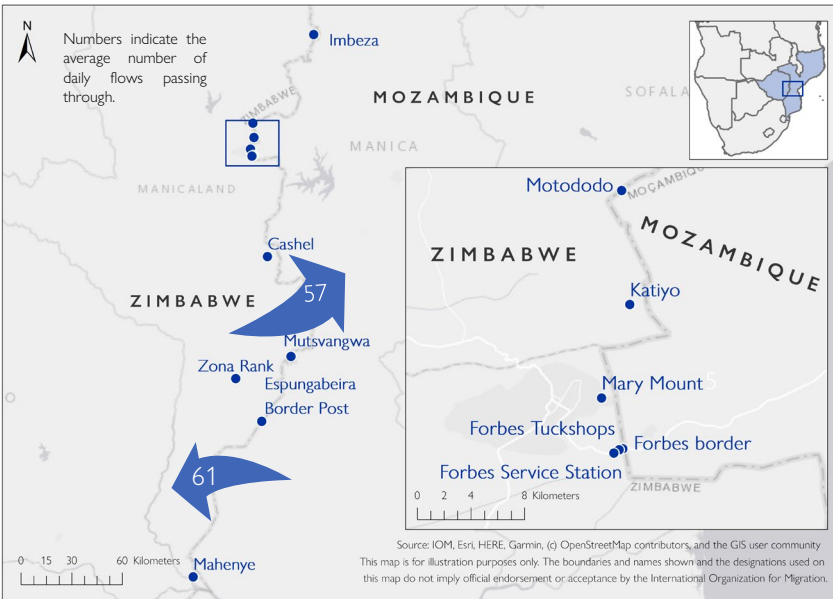
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	79%	49%	51%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	52%	48%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	1%	29%	71%
COVID 19	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	<1%	<1%	100%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	<1%	100%

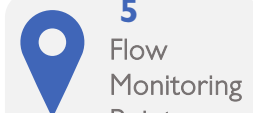
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



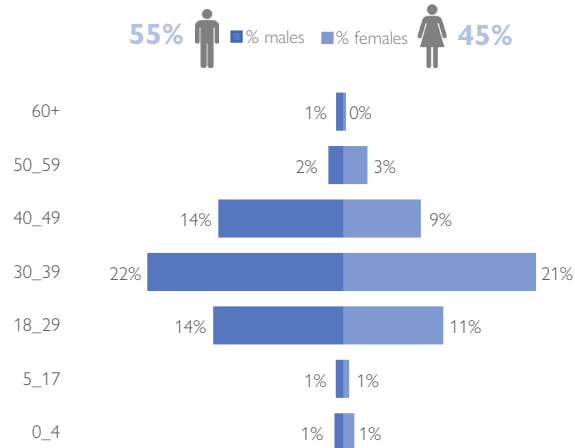
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JUNE 2023

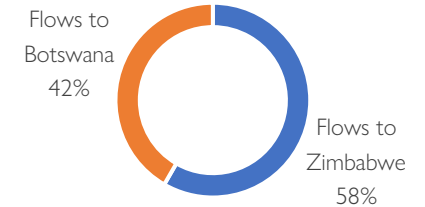
KEY FIGURES



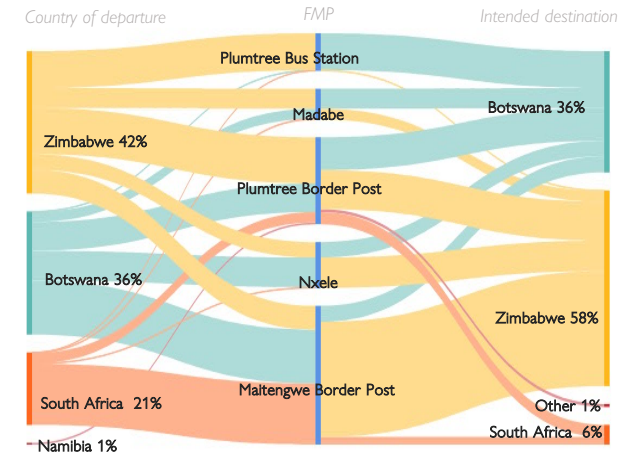
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



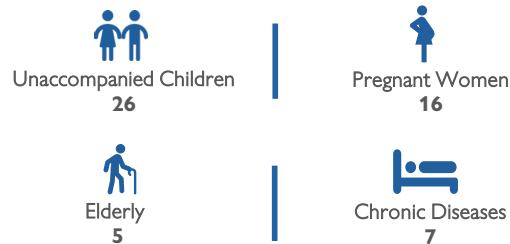
Others include Namibia, Eswatini and Zambia for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	39%	70%	30%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	34%	31%	69%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	23%	19%	81%
Seasonal Migration	4%	97%	3%
Unknown	1%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

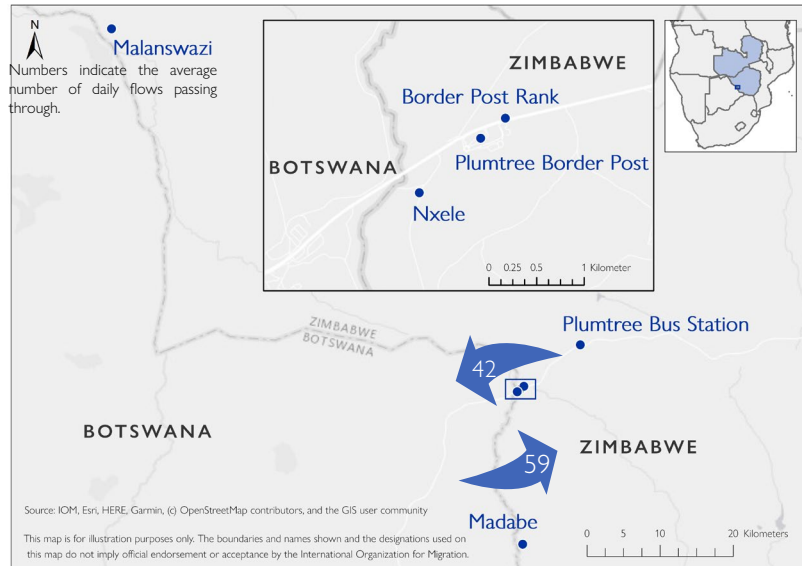
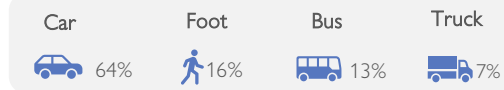
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 38 per cent were suffering from HIV, 38 per cent from diabetes, 13 per cent from hypertension and the remaining 13 per cent from Asthma. Four migrants were identified as disabled and 50 per cent of them were suffering from hearing impairment while another 50 per cent suffered from visual impairment.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

CONCLUSION

Following the announcement by the South African High Court, which stated that the termination of the Zimbabwe Exemption Permits (ZEP) was unlawful, the DTM team has observed a decrease in movements of ZEP holders along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. The DTM team is continually assessing ZEP holders and their intentions and even after the ruling respondents have indicated wanting to return due to the uncertainty of living in an environment hostile to foreigners.

The reporting period has also recorded an increase in deportations along the Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor, as a response IOM Zimbabwe is offering transport services with the aid of local bus services to stranded migrants to their final destinations. IOM continues to offer psychosocial support to migrants in need across the 4 corridors. Migrants in need of additional support are referred to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development and other supporting organizations such as Friendship Bench for further counselling services.

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 June 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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“Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)”