

### OVERVIEW

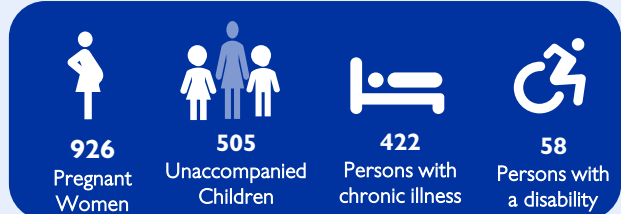
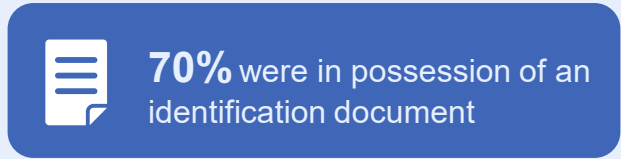
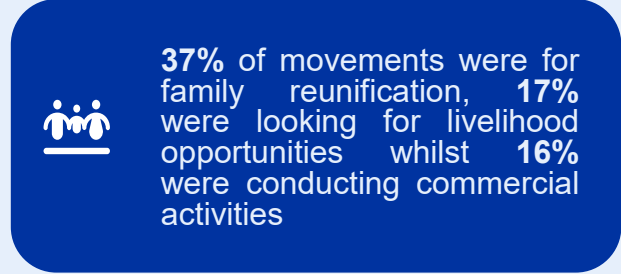
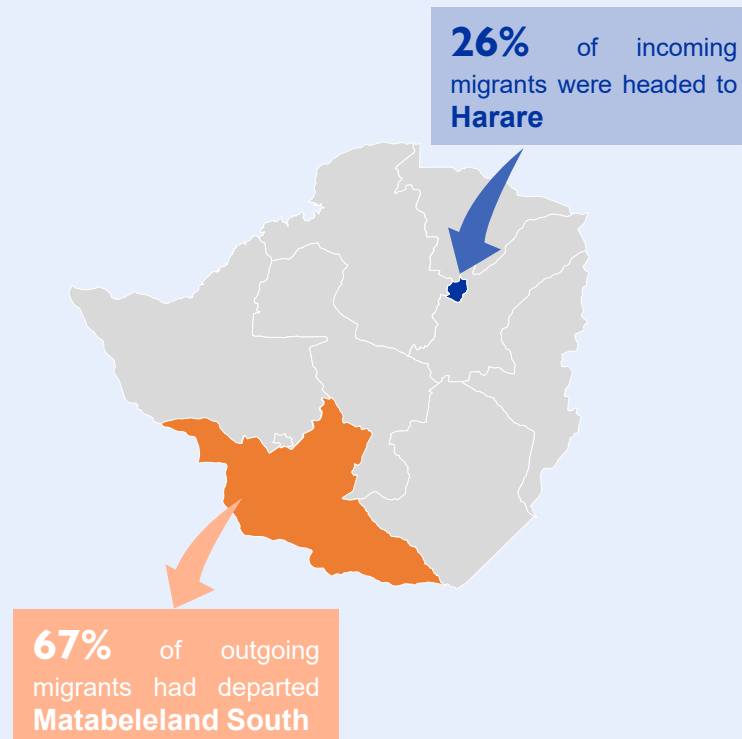
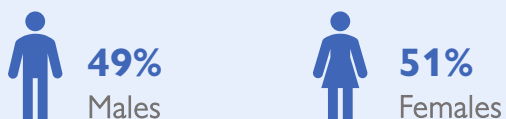
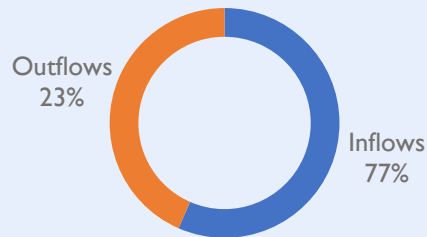
During the month of December 2023, a total of 109,472 movements were recorded and 3,465 migrants were interviewed across 38 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded increased by 87% compared to the previous month. Seventy-seven per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 23% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (64%), Harare (12%) and Chiredzi (4%), whilst the top three receiving districts were Harare (26%), Bulawayo (20%) and Beitbridge (11%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (67%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (26%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 96,287 (88%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 8,588 (8%) movements. Sixty-two per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 22% were for family reunification whilst 13% were long-term movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 22% were going to Bulawayo, 22% to Harare and 13% to Beitbridge.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 54% short-term movements, 23% long-term movements and 21% family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling from Zambia, 55% were travelling to Harare, 18% to Hurungwe and 10% to Bulawayo.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo, South Africa (70%), and Gauteng, South Africa (18%) as their intended destination. Those travelling to Botswana indicated Central Province (4%) as their intended destination. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 56% were travelling from Gauteng (South Africa), 24% from Lusaka (Zambia), and 5% from Western Cape (South Africa).

### HIGHLIGHTS



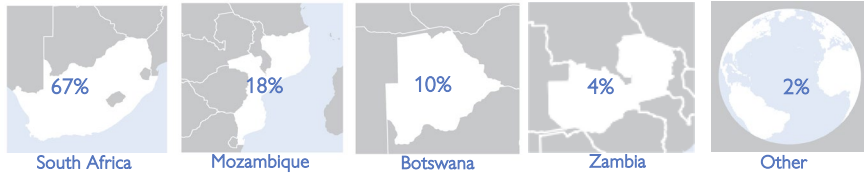
# FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | DECEMBER 2023

JOURNEY PROFILES



## INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

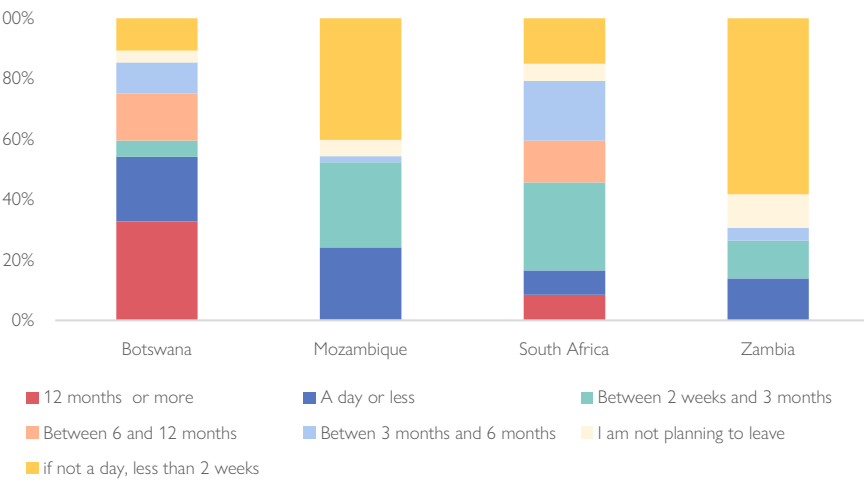


Sixty-seven per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Forty-eight per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were aged 26 – 35 and of those, 57% were male. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 33% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 19% were returning to their places of employment and 19% were reuniting with family.

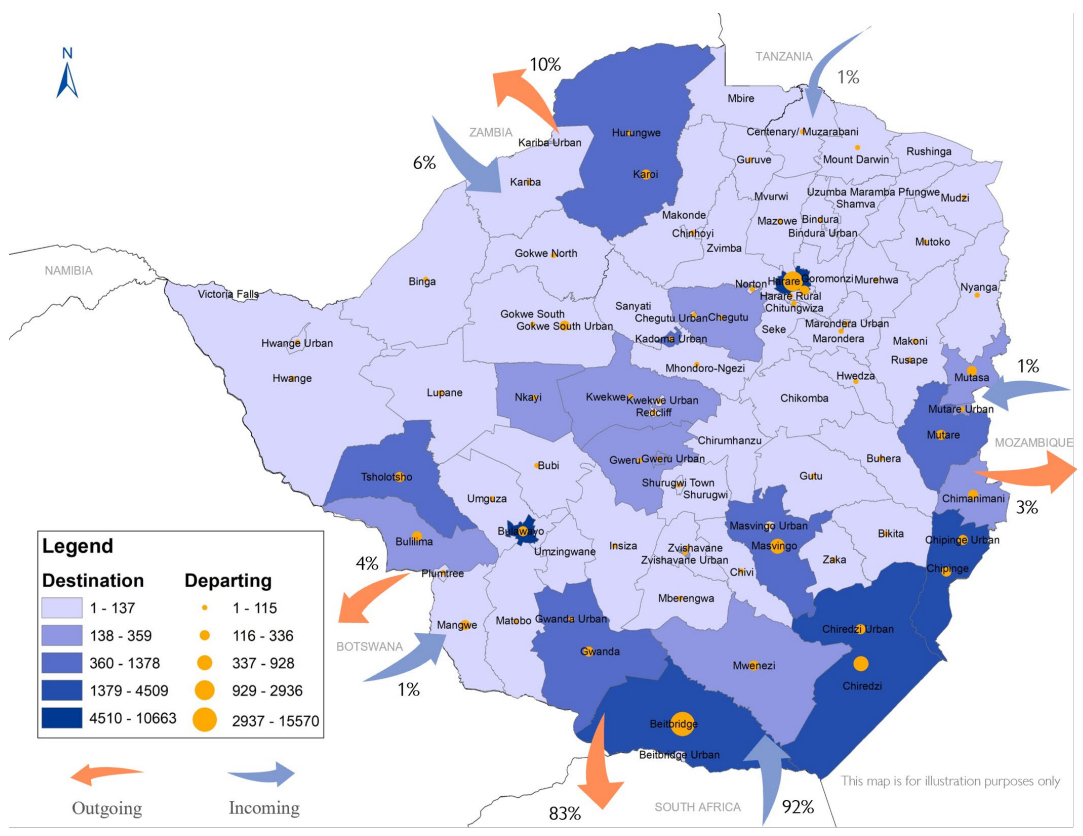
Eighteen per cent of the interviewed migrants indicated that they were travelling to Mozambique. Family reunification (43%), conducting commercial activities (24%) and attending local family events (8%) were the main reasons for their journey. 34% of migrants travelling to Mozambique were aged 26-35, of those, 59% were female.

Of the surveyed migrants, 10% mentioned Botswana as their next intended destination. Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (31%), looking for livelihood opportunities (23%) and searching for employment (19%). Forty-nine per cent of those travelling to Botswana were aged 26-35.

## INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



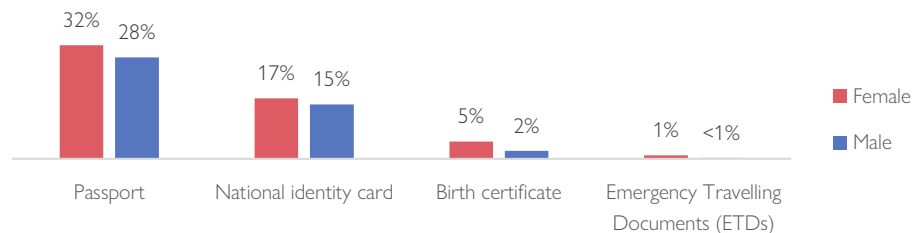
## MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



Beitbridge (64%), Harare (12%), Chiredzi (4%), and Masvingo (2%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (26%), Bulawayo (20%), Beitbridge (11%) and Chiredzi (7%) districts received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 64% were short-term local movements, 27% were for family reunification whilst 5% were long-term economic movements. Sixty-one per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 19% were long-term economic movements whilst 18% were for family reunification.

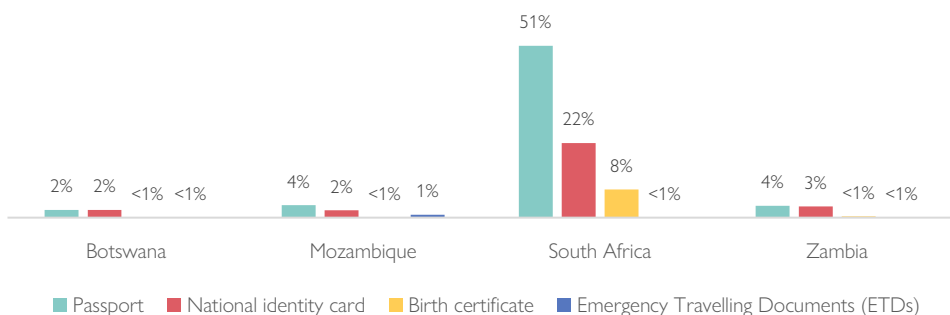
Twenty-eight per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 2 weeks and 3 months, 19% between 3 months and 6 months whilst 14% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 46% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 17% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks.

### IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT



Seventy per cent of the interviewed migrants had an identification documents. Of the migrants who had identification documents, 57% represented outgoing individuals, while 43% constituted incoming individuals. Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 60% were in possession of a passport, 30% held a national identity card whilst 9% were in possession of a birth certificate. Forty-six per cent of those who had a passport were travelling to Gauteng, 13% to Limpopo whilst 7% were travelling to Manica.

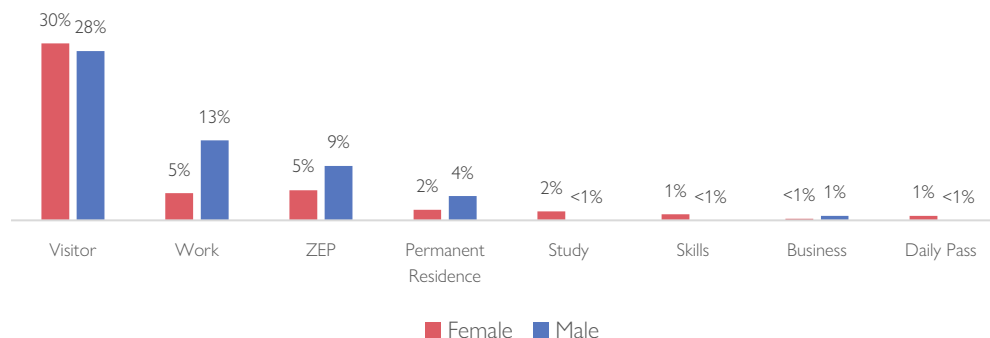
### TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION



Thirty per cent of the surveyed migrants did not have any form of identification documents for crossing borders, of those 44% were aged 26-35. 45 per cent were travelling through the South Africa border, 34% through the Mozambique border and 16% went through the Botswana border.

Fifty-nine per cent of those who did not have a travelling document were outgoing migrants. 35% of the outflows were travelling for family reunification, 17% looking for livelihood opportunities and 17% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Fourteen per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 11% from Beitbridge and 8% from Harare. Their intended destinations were Manica (32%), Gauteng (22%) and Limpopo (22%).

### VISA TYPE



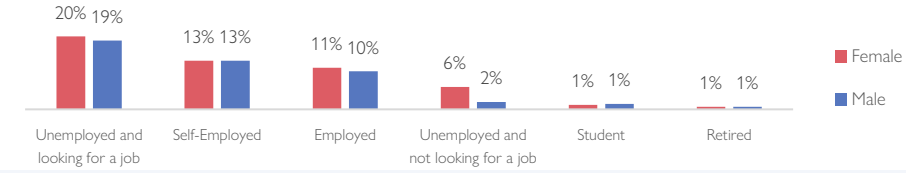
Fifty-eight per cent of the migrants in possession of a travel document travelled to South Africa on a visitor visa. The top three sending districts for those travelling to South Africa on a visitor visa were Bulawayo (51%), Tsholotsho (10%) and Gwanda (10%). Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (79%), Limpopo (17%) and Mpumalanga (2%). The main reasons for travelling for those in possession of a visitor visa were to look for livelihood opportunities (65%), family reunification (15%) and to conduct commercial activities (14%). Fifty per cent were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months, thirty-one per cent for 3 - 6 months whilst 17% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks if not for a day.

Fifty-seven per cent of the ZEP holders were inflows and of those, 44% were travelling from Gauteng province, 16% from Kwazulu-Natal, and 13% from Eastern Cape. The main reasons for travel for the incoming ZEP holders were family reunification (72%) and attending a family event (24%). Their destination districts were Masvingo (21%), Harare (21%) and Mutare (10%).

Of the migrants in possession of a work visa, 76% had a work visa from South Africa, 16% from Zambia whilst 2% had a Namibian work visa. Their highest level of completed education was secondary education (49%), vocational training (30%) and tertiary education (17%). Ninety per cent of the work visa holders reported that they are employed in their country of usual residence whilst 10% are self-employed. Engineering and construction (28%), Transportation (19%) and Education (11%) were the top 3 sectors of employment for those in possession of work visa. Sixty-six per cent of the work visa holders were inflows and they were travelling from Gauteng (40%), Western Cape (15%) and Kwazulu-Natal (13%). Their intended destination districts were Harare (34%), Bulawayo (14%) and Mangwe (7%).

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

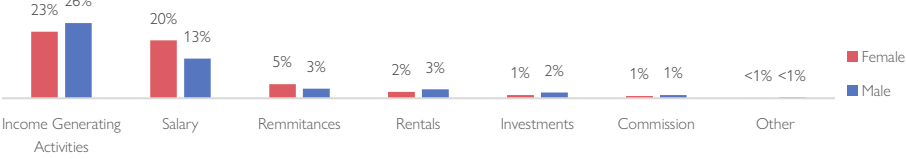


Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 39% were unemployed and were looking for employment, 26% were self-employed, and 21% indicated that they were employed. Fifty-three per cent of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed and looking for employment were aged 26-35, of those 52% were female. Their intended destinations were Gauteng (25%), Manica (11%) and Limpopo (10%). Seventy-three per cent of those seeking employment had completed secondary education, 10% had completed primary education and 8% were tertiary educated.

146 migrants indicated that they were unemployed and not looking for employment, of those, 25% were females aged 26-35. They indicated that their usual place of residence is Bulawayo (14%), Beitbridge (14%) and Mutare (10%). Thirty-one per cent pointed out that they were travelling to Gauteng, 27% to Manica whilst 23% went to Limpopo. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (49%), conducting commercial activities (15%) and access to services (12%). It was discovered that 42% survive on income generating activities, 17% on remittances and 10% on rentals.

### SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

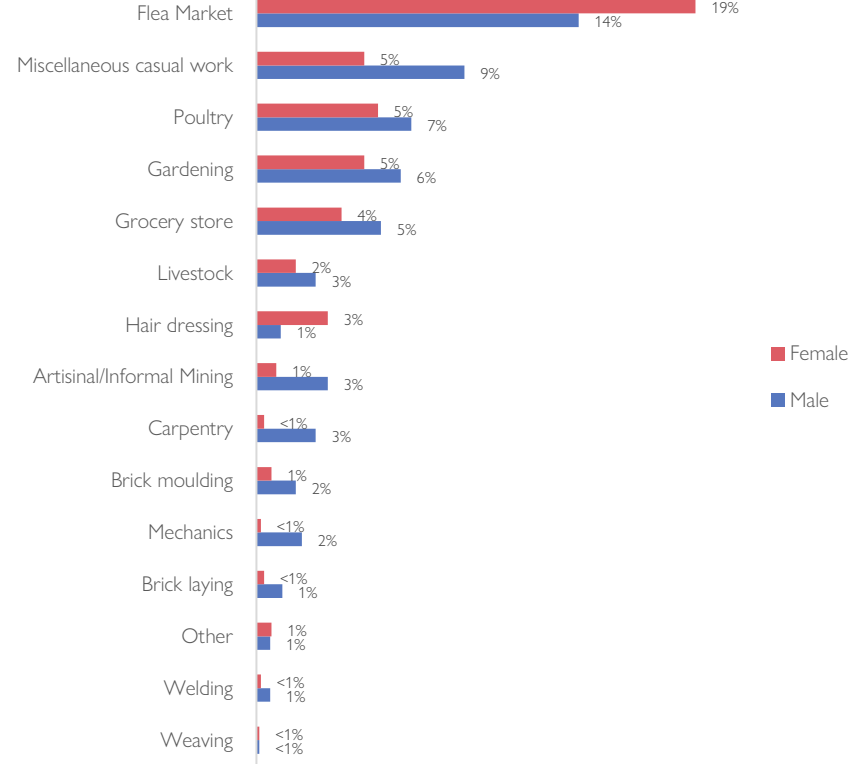


Thirty-three per cent of the surveyed migrants reported receiving a salary as their main source of income. 53% indicated that they are employed in Zimbabwe and of those, 25% were females 26-35. It was discovered that the top three sectors where they are employed are Transport and storage (14%), Education (14%), and Wholesale and retail (11%). Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (31%), to conduct commercial activities (18%) and to look for livelihood activities (16%).

Eight per cent of the migrants mentioned Remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo made up the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (21%) followed by Chimanimani (13%) and Beitbridge (11%). Seventy per cent mentioned that they receive their remittances through money transfer agencies, 10% through bus/truck drivers and 6% through friends/relatives. Seventy-one per cent stated that they receive remittances every month, and of those, 63% mentioned that they usually receive between \$100 and \$500 USD whilst 36% receive less than \$100 USD. Thirty-one per cent of those that survive on remittances stated that they use the remittances for household needs, 31% for food whilst 16% use them for health/medication (16%).

### INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe



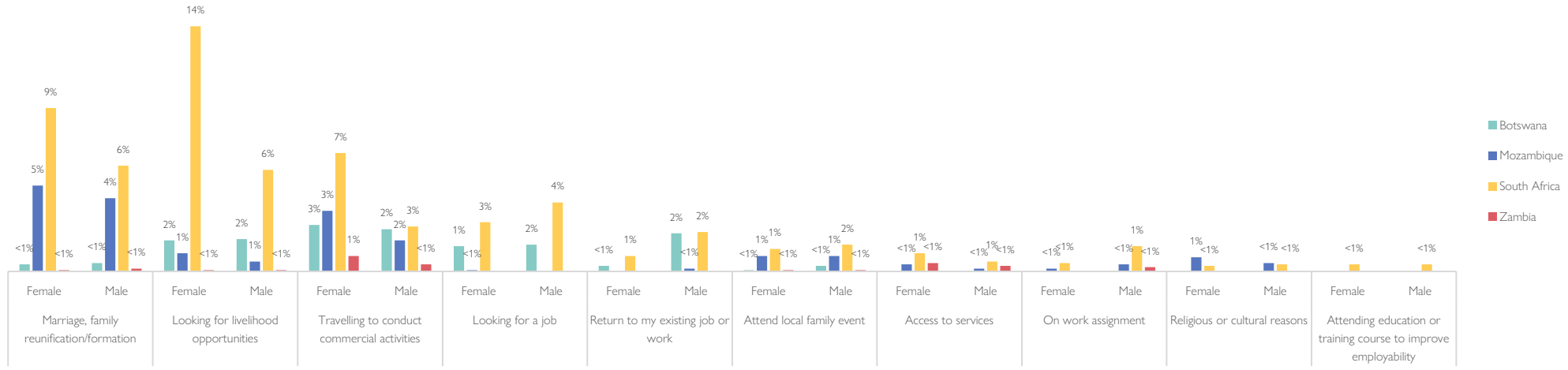
Forty-nine per cent of the surveyed migrants mentioned income-generating activities as their main source of income. Of those, 10% resided in Bulawayo, 9% in Chimanimani and 8% in Beitbridge. The majority of those who indicated Income-generating activities as a source of income were males aged 26-35 (24%).

Operating a flea market was the most mentioned income-generating activity for migrants (33%) whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe. Sixty 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 Chimanimani (10%), Bulawayo (10%) and Beitbridge (9%). Migrants opted to travel to Manica (Mozambique) (31%), Francistown (Botswana) (24%) and Limpopo (South Africa) (20%), to conduct their commercial activities (47%). The top three items that were purchased by migrants travelling for commercial activities were clothes (44%), food (20%) and shoes (9%).

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

### MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons for Movement



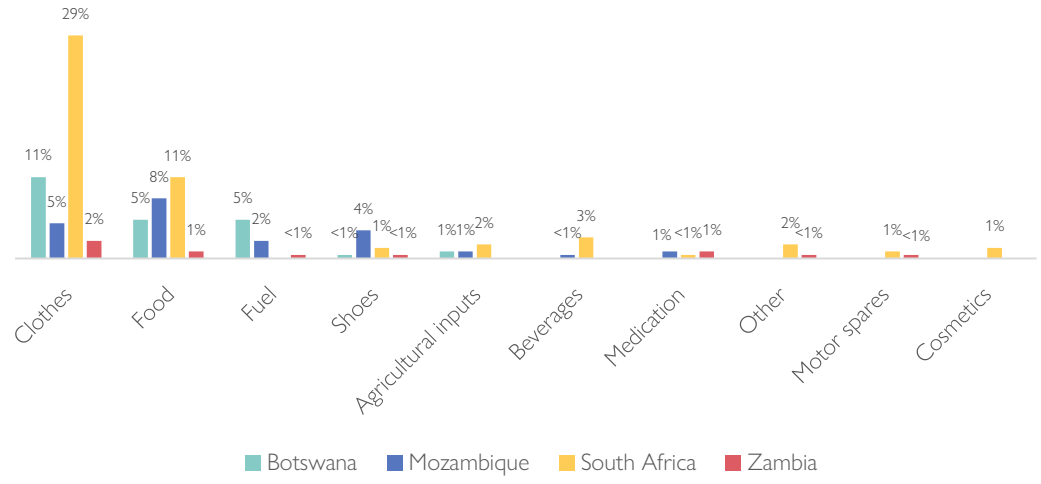
Twenty-five per cent of migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe were travelling to reunite with their families, 25% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 21% stated that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities.

The top three reasons for movement for migrants travelling to South Africa were to look for livelihood opportunities (33%), reuniting with family (18%) and returning to their jobs (18%). Majority of the migrants were females aged 26-35 (30%). Of those travelling to South Africa in search of livelihood opportunities, their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (48%), Limpopo (18%) and Kwazulu-Natal (8%). Twenty-eight per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 21% from Masvingo and 12% from Harare province.

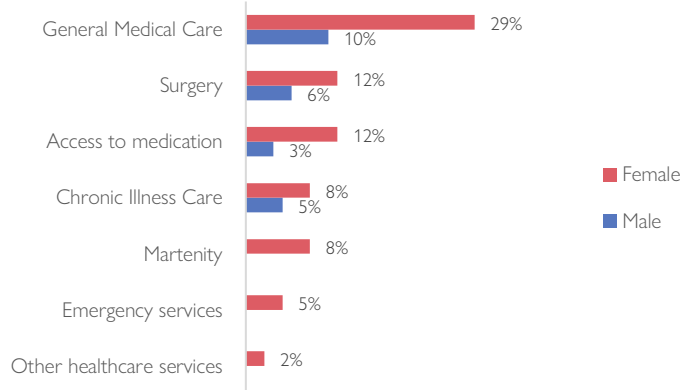
Migrants travelling to Mozambique mentioned family reunification (43%), conducting commercial activities (23%) and attending a local family event (8%) as their main reasons for travelling. Of those travelling for family reunification, 30% were travelling from Mutare, 25% from Chimanimani and 12% from Mutasa.

Of the migrants travelling to conduct commercial activities and whose usual residence is Zimbabwe, 74% were travelling to buy goods whilst 26% were travelling to sell. The preferred destinations for those travelling to buy goods were Limpopo-South Africa (39%), Manica-Mozambique (21%) and Francistown-Botswana (19%). It was discovered that the top three items purchased by the migrants were Clothes (47%), Food (25%) and Fuel (8%).

### WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION



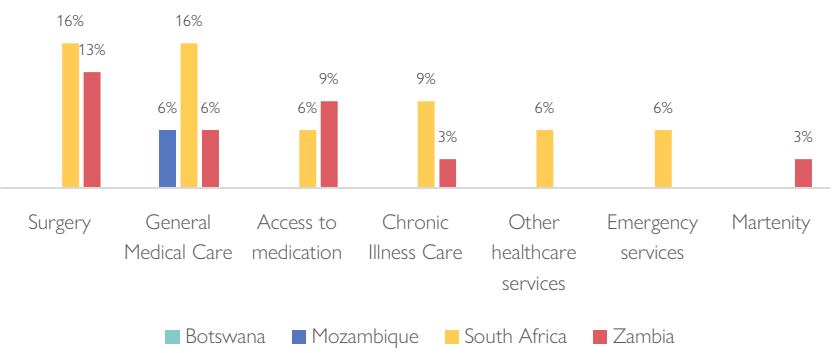
### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH



Of the migrants who stated that they were travelling to access better services in neighbouring countries, 86% were travelling for health services, 8% for better access to markets and 4% were travelling for education services. Thirty-nine per cent of those in search of health services indicated that they were travelling to access general medical care, 18% were travelling for surgery and 15% were travelling for medication. 31% were travelling from Bulawayo, 16% from Karoi and 13% from Hurungwe.

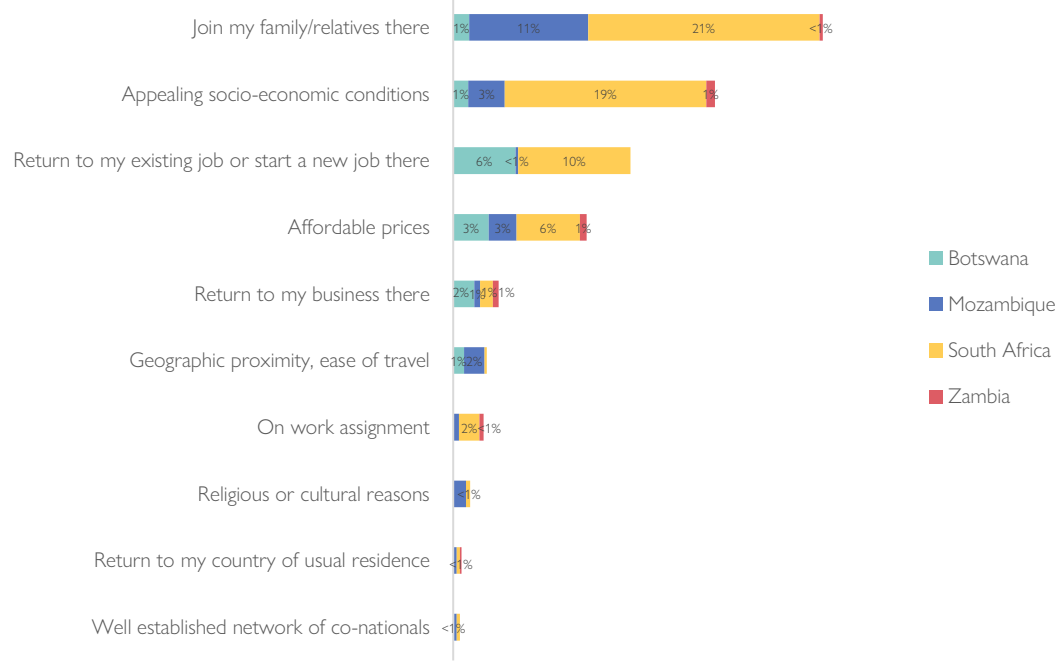
Of those travelling to access health services, 37% reported that they had a chronic illness, of those, 39% had hypertension, 21% had cancer and 18% had diabetes.

### 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, 30% due to appealing socio-economic conditions whilst 17% were returning to their jobs or starting a new job there. The top three sending districts for those travelling to South Africa due to appealing socio-economic conditions were Bulawayo (27%), Harare (11%), and Masvingo (10%). Thirty-one per cent were females aged 26-35.

Of the migrants travelling to Botswana, 38% indicated that they chose the destination because they were returning to their jobs or starting a new one there, 21% chose the destination because of affordable prices there whilst 13% were returning to their business there. Of those returning to their jobs in Botswana, 12% were travelling from Bulawayo, 9% from Zvishavane whilst 7% were from Lupane.

The top three reasons why migrants travelling to Mozambique chose the destination were family reunification (48%), appealing socio-economic conditions (15%) and affordable prices (11%). Of those travelling due to affordable prices, 33% were going to purchase food, 21% shoes whilst 18% were purchasing clothes.

### CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

580 interviewed migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Twenty-seven per cent of those who faced challenges were females aged 26-35. The top three challenges that were faced by the surveyed migrants were roadblocks/delays (59%), mental trauma (21%) and arrest/detention (4%). Ninety-one per cent of those that encountered roadblocks and delays went through the Zimbabwe – South Africa border, of those 59% were inflows. Fifty-eight per cent of those who mentioned that they experienced mental trauma or depression along their journey were inflows from South Africa whilst 38% were outflows. Of those that faced trauma and depression, 61% were aged 26-35, of those, 54% were male. Of the migrants that faced detention, 38% were travelling from Mozambique, 17% from South Africa and 10% from Malawi.

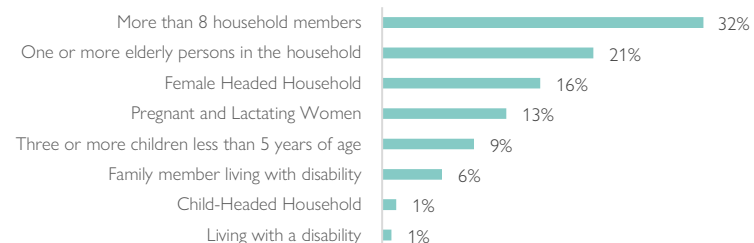
Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Roadblocks and/or delays	11	23	427	6	467
Mental trauma and/or depression	1	3	157	0	161
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	4	15	8	2	29
Boundary crossing and Crossing flooded rivers	0	0	17	0	17
Identity document issues	3	4	9	0	16
Other	2	3	6	3	14
Difficult access to health care services	6	1	3	1	11
Discrimination / Stigmatization	3	1	7	0	11
Theft	0	1	9	1	11
Difficult access to basic services	2	5	2	0	9
Quality of my food has worsened as I can spend less money on food	3	0	5	0	8
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	1	0	7	0	8
Deportation	6	0	1	0	7
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	0	4	2	0	6
Lack of information	1	3	2	0	6
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	0	0	2	0	2
Forced eviction or loss of housing/shelter	0	0	1	0	1
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	0	1	0	1

### VULNERABILITIES

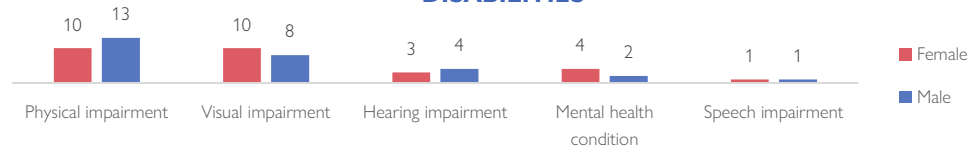


Seventy-seven per cent of the interviewed pregnant and lactating women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor whilst 16% went through the Zimbabwe – Mozambique corridor. Of those travelling to South Africa, their main reasons for travelling were returning to their jobs (31%), to look for livelihood opportunities (23%) and family reunification (20%).

Of the interviewed migrants, 57% mentioned that they stay with more than 8 members in their household. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (57%), Limpopo (12%) and Manica (11%). Thirty-nine per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 8% from Harare whilst 6% were travelling from Chimanimani. Their main reasons for travelling were Family reunification (37%), looking for livelihood opportunities (19%) and to conduct commercial activities (16%).



### DISABILITIES



Of the surveyed migrants who identified as disabled, 34% were aged 36-45. Fifty-three per cent were travelling to South Africa and of those, 74% were travelling to Gauteng, 10% to Limpopo and 6% to Eastern Cape province. Forty-eight per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 10% from Masvingo, and 10% from Harare. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (22%), to conduct commercial activities (21%) and to return to their existing jobs (14%).

Forty per cent of the disabled migrants had physical impairment; of those, 39% went through the South Africa corridor. Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (39%), to access services (22%) and to look for employment (17%). Of those conducting commercial activities, 67% were travelling to buy goods.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

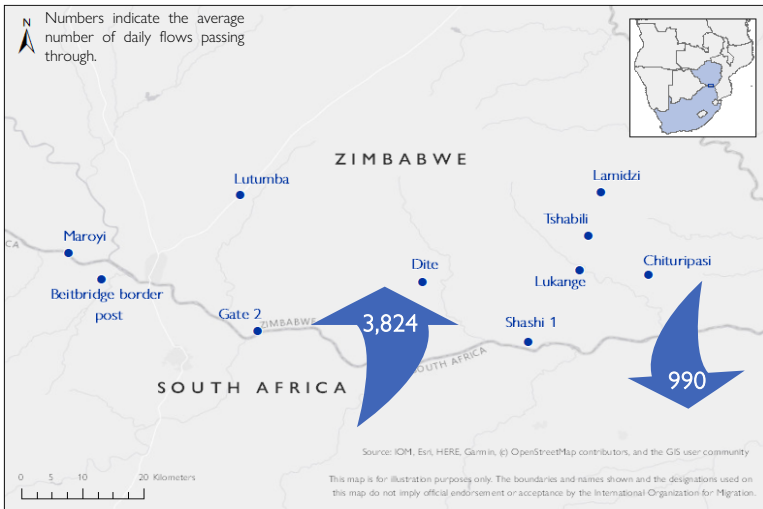
## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | DECEMBER 2023

### KEY FIGURES

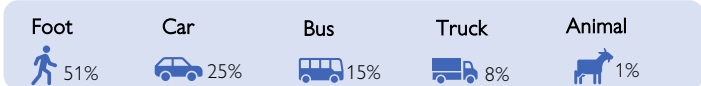


### OVERVIEW

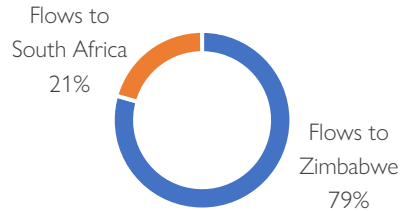
Over the reporting period, a total of 96,287 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 4,814. This represented a 125% increase compared to November during which 2,132 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (79%) and Zimbabwe (20%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (77%), South Africa (20%) and Malawi (2%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 96,287 individuals observed, 51 per cent were females and 49 per cent were males. There were 646 women who were visibly pregnant and 364 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-eight per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 22 per cent were travelling to look for livelihood opportunities. Twelve per cent were travelling to return to their existing jobs in the intended destinations.



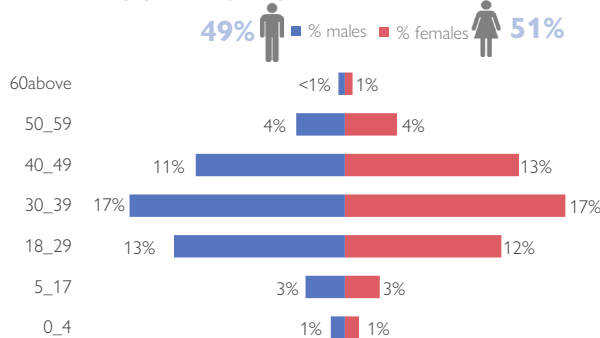
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



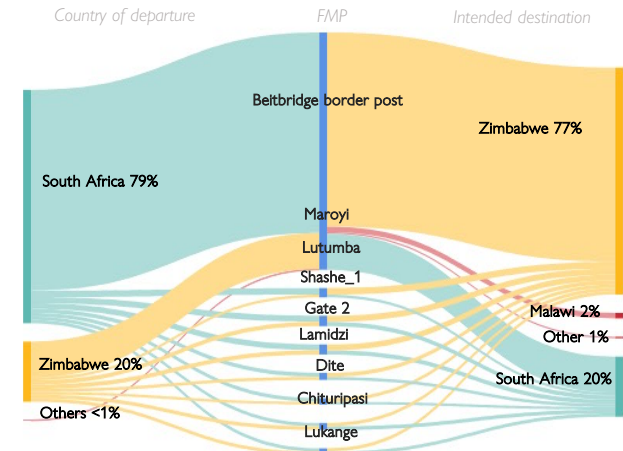
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	62%	75%	25%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	22%	92%	8%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6months)	13%	27%	73%
Seasonal Migration	3%	99%	1%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

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

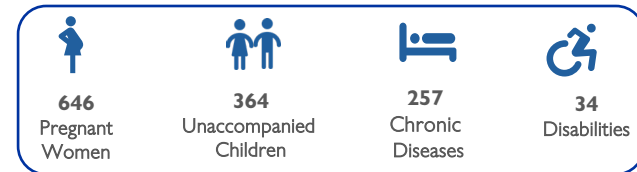
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were visual impairment (41%), physical impairment (28%), hearing impairment (16%), mental health conditions (13%) and speech impairment(3%)

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

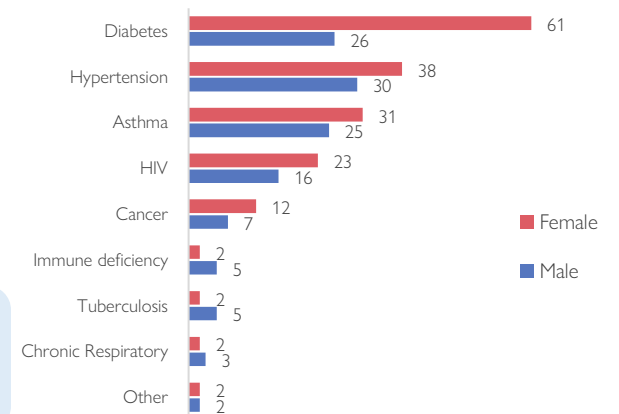


Others include Eswatini, Lesotho and Botswana for countries of departure and Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique for countries of destination.

### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES





# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

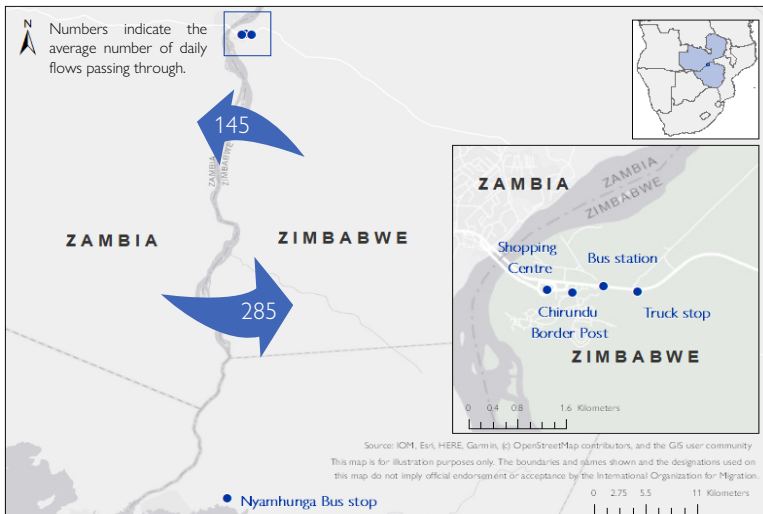
## ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | DECEMBER 2023

### KEY FIGURES

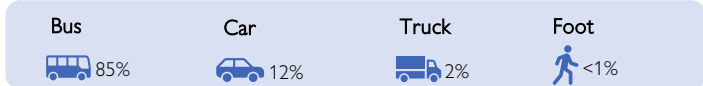


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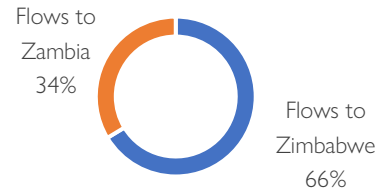
Over the reporting period, a total of 8,588 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 429. This represented a 30 per cent increase compared to November, during which 331 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (54%), Zimbabwe (35%), and the United States of Tanzania (6%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (61%), Zambia (34%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 8,588 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 240 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-eight per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 18 per cent were travelling for family reunification.



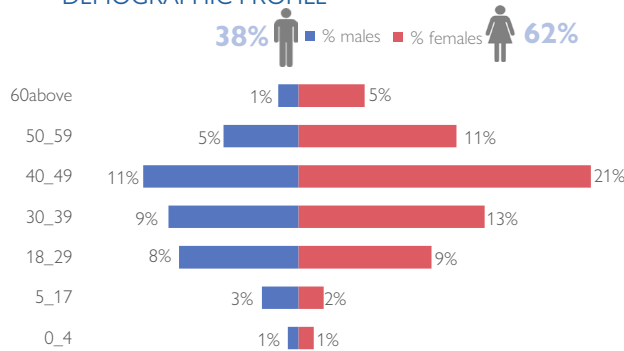
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



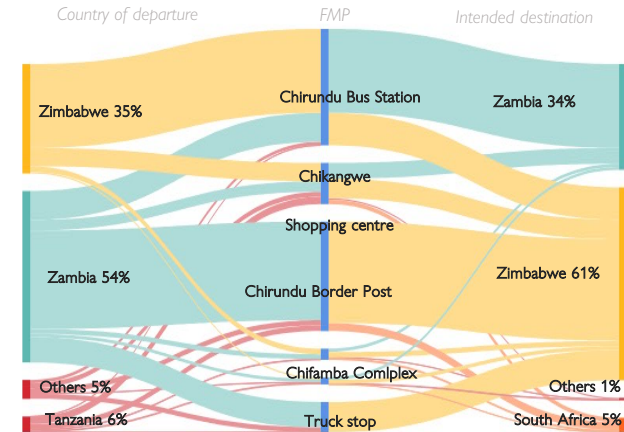
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	54%	62%	38%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	23%	82%	18%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	75%	25%
Seasonal Migration	2%	43%	57%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

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

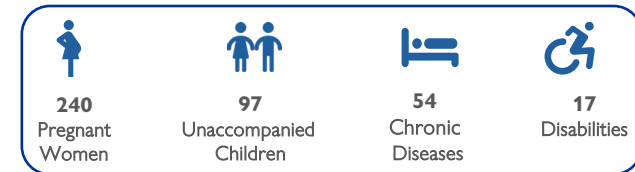
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (59%), visual impairment (24%), hearing impairment (12%) and mental health condition(6%)..

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

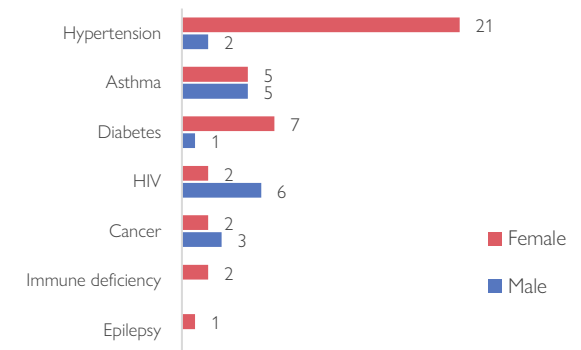


Others include South Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Kenya and Malawi for countries of departure and, the United Republic of Tanzania, Namibia and the Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of destination

### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

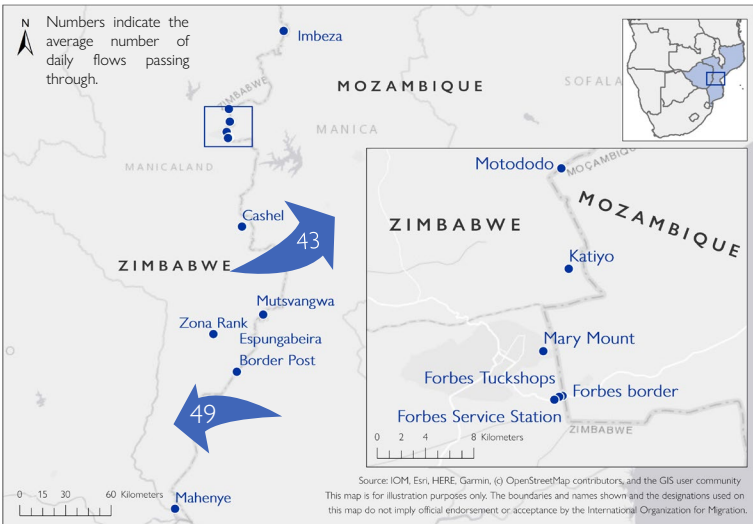
## ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | DECEMBER

### KEY FIGURES

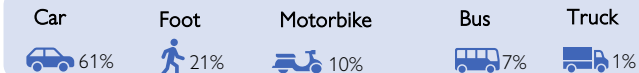


### OVERVIEW

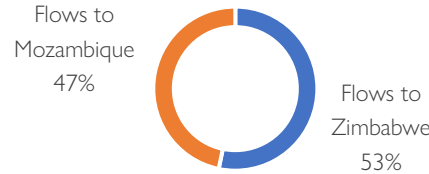
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,825 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 91. This represented a 1 per cent increase compared to November, during which 90 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (56%) and Zimbabwe (44%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (56%), and Mozambique (44%) were the main countries of the intended destination for individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,825 individuals observed, 52 per cent were females and 48 per cent were males. There were 26 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed. Forty-two per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 22 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



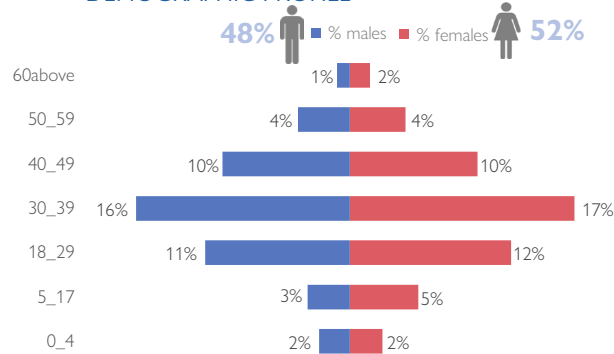
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



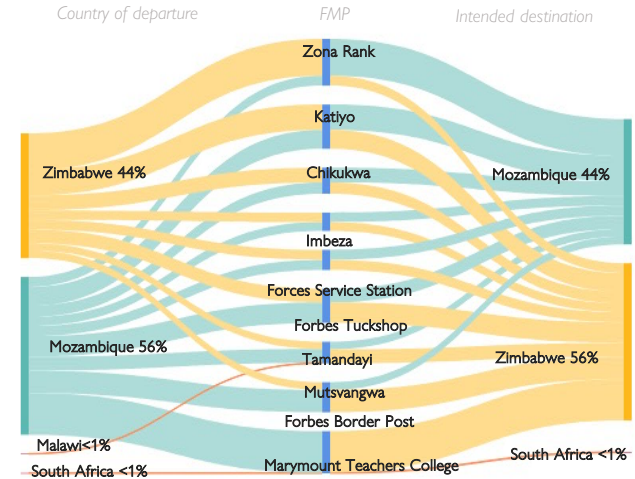
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	80%	59%	41%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	17%	50%	50%
Seasonal Migration	2%	33%	67%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	1%	33%	67%

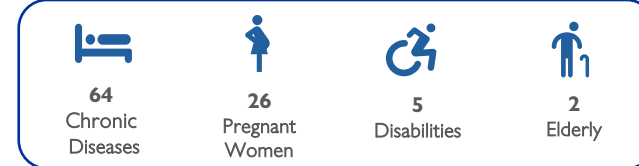
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (80%) and mental health conditions (20%).

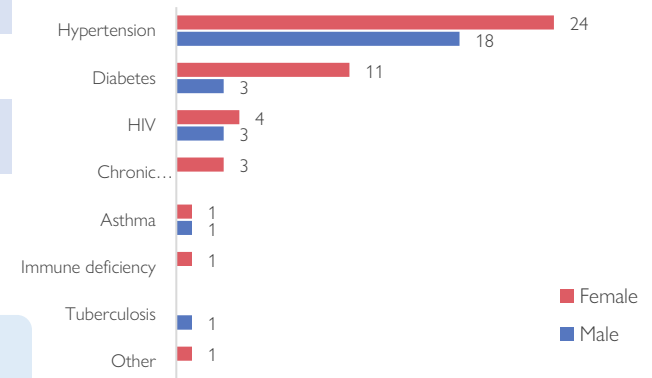
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

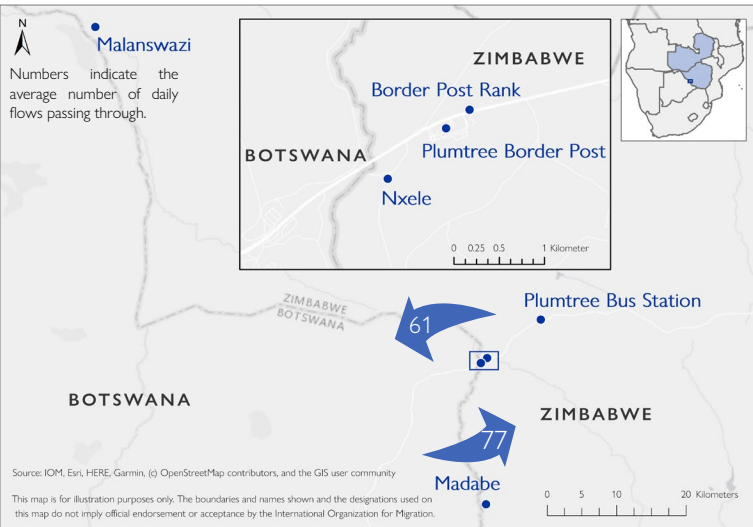
## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | DECEMBER 2023

### KEY FIGURES

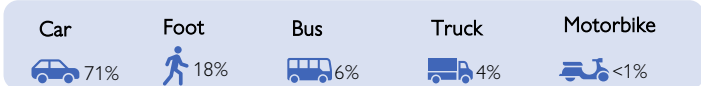


### OVERVIEW

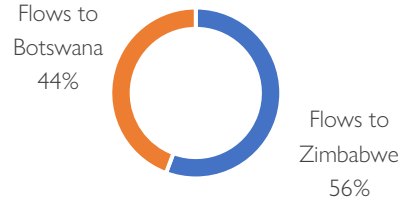
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,772 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 139. This represented a 22 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to November during which 114 individual movements were observed daily. Zimbabwe (44%), South Africa (32%) and Botswana (23%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (56%), Botswana (33%) and South Africa (12%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,772 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 14 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed. Of the surveyed migrants, 42 per cent were travelling for family reunification while 22 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



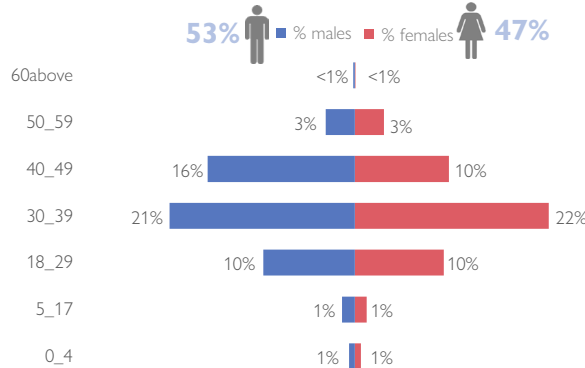
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



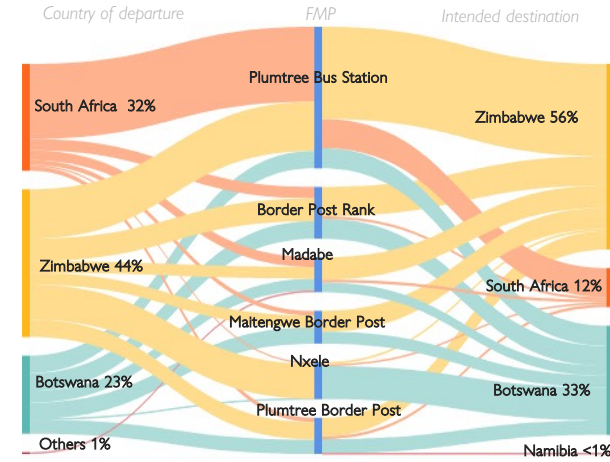
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	57%	48%	52%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	30%	55%	45%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	6%	94%
Seasonal Migration	6%	66%	34%
Forced Conflict	<1%	17%	83%
Forced Disaster	<1%	50%	50%

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

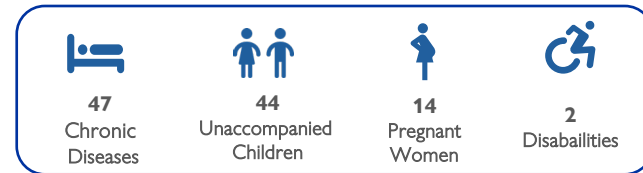
Two female disclosed their disabilities and one was suffering from visual impairment and the other from speech impairment.

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

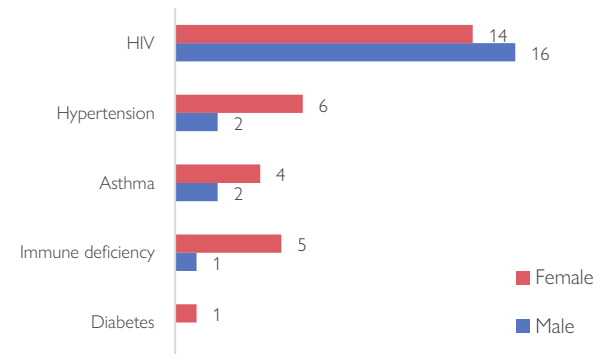


Others include Namibia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Malawi for countries of departure.

### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



### CONCLUSION

December saw an 87% increase in movements compared to the previous month. This was mainly due to the closing of schools for the December holiday and the festive season. Seventy-seven per cent of the recorded movements were inflows comprising mostly Zimbabweans residing in neighbouring countries who travelled back home for the Christmas holiday to be with family and friends. 92% of the incoming migrants travelled from South Africa, 6% from Zambia and 1% from Mozambique. During the reporting period, the highest receiving districts were Harare (26%), Bulawayo (20%) and Beitbridge (11%).

At the Chirundu Border post, an increase in movements during the first week of December was noticed. Migrants travelling from Zambia comprised of students returning home for the holidays and truck drivers who were travelling from as far as the DRC. An increase in traffic and congestion was also observed between the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 22<sup>nd</sup> of December.

Zimbabwe continues to report cases of cholera which have increased by the rainy season. Since the onset of the outbreak and as of 31 December 2023, a total of 14,517 cholera cases, 67 confirmed deaths and 253 suspected deaths had been reported from 55 districts. The most affected districts were Chitungwiza, Chiredzi, Harare, Mutare and Buhera. First reported in October 2023, Zambia faces a cholera outbreak which has seen a dramatic increase in transmission since mid-December. With recent outbreaks in neighbouring countries, the cross-border linkages to neighbouring countries highlight the interconnectedness of the regions, posing further challenges to containment efforts.

IOM continues to strengthen the country's ability to detect potential disease outbreaks early through community event-based surveillance at ports of entry and within communities. IOM together with the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MOHCC) conducted training in Bulawayo, Masvingo and Beitbridge, for Community Health Workers who are collecting data on the occurrence of unexpected or unusual cases of disease or deaths for immediate verification and investigation at the nearest health facilities.

- 1) <https://www.chronicle.co.zw/zimbabwe-authorities-gear-up-for-festive-season-traffic/>
- 2) <https://www.chronicle.co.zw/trucks-pile-up-on-zimbabwe-side-of-beitbridge-border-as-south-africa-runs-out-of-parking-space/>
- 3) <https://www.herald.co.zw/139-new-cholera-cases-reported-countrywide/>

### METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility and migrant profiles. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows occur and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). The tools collect data at FMPs through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves.

The FM tools gather data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities, challenges, reasons and means of transport of travellers. At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Enumerators collect data via a mobile data collection form to ensure data integrity and quality. This report is an overview of the data collected from 1 to 31 December 2023.

### LIMITATIONS

Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the border area, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and self-reporting. Therefore, the findings should be understood as mainly indicative.

Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report. On some occasions demographic percentages are slightly below or above 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations, as it also occurs when breaking down the relative flows of different nationalities through a border crossing.

*The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.*

*The maps displayed in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.*

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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