

OVERVIEW

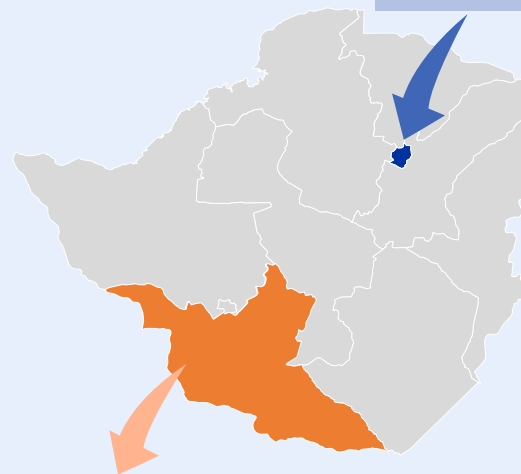
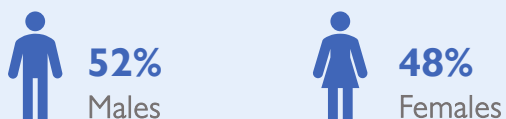
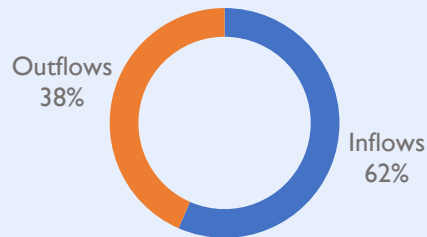
During the reporting period a total of 54,960 movements were recorded and 3,379 migrants were interviewed across 38 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 12% compared to the previous month. Sixty-two per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 38% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (40%), Harare (14%) and Chiredzi (9%), whilst the top three receiving districts were Harare (32%), Beitbridge (14%) and Bulawayo (11%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (45%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (32%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 42,754 (78%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 7,454 (14%) movements. Fifty-two per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 24% were long term movements whilst 19% were for family reunification. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 23% travelled to Harare, 20% to Beitbridge and 12% were headed to Bulawayo.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 55% short-term movements, 22% long-term movements and 22% family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling from Zambia, 64% were travelling to Harare, 12% to Hurungwe and 9% to Bulawayo.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo, South Africa (64%), and Gauteng, South Africa (22%) as their intended destination. Those travelling to Botswana indicated Central (4%) as their intended destination. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 46% were travelling from Lusaka (Zambia), 21% from Gauteng (South Africa), and 10% from Eastern Cape (South Africa).

HIGHLIGHTS



32% of incoming migrants were headed to Harare

45% of outgoing migrants had departed Matabeleland South



26% of movements were for family reunification, **22%** were conducting commercial activities whilst **13%** were looking for livelihood opportunities



66% were in possession of an identification document



728
Pregnant Women



267
Unaccompanied Children



327
Persons with chronic illness



64
Persons with a disability

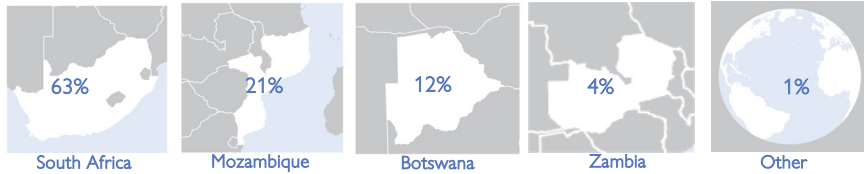
FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | FEBRUARY 2024

JOURNEY PROFILES



INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

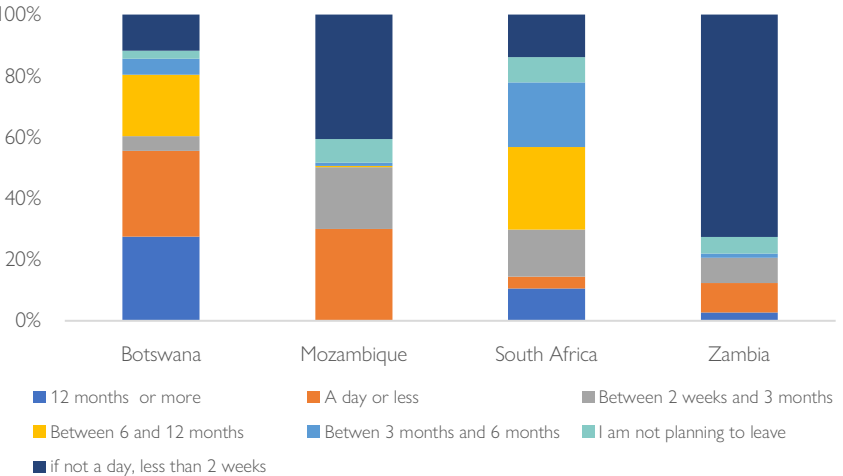


Sixty-three per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Forty-eight per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were aged 26 – 35. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 26% were returning to their places of employment, 24% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 17% were looking for jobs.

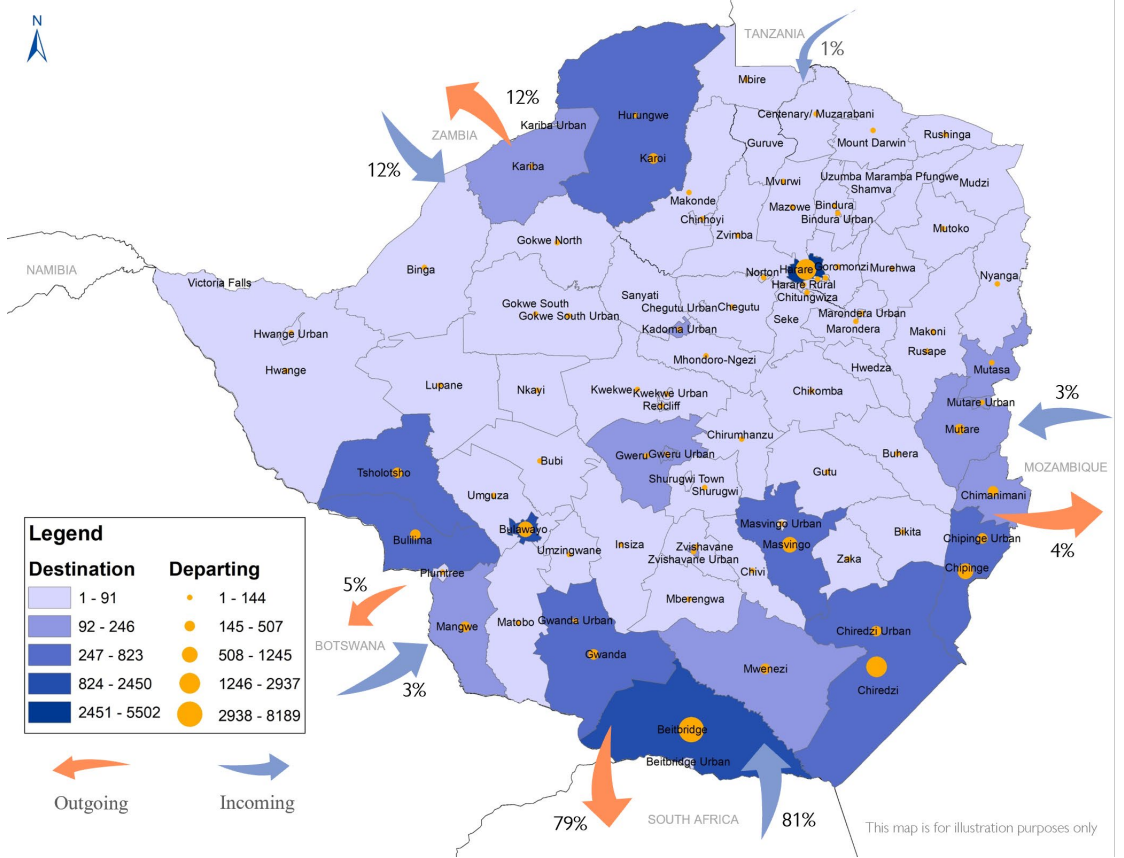
Twenty-one per cent of the interviewed migrants indicated they were travelling to Mozambique. Thirty per cent stated that were conducting commercial activities, 28% were travelling for family reunification whilst 10% were in search of livelihood opportunities. Thirty-seven per cent of migrants travelling to Mozambique were aged 26-35, of those, 52% were female.

Of the surveyed migrants, twelve per cent mentioned Botswana as their next intended destination. Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (33%), looking for employment (25%) and looking for livelihood opportunities (16%). Forty-two per cent of those travelling to Botswana were males aged 26-35, of those 69% were male.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



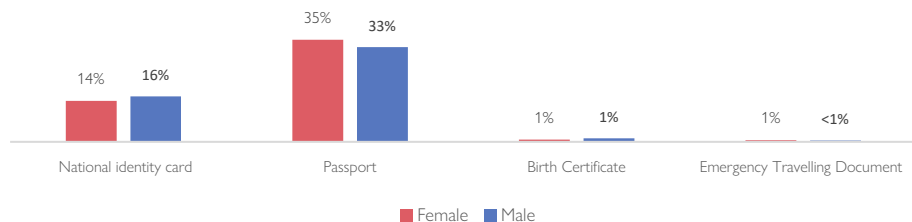
MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



Beitbridge (40%), Harare (14%), Chiredzi (9%), and Masvingo (6%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (33%), Beitbridge (13%), Bulawayo (11%) and Chiredzi (5%) received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 61% were short-term local movements, 32% were for family reunification and 5% were long-term economic movements. Fifty-five per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 29% were long-term economic movements and 12% were for family reunification.

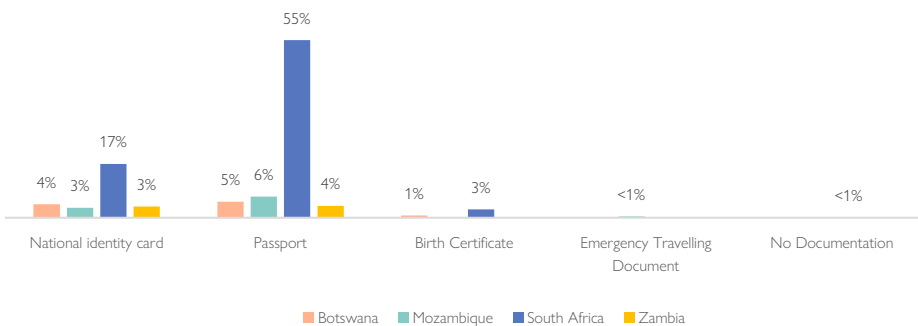
Twenty-four per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 6 months and 12 months whilst 19% were planning to stay for 3 - 6 months. Forty-one per cent of migrants travelling from South Africa intended to stay in Zimbabwe for a period of between 2 weeks and 3 months, 29% stated less than 2 weeks whilst 8% were planning to stay for more than 12 months.

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT



Of the migrants interviewed, 66% had some form of identification document with them. However, 33% reported not having any identification documents on hand. An analysis of the data revealed that female migrants were more likely to possess documentation, with 34% of migrants with documents being female. On the other hand, male migrants were more likely to travel without identification documents, with 17% of male migrants reporting not having any form of identification.

TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION

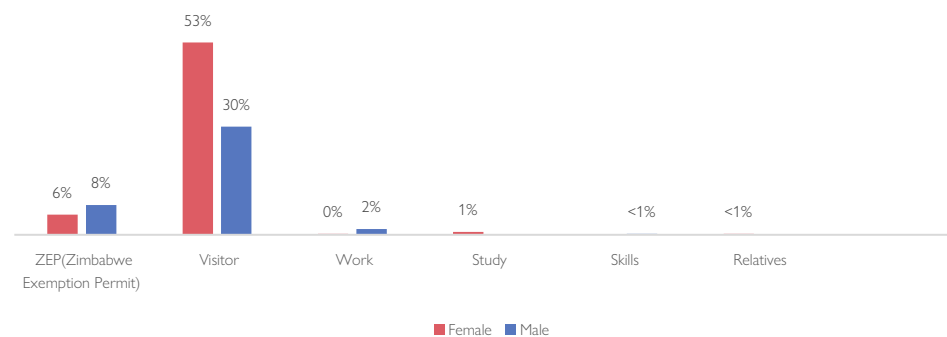


Migrants travelling to South Africa were more likely to travel with travel documents and other identification documents. Of the 962 migrants travelling from Zimbabwe to South Africa, 713 had a passport. 84 migrants surveyed travelling from Zimbabwe to Mozambique had passports on hand. However, of those who had no form of identification (648) 43% were observed travelling to South Africa. 35% of migrants travelling to Mozambique did not have any form of travelling document with them.

Migrants between the ages of 26-35 were more likely to travel with identification documents to neighbouring countries. 43% of those aged between 26 and 35 had some of travel documents in hand.

VISA TYPE

Migrants with Visa Types for South Africa



382 migrants stated they held visas for their intended destination country, of which the majority held visas for South Africa (375). Of those who had visas for South Africa, 83% had visitor visas, 14% were Zimbabwe Exemption Permit Holders (ZEP), 2% stated they had work permits and 1% had study visas.

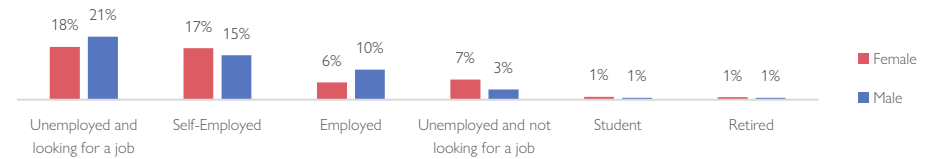
From the survey, Gauteng Province was the intended destination for most of the visa holders. This included 74% of visitor visa holders, 48% of ZEP holders, 50% of work visas and the majority of study visa holders.

Of the migrants who stated they had visitor visas and were travelling to Zimbabwe from South Africa, 35% were headed to Masvingo province, 27% to Matabeleland South and 15% to Bulawayo. 58% of visitor visa holders were planning to stay for a period of between 2 weeks and 3 months.

Of the migrants who indicated they held work visas for South Africa, most were employed in financial services, agriculture and forestry, engineering and construction and transport and logistics. sector. 60% of Zambian work visa holders from Zimbabwe were employed in human health and social work activities and 40% in education.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

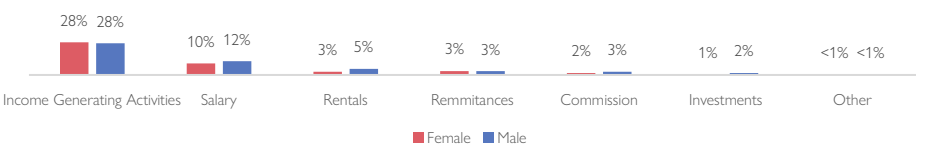


Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 39% were unemployed and were looking for employment, 32% were self-employed, and 16% indicated that they were employed. Fifty-nine per cent of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed and looking for employment were aged 26-35. Their intended destinations were Gauteng (39%), Manica (15%) and Limpopo (14%). It was discovered that 76% had completed secondary education, 9% had completed primary education and 7% were tertiary educated.

182 migrants indicated that they were unemployed and not looking for employment, of those, 25% were females aged 26-35. They indicated that they were travelling from Bulawayo (9%), Harare (8%) and Chipinge (8%). Twenty-three per cent pointed out that they were travelling to Manica, 22% to Gauteng whilst 20% went to Limpopo. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (41%), conducting commercial activities (18%) and access to services (12%). From the analysis 60% survive on income generating activities, 16% on remittances and 6% on rentals.

SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

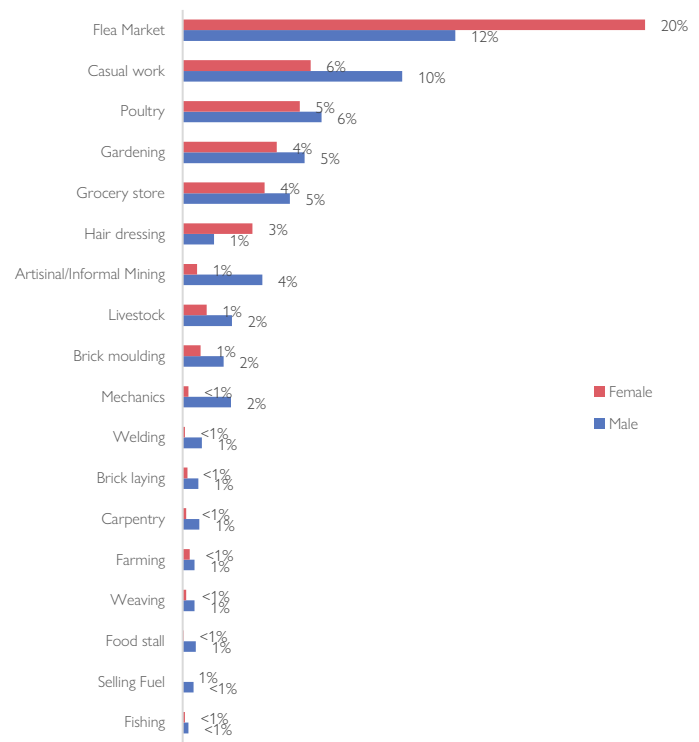


Twenty-two per cent of the surveyed migrants reported salary as their main source of income. 54% indicated that they are employed in Zimbabwe and of those, 29% were males 36-45. It was discovered that the top three sectors where they are employed are Transport and storage (23%), Domestic work (12%), and Agriculture (10%). Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (23%), travelling on work assignment (20%) and returning to work (13%).

149 migrants mentioned remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo made up the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (30%) followed by Beitbridge (9%) and Chimanimani (9%). Seventy-two per cent mentioned that they receive their remittances through money transfer agencies, 12% through bus/truck drivers and 9% through friends/relatives. Eighty per cent stated that they receive remittances every month, and of those, 51% mentioned that they usually less than \$100 USD whilst 48% mentioned that they receive between \$100 and \$500 USD. Thirty-four per cent of those that survive on remittances stated that they use the remittances for food, 33% for household needs and 18% for health/medication.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe



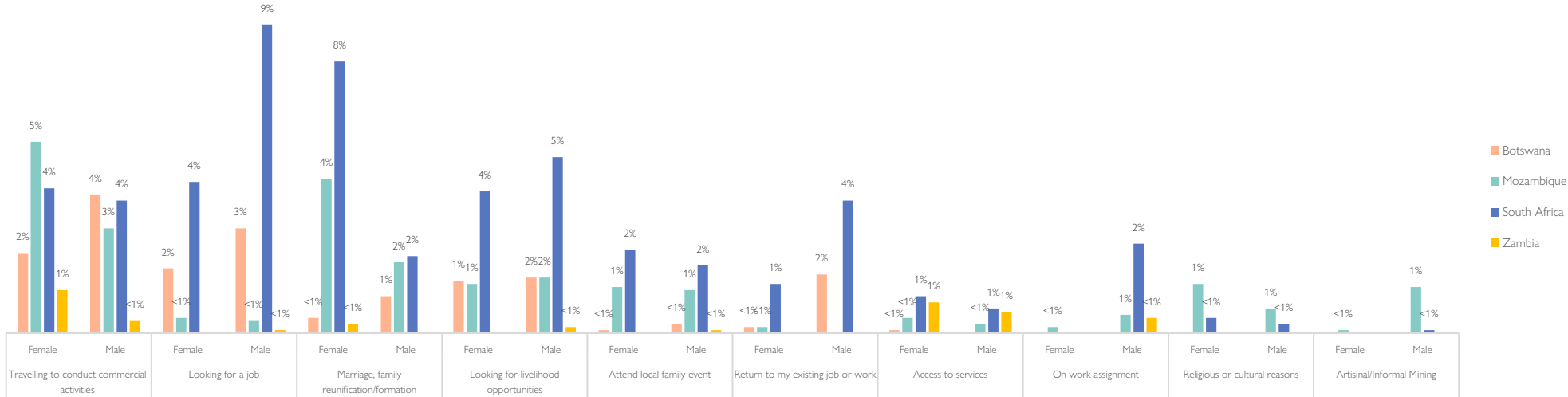
Fifty-six per cent of the surveyed migrants mentioned income-generating activities as their main source of income. Of those, 10% reside in Bulawayo, 8% in Chimanimani and 6% in Harare. Majority of those who indicated Income-generating activities as a source of income were males aged 26-35 (26%). Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (35%), family reunification (20%), and to look for employment (11%).

Operating a flea market was the most mentioned income-generating activity for migrants (32%) whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe. Sixty-three per cent of those operating a flea market were females. It was discovered that ten per cent of those that operate flea markets reside in Bulawayo, 10% in Harare and 7% in Chimanimani. Migrants opted to travel to Manica (Mozambique) (39%), Limpopo (South Africa) (19%) and Francistown (12%), to conduct their commercial activities (58%). The top three items that were purchased by migrants travelling for commercial activities were clothes (52%), food (22%) and shoes (8%).

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

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons for Movement

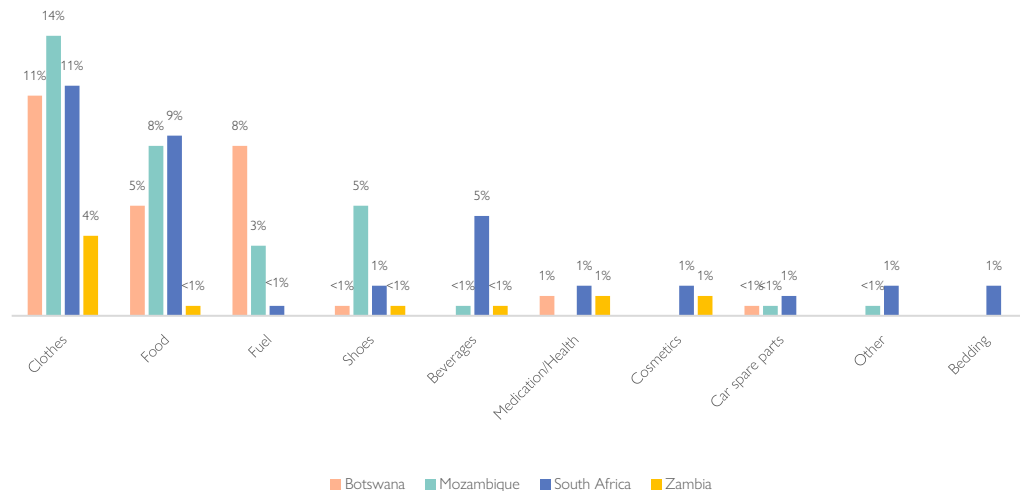


Twenty-three per cent of migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 18% were looking for employment whilst 18% were travelling for family reunification.

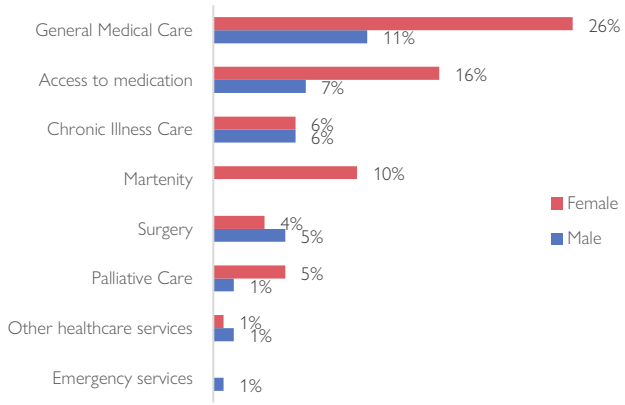
Of the migrants travelling to conduct commercial activities and whose usual residence is Zimbabwe, 69% were travelling to buy goods whilst 31% were travelling to sell. The preferred destinations for those travelling to buy goods were Manica-Mozambique (32%), Limpopo-South Africa (22%), and Francistown-Botswana (16%). Sixteen per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 9% from Harare and 6% from Beitbridge. It was discovered that the top three items purchased by the migrants were Clothes (40%), Food (23%) and Fuel (12%).

Of the migrants who travelled in search of employment, 43% were males aged 26-35. It was discovered that 80% were unemployed, 17% were self-employed whilst 3% were employed in their country of usual residence (Zimbabwe). Thirty per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 22% from Beitbridge and 6% from Mangwe. When asked about their intended destination provinces, 43% indicated that they were travelling to Gauteng, 20% to Limpopo and 7% to Gaborone. Of those that went to South Africa in search of employment, 85% mentioned secondary education as their highest level of completed education, 7% mentioned tertiary education whilst 5% mentioned primary education.

WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION



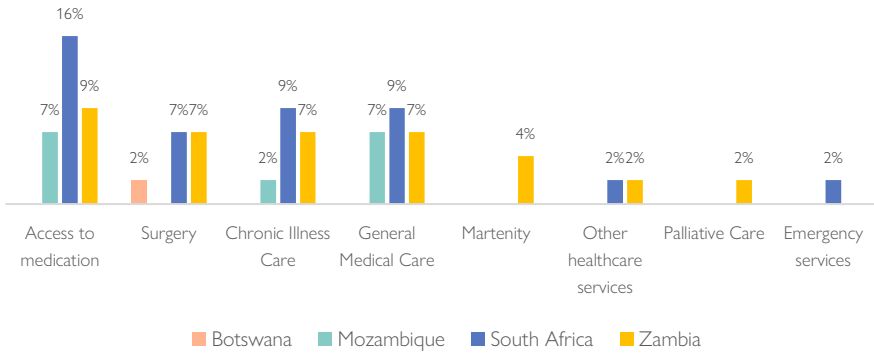
MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH



Of the migrants who stated that they were travelling to access better services in neighbouring countries, 90% were travelling for health services, 7% for education services and 2% for better access to markets. Thirty-seven per cent of those in search of health services indicated that they were travelling to access general medical care, 23% were travelling for medication whilst 12% were travelling for chronic illness care. From the analysis, 28% were travelling from Hurungwe, 26% from Bulawayo and 7% from Chipinge. Their intended destinations were Lusaka –Zambia (40%), Gauteng –South Africa (28%) and Manica-Mozambique (16%).

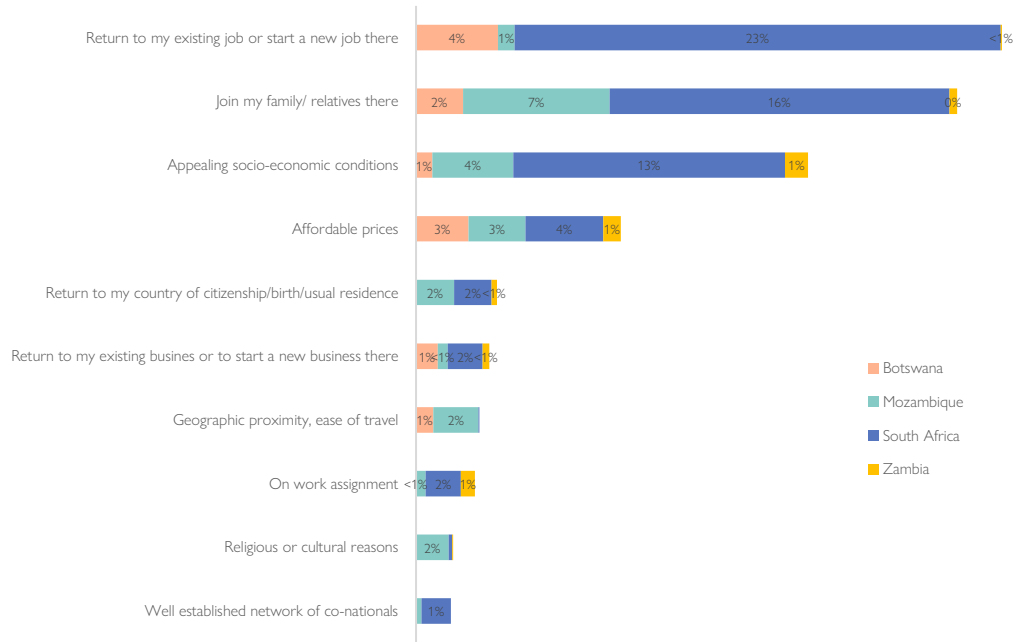
Of those travelling to access health services, 29% reported that they had a chronic illness, of those, 27% had diabetes, 22% had cancer and 19% had hypertension.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons



Twenty-seven per cent of those travelling to South Africa chose the destination because they were returning to their jobs or starting a new job there, 26% because they were joining their relatives there and 21% due to appealing socio-economic conditions. Of those returning to their jobs in South Africa, 25% were travelling from Bulawayo, 12% from Beitbridge whilst 7% were from Masvingo.

Of the migrants travelling to Botswana, 34% indicated that they chose the destination because they were returning to their jobs or starting a new one there, 22% chose the destination because of affordable prices there whilst 20% were joining their family there. The top three sending districts for those travelling to Botswana due to affordable prices were Mangwe (31%), Bulawayo (29%), and Bulilima (17%). Twenty-three per cent were males aged 18-25. Fifty-one per cent were going to purchase clothes, 25% food whilst 23% were buying fuel.

The top three reasons why migrants travelling to Mozambique chose the destination were family reunification (33%), appealing socio-economic conditions (18%) and affordable prices (13%). Of those joining family in Mozambique, 35% were travelling from Chimanimani, 18% from Chipinge and 17% from Mutare.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

609 interviewed migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Twenty-eight 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 (73%), mental trauma/depression (9%) and arrest/detention (3%).

Ninety-one per cent of those that encountered roadblocks and delays went through the Zimbabwe – South Africa border, of those 69% were inflows.

Eighty-two per cent of those who mentioned that they experienced mental trauma or depression along their journey were inflows whilst 18% were outflows. Of the incoming migrants who had faced trauma, 70% were travelling from South Africa, 12% from Mozambique and 2% from Zambia. Fifty-four per cent were aged 26-35, of those, 68% were female.

Of those facing arrest and/detention, 74% came through the Mozambique border, 17% through the South African border and 4% through the Zambian border.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Roadblocks and/or delays	13	30	460	2	505
Mental trauma and/or depression (including homesickness or distress)	1	7	54	1	63
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	1	17	4	1	23
Lack of information	1	14	2	0	17
Theft or Bribing	1	0	12	2	15
Discrimination / Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	9	0	5	0	14
Other	5	0	2	5	12
Difficult access to basic services	3	3	2	0	8
Deportation	0	0	7	1	8
Difficult access to health care services	2	2	2	0	6
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	2	0	4	0	6
Crossing flowing river			6		6
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	0	4	1	0	5
Identity document issues	2	1	1	0	4
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	1	0	1	0	2
Forced to perform work against my own will	1	0	0	0	1
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	0	0	1	0	1

VULNERABILITIES



728
Pregnant Women



267
Unaccompanied Children



327
Persons with chronic illness



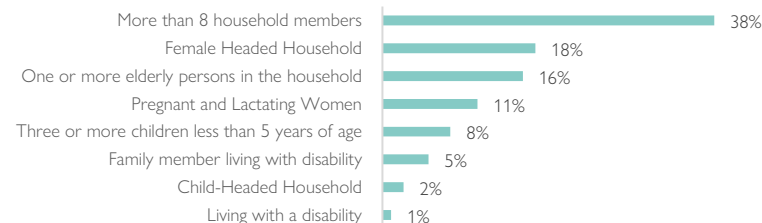
190
Elderly in need of care



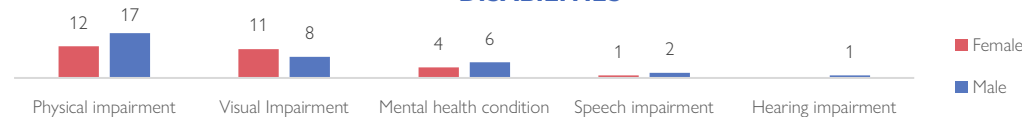
64
Persons with a disability

Sixty-seven per cent of the interviewed pregnant and lactating women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor whilst 26% went through the Zimbabwe – Mozambique corridor. Of those travelling to South Africa, their main reasons for travelling were to return to their jobs (35%), to return to their families (23%) and to look for livelihood opportunities (21%).

Of the interviewed migrants, 38% mentioned that they were from a household with more than 8 members. Of those, 24% were travelling from Bulawayo, 9% from Harare whilst 5% were travelling from Chimanimani. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (50%), Limpopo (17%) and Manica (16%). Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (32%), travelling to conduct commercial activities (27%) and looking for livelihood opportunities (18%).



DISABILITIES



Of the surveyed migrants who identified as disabled, 25% were aged 36-45. Sixty-eight per cent were travelling to South Africa and of those, 58% were travelling to Gauteng, 19% to Free State and 19% to Limpopo province. Twenty-three per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 21% from Harare, and 10% from Beitbridge. Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (32%), to return to their existing jobs (18%) and to access services such as water, health and basic education (16%).

Forty-six per cent of the disabled migrants had physical impairment; of those, 62% went through the Zambian corridor whilst 38% went through the South African corridor. Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (34%), access to services (24%) whilst ten per cent were attending a local event. Of those travelling to access services, 43% were travelling for general medical care.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | FEBRUARY 2024

KEY FIGURES

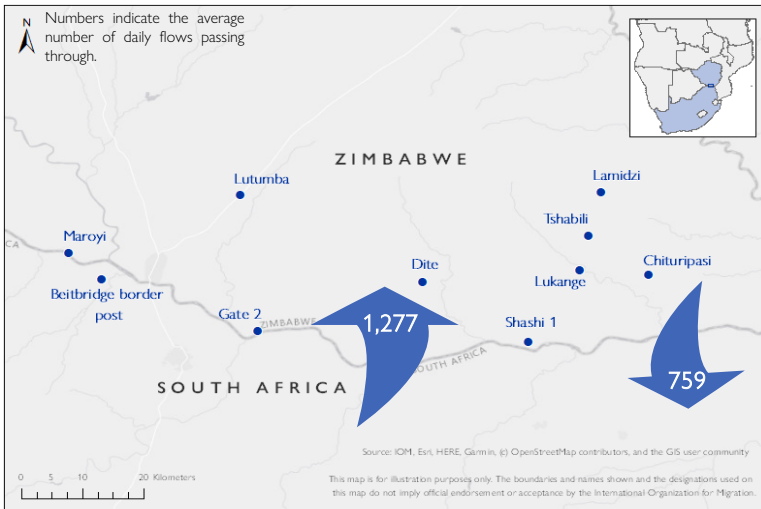
42,754
Movements Observed

1,885
Surveys Conducted

16
Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

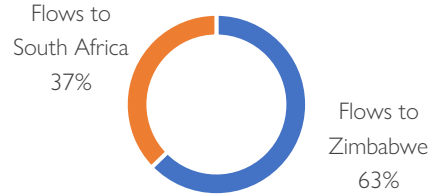
Over the reporting period, a total of 42,754 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 2,036. This represented a 10% decrease compared to January during which 2,253 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (3%) and Zimbabwe (37%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (61%), and South Africa (37%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 42,754 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 492 women who were visibly pregnant and 195 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Twenty-eight per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 16 per cent were travelling to return to their existing jobs or work



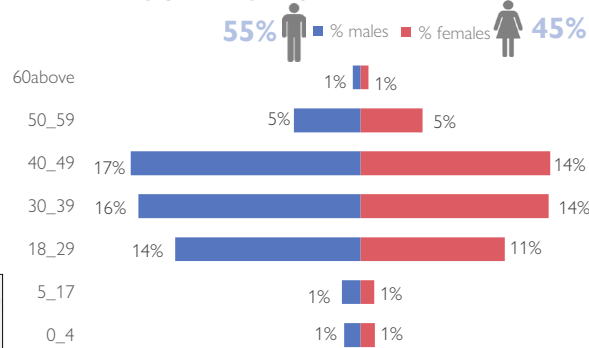
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot 42% **Car** 34% **Truck** 13% **Bus** 10% **Animal** 1%

FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



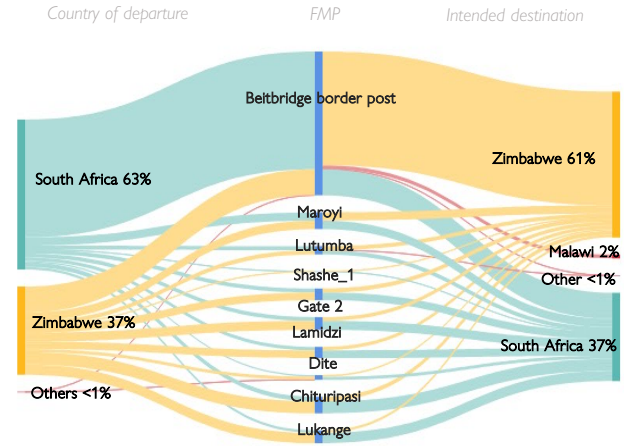
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	52%	60%	40%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6months)	24%	9%	91%
Family Reunification (>6 months))	19%	93%	7%
Seasonal Migration	4%	40%	60%
Forced Conflict	<1%	50%	50%

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

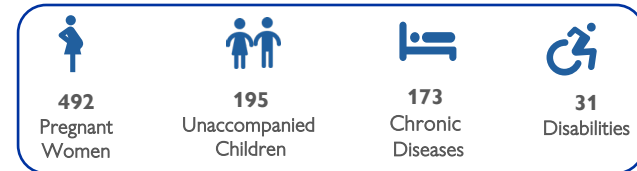
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were visual impairment (35%), physical impairment (35%), mental health conditions (23%), and speech impairment(6%)

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

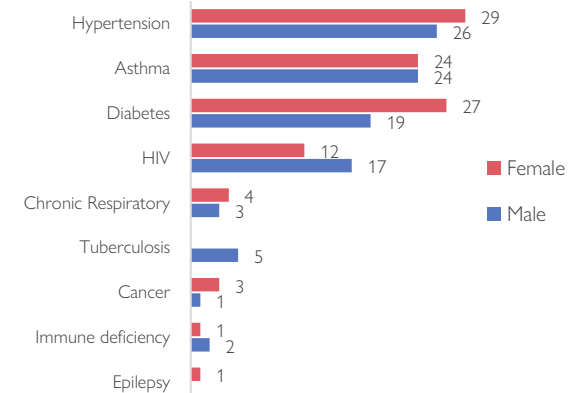


Others include Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Botswana for countries of departure and Zambia and Mozambique for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

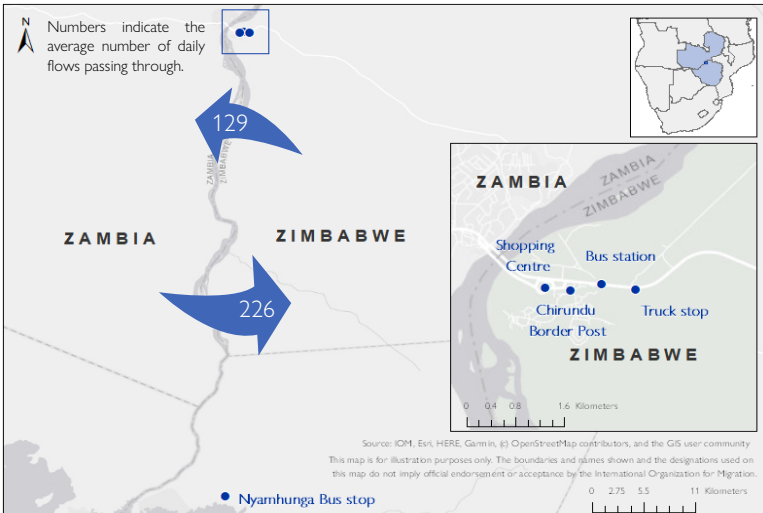
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | FEBRUARY 2024

KEY FIGURES



OVERVIEW

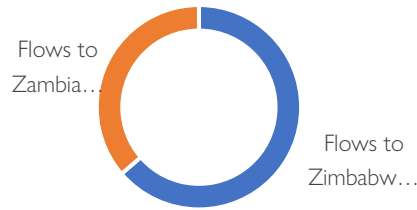
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,454 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 355. This represented a 2 per cent decrease compared to January, during which 363 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (54%), Zimbabwe (35%), Malawi (4%) and South Africa(4%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (59%), Zambia (34%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,454 individuals observed, 39 per cent were males and 61 per cent were females. There were 204 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Forty-two per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 12 per cent were travelling for family reunification.



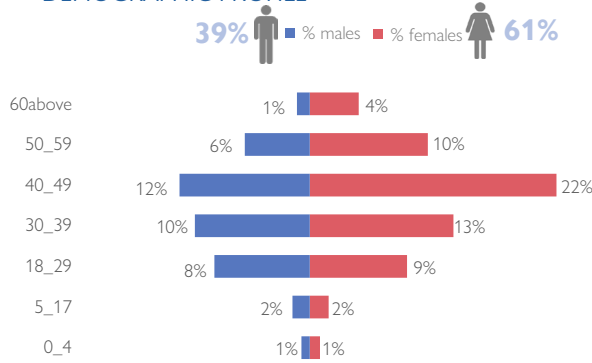
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



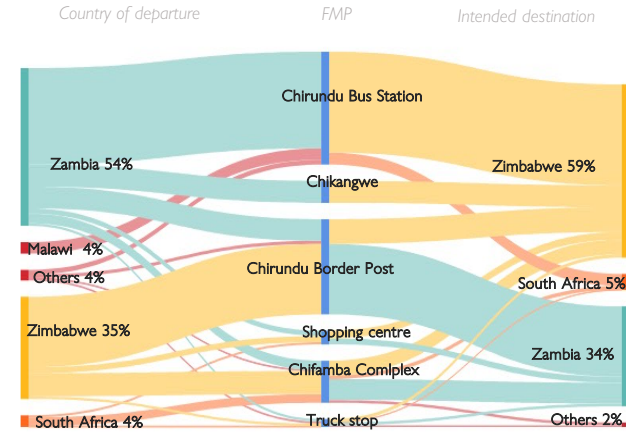
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	55%	57%	43%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	22%	78%	22%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	22%	81%	19%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	<1%	100%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

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

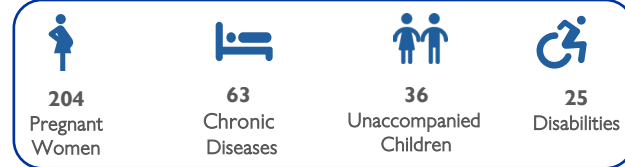
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (72%), visual impairment (20%), hearing impairment (4%) and Cognitive (4%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

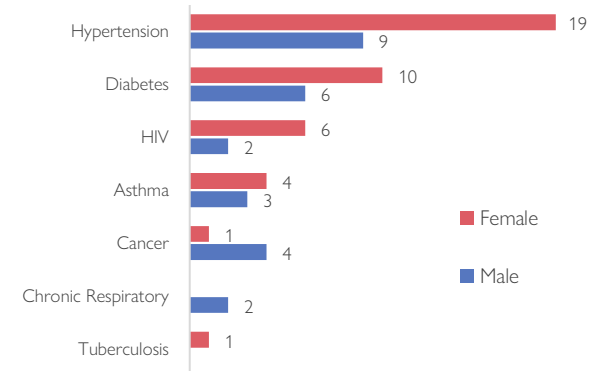


Others include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda for countries of departure and, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of destination

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

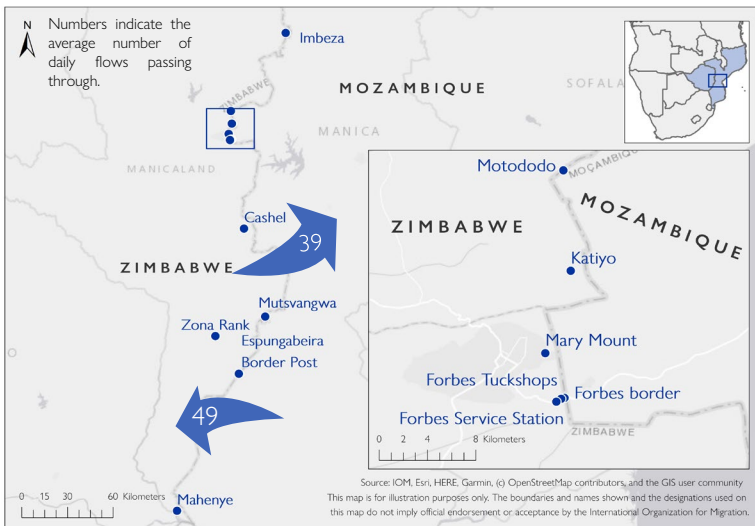
ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | FEBRUARY 2024

KEY FIGURES

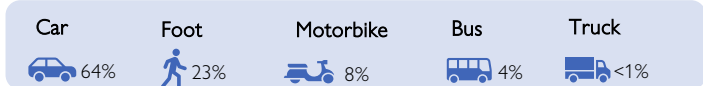


OVERVIEW

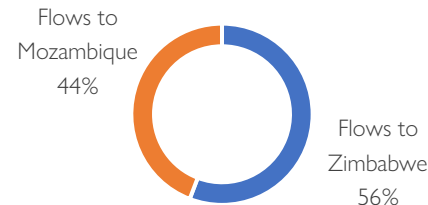
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,853 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 88. This represented an 8 per cent decrease compared to January, during which 96 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (55%) and Zimbabwe (45%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (54%), and Mozambique (45%) were the main countries of the intended destination for individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,853 individuals observed, 55 per cent were females and 46 per cent were males. There were 19 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed. Twenty-seven per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 25 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



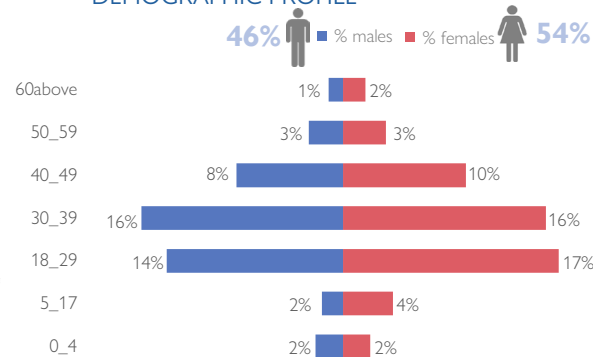
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



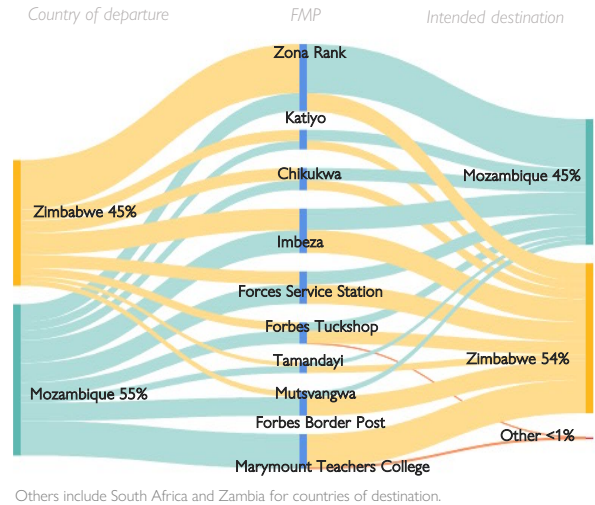
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	82%	56%	44%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	17%	64%	36%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	1%	78%	22%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

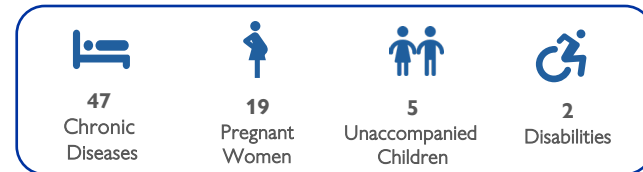
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

The disability cited by the 2 disabled migrants was physical impairment and 1 was a female and the other a male.

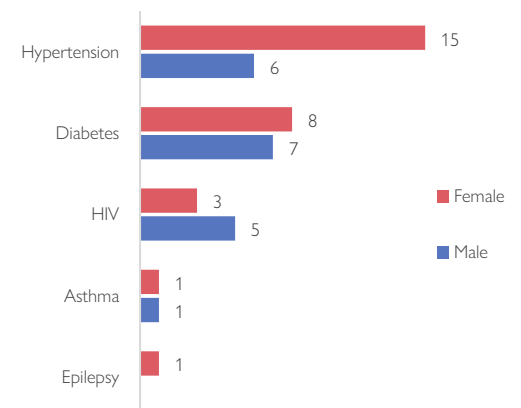
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

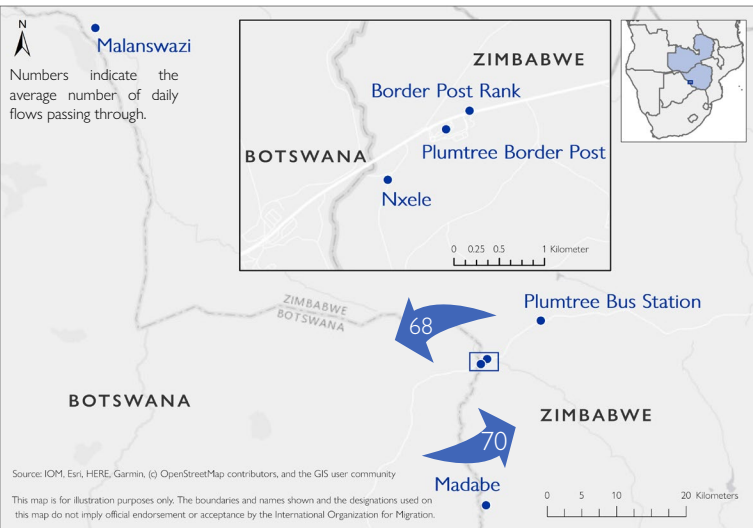
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | FEBRUARY 2024

KEY FIGURES

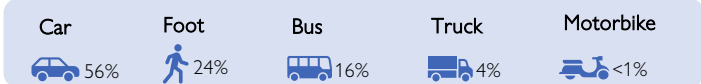


OVERVIEW

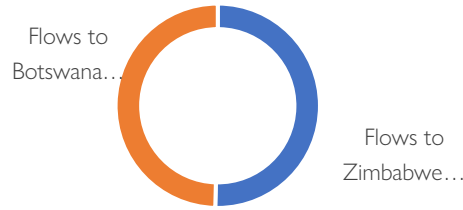
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,899 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 138. This represented a 13 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to January during which 122 individual movements were observed daily. Zimbabwe (49%), Botswana (30%) and South Africa (20%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (51%), Botswana (39%) and South Africa (10%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,899 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 13 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 5per cent of the individuals observed. Of the surveyed migrants, 25 per cent were travelling for family reunification while 24 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



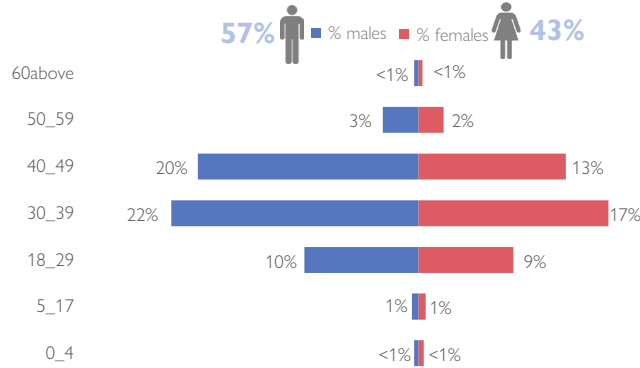
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



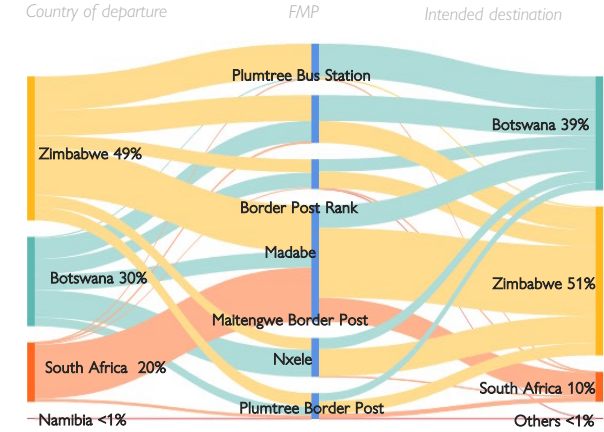
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	54%	41%	59%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	28%	58%	42%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	14%	6%	94%
Seasonal Migration	3%	4%	96%
Forced Conflict	1%	55%	45%

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

The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were visual impairment (25%) speech impairment (25%), mental health condition (25%) and cognitive(25%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

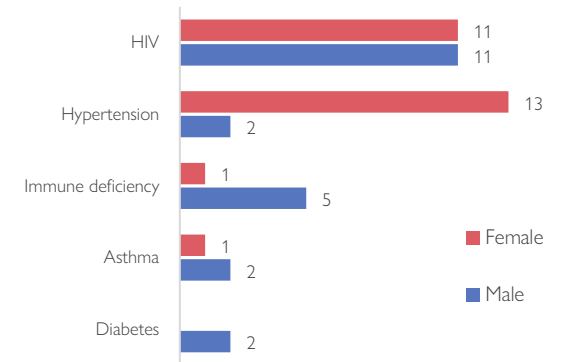


Others include Namibia and Zambia for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



CONCLUSION

The Cholera epidemic continues to affect the country, placing additional strain on communities and health facilities. As of 29 February 2024, a total of 26,708 cholera cases and 569 cholera deaths were reported from 62 districts across all 10 provinces. The majority of cholera cases were reported from Harare, Mashonaland Central, Masvingo and Manicaland Provinces. IOM continues to strengthen the country's ability to detect potential disease outbreaks early through community event-based surveillance at ports of entry and along migration corridors. To mitigate the importation of cholera cases from Zambia, IOM Zimbabwe is assisting the Ministry of Health and Childcare in strengthening its health responses including community surveillance and setting up of isolation tents, and oral rehydration stations.

The Ministry of Health and ChildCare (MOHCC), in collaboration with partners, started a nationwide polio vaccination campaign using the novel OPV type two (nOPV2) vaccine following the confirmation of circulating poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) in Zimbabwe. These vaccination drives are preventive measures to guard against the risk of importation from neighbouring countries that have confirmed the virus. Other countries participating in the vaccination drives include Burundi, Malawi, Rwanda, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

IOM offers psychosocial support to migrants in need across the 4 major points of entry. Migrants in need of additional support are referred to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development and other supporting service providers.

- 1) <https://www.chronicle.co.zw/bulawayo-rolls-out-fresh-polio-vaccination-campaign-after-harare-outbreak/#>
- 2) <https://www.pindula.co.zw/2024/02/17/zimbabwe-polio-outbreak-emergency-response-vaccination-campaigns-launched/>
- 3) UNICEF Zimbabwe Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4 (Cholera Outbreak) – 01 March 2024

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 29 February 2024.

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.

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✉ DTMZimbabwe@iom.int

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

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