

### OVERVIEW

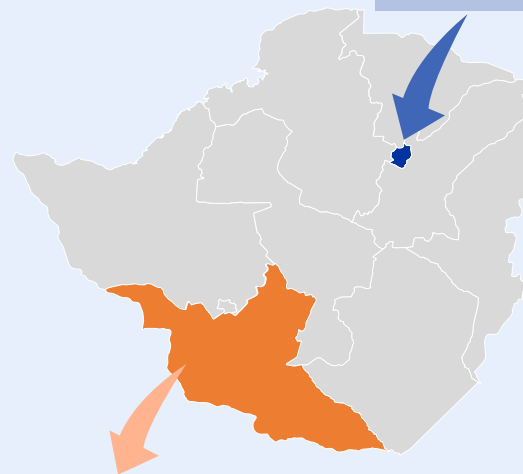
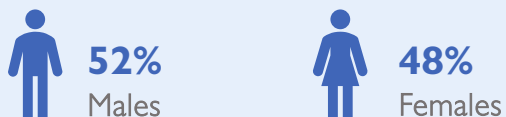
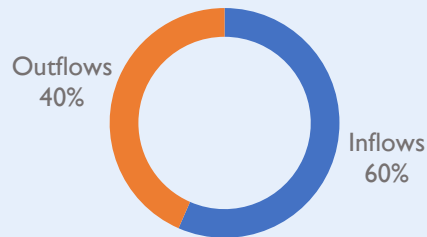
During the reporting period a total of 62,339 movements were recorded and 3,811 migrants were interviewed across 38 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 43% compared to the previous month. Sixty per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 40% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (41%), Harare (15%) and Chiredzi (10%), whilst the top three receiving districts were Harare (36%), Beitbridge (13%) and Bulawayo (9%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (46%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (36%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 49,574 (80%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 7,975 (13%) movements. Forty-nine per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 28% were long term movements whilst 17% were for family reunification. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 30% travelled to Harare, 19% to Beitbridge and 11% were headed to Bulawayo.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 58% short-term movements, 21% long-term movements and 20% family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling from Zambia, 64% were travelling to Harare, 14% to Hurungwe and 7% to Gweru.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo, South Africa (51%), and Gauteng, South Africa (37%) as their intended destination. Those travelling to Botswana indicated Francistown (3%) as their intended destination. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 33% were travelling from Lusaka (Zambia), 28% from Gauteng (South Africa), and 14% from Eastern Cape (South Africa).

### HIGHLIGHTS



**36%** of incoming migrants were headed to Harare

**46%** of outgoing migrants had departed Matabeleland South



**24%** of movements were for family reunification, **20%** were conducting commercial activities whilst **16%** were returning to their existing jobs



**68%** were in possession of an identification document



**803**  
Pregnant Women



**422**  
Unaccompanied Children



**394**  
Persons with chronic illness



**52**  
Persons with a disability

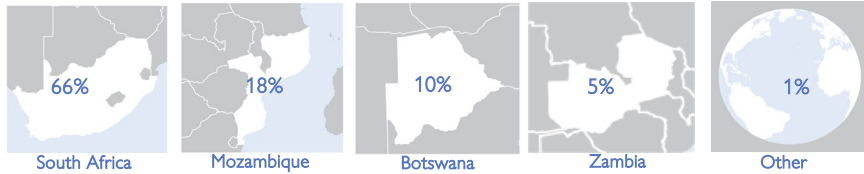
# FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | JANUARY 2024

## JOURNEY PROFILES



### INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

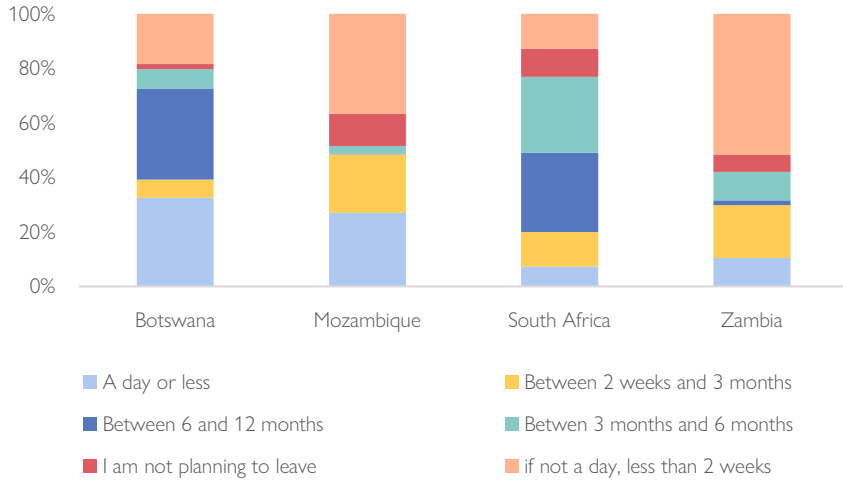


Sixty-six per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Forty-seven per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were aged 26 – 35. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 31% were returning to their places of employment, 23% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 14% were looking for employment.

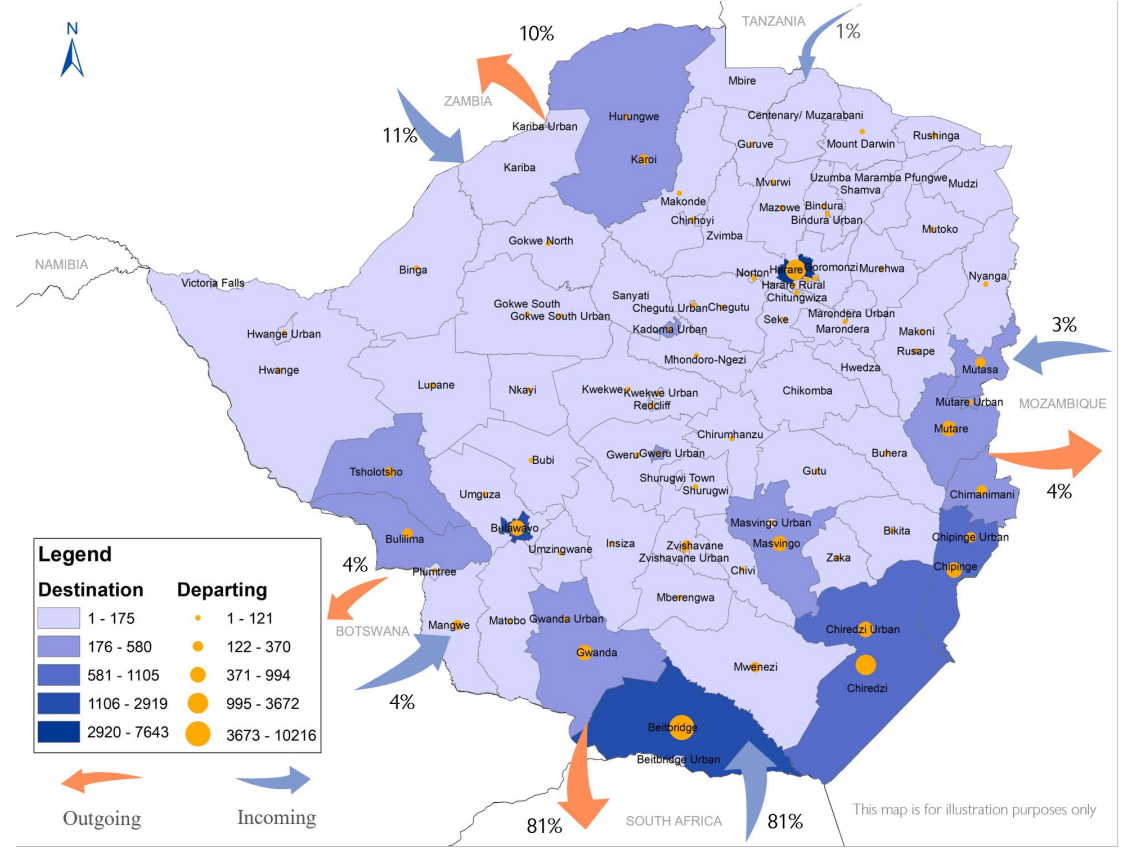
Eighteen per cent of the interviewed migrants indicated they were travelling to Mozambique. Thirty per cent stated that were travelling for family reunification, 28% conducting commercial activities and 11% were in search of livelihood opportunities. 40% of migrants travelling to Mozambique were aged 26-35, of those, 56% were female.

Of the surveyed migrants, 10% mentioned Botswana as their next intended destination. Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (29%), looking for employment (23%) and returning to their places of employment (21%). Twenty-seven per cent of those travelling to Botswana were males aged 26-35.

### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



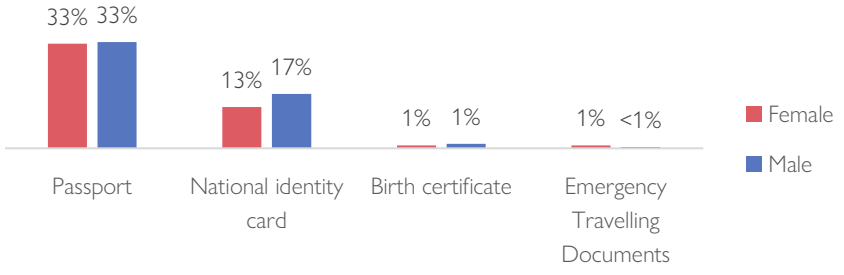
### MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



Beitbridge (41%), Harare (15%), Chiredzi (10%), and Chipinge (4%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (36%), Beitbridge (13%), Bulawayo (9%) and Chiredzi (5%) received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 64% were short-term local movements, 29% were for family reunification and 6% were long-term economic movements. Fifty-one per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 30% were long-term economic movements and 15% were for family reunification.

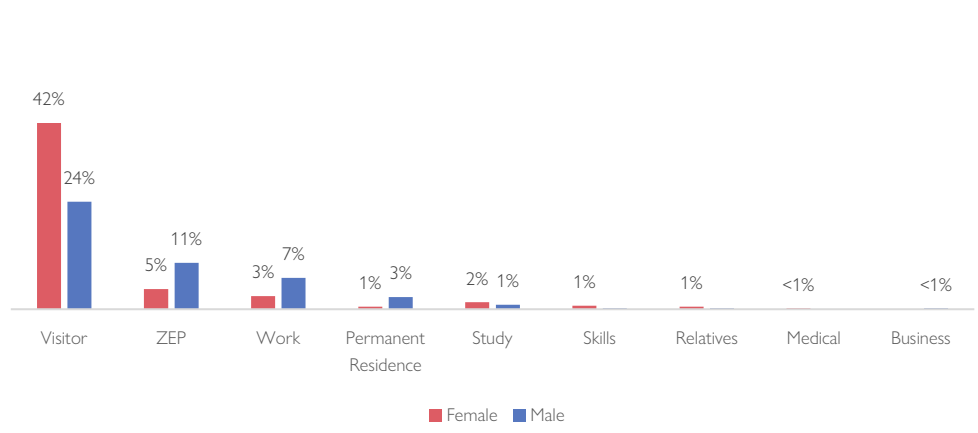
Twenty-nine per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 6 months and 12 months whilst 29% indicated 3 months and 6 months. Forty-four per cent, of migrants travelling from South Africa intended to stay in Zimbabwe for a period of between 2 weeks and 3 months, 28% stated less than 2 weeks whilst 13% were planning to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months.

### IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT



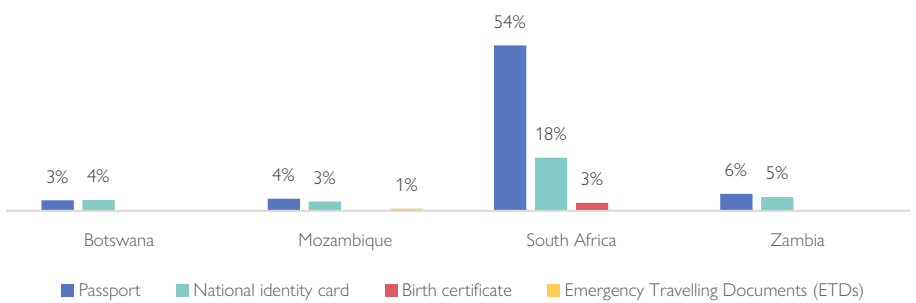
Sixty-eight per cent of the interviewed migrants had some form of identification document on hand. Of the migrants who had identification documents, 56% represented outgoing individuals, while 44% constituted incoming individuals. Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 68% were in possession of a passport, 29% held a national identity card and 3% were in possession of a birth certificate. Forty-nine per cent of those who had a passport were travelling to Gauteng, 12% to Limpopo whilst 7% were travelling to Manica.

### VISA TYPE



Sixty-six 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 (34%), Gwanda (17%) and Tsholotsho (7%). Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (64%), Limpopo (31%) and the North-West (4%). Their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (54%), family reunification (22%) and to conduct commercial activities (19%). Forty-three per cent were planning to stay in South Africa for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months, 34% for 3 - 6 months whilst 13% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks if not for a day.

### TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION



Seventy-two per cent of the ZEP holders were outflows to South Africa, of those, 44% were travelling from Harare (26%), Masvingo (9%) and Beitbridge (8%). Their destinations were Gauteng province (47%), Kwazulu-Natal (15%) and Western Cape (11%). Seventy-five per cent of the outgoing ZEP holders were returning to their places of work, 11% were looking for livelihood opportunities and 6% were in search for employment.

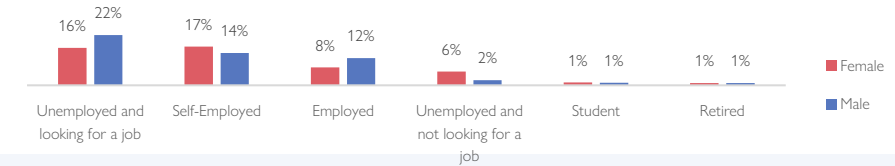
Thirty-two per cent of the surveyed migrants did not have any form of identification documents for crossing borders, of those 47% were aged 26-35. Sixty-five per cent of those who did not have a travelling document were outgoing migrants, of those, 47 per cent were travelling through the South Africa border, 34% through the Mozambique border and 17% went through the Botswana border. Their main reasons for travelling to neighbouring countries were to look for livelihood opportunities (24%), returning to their jobs (20%) and to look for employment (16%). Eleven per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 10% from Beitbridge and 8% from Chipinge. Their intended destinations were Manica (33%), Gauteng (26%) and Limpopo (15%).

Of the migrants in possession of a work visa, 74% had a work visa from South Africa, 18% from Zambia and 6% had a Namibian work visa. Their highest level of completed education was secondary education (57%), tertiary education (24%) and vocational training (20%). Ninety-four per cent of the work visa holders reported that they are employed in their country of usual residence whilst 6% are self-employed. Engineering and construction (22%), Transportation (18%) and Wholesale and retail trade (10%) were the top 3 sectors of employment for those in possession of work visa. Fifty-seven per cent of the work visa holders were outflows and they were travelling from Harare (26%), Bulawayo (26%) and Nkayi (7%). Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (38%), Lusaka (14%) and Limpopo (10%).



### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

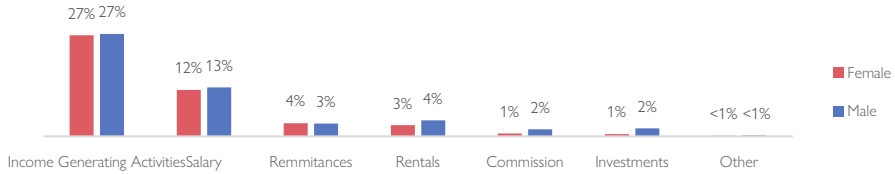


Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 38% were unemployed and were looking for employment, 31% were self-employed, and 20% indicated that they were employed. Fifty-five per cent of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed and looking for employment were aged 26-35. Their intended destinations were Gauteng (29%), Manica (13%) and Limpopo (13%). From the analysis 70% of those seeking employment had completed secondary education, 12% had completed primary education and 9% were tertiary educated.

155 migrants indicated that they were unemployed and not looking for employment, of those, 21% were females aged 26-35. They indicated that their usual place of residence is Bulawayo (14%), Mutasa (11%) and Mutare (9%). Twenty-nine per cent pointed out that they were travelling to Gauteng, 24% to Limpopo whilst 19% went to Manica. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (35%), conducting commercial activities (28%) and access to services (10%). From the analysis 66% survive on income generating activities, 17% on remittances and 11% on rentals.

### SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

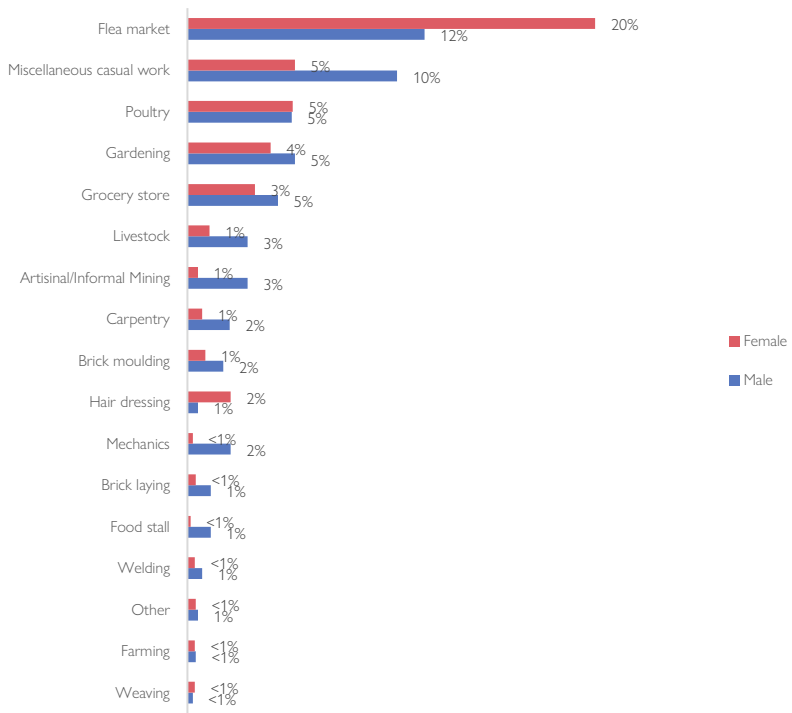


Twenty-five per cent of the surveyed migrants reported salary as their main source of income. 57% indicated that they are employed in Zimbabwe and of those, 27% were males 36-45. The top three sectors were transport and storage (19%), Agriculture (17%), and Engineering (13%). When asked about their reasons for travelling, 23% mentioned family reunification, 15% conducting commercial activities and 13% returning to their work.

Seven per cent of the migrants mentioned remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo made up the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (27%) followed by Beitbridge (9%) and Harare (8%). Seventy-eight per cent mentioned that they receive their remittances through money transfer agencies, 10% through bus/truck drivers and 8% through friends/relatives. Seventy-five per cent stated that they receive remittances every month, and of those, 52% mentioned that they usually receive between \$100 and USD 500 whilst 47% receive less than USD \$100. Thirty-five per cent of those that survive on remittances stated that they use the remittances for food, 28% for household needs whilst 17% use them for health/medication (16%).

### INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe



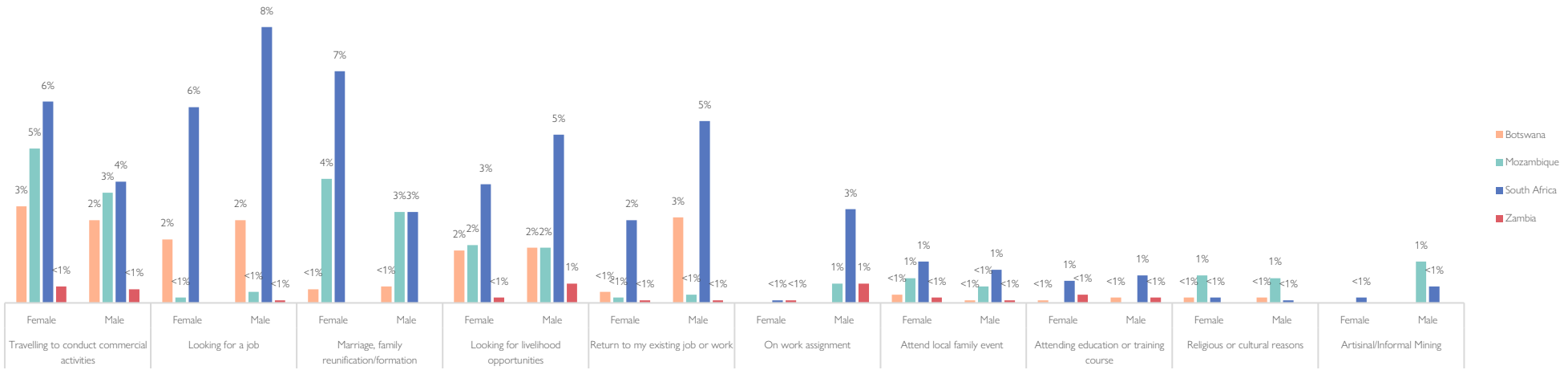
Fifty-four per cent of the surveyed migrants mentioned income-generating activities as their main source of income. Of those, 11% reside in Bulawayo, 7% in Harare and 7% in Chimanimani. The majority of those who indicated Income-generating activities as a source of income were males aged 26-35 (25%).

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. The top three districts for those who mentioned flea markets as their main income-generating activity were Harare (10%), Bulawayo (10%) and Mutare (6%). Migrants opted to travel to Manica (Mozambique) (29%), Limpopo (South Africa) (22%) and Gauteng (18%), to conduct their commercial activities (48%). The top three items that were purchased by migrants travelling for commercial activities were clothes (46%), food (21%) and shoes (10%).

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

### MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons for Movement

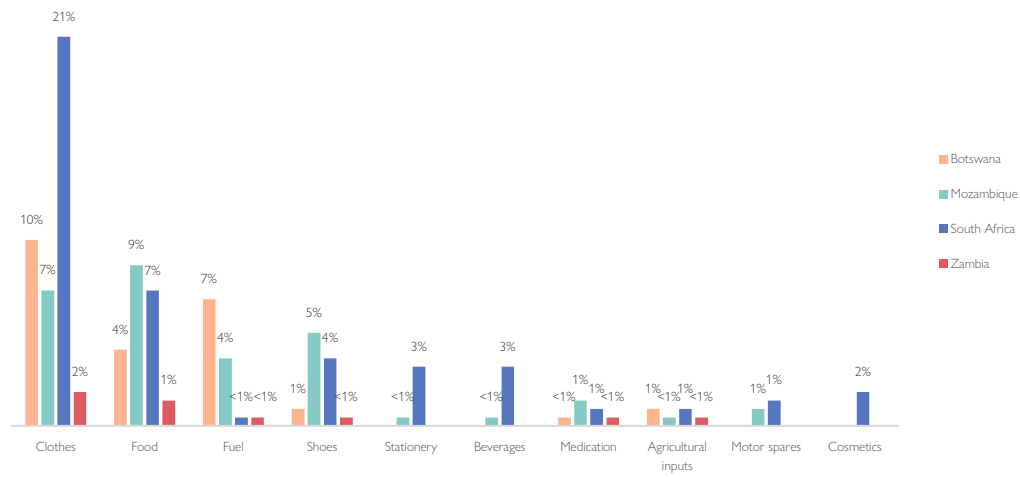


Twenty-seven per cent of migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 24% were reuniting with their families whilst 13% were in search for employment.

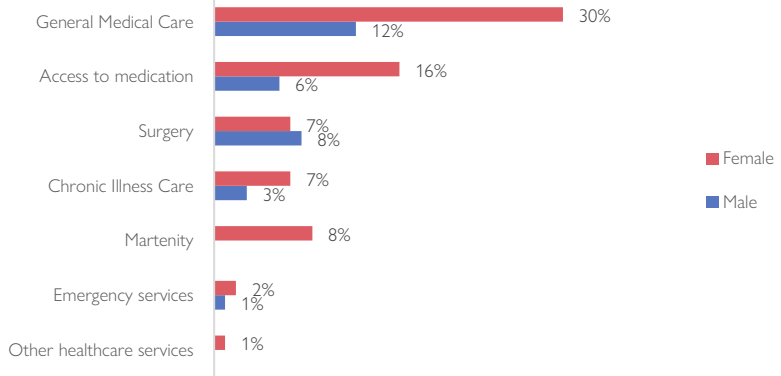
Of the migrants travelling to conduct commercial activities and whose usual residence is Zimbabwe, 70% were travelling to buy goods whilst 30% were travelling to sell. The preferred destinations for those travelling to buy goods were Limpopo-South Africa (31%), Manica-Mozambique (28%) and Francistown-Botswana (16%). Twelve per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 7% from Masvingo and 6% from Plumtree. It was discovered that the top three items purchased by the migrants were Clothes (38%), Food (20%) and Fuel (11%).

Of the migrants who travelled to neighbouring countries in search of employment, 41% were males aged 26-35. It was discovered that 84% were unemployed, 11% were self-employed whilst 4% were employed. Thirty-three per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 23% from Beitbridge and 4% from Mangwe. When asked about their intended destination provinces, 46% indicated that they were travelling to Gauteng, 19% to Limpopo and 12% to Gaborone.

### WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION



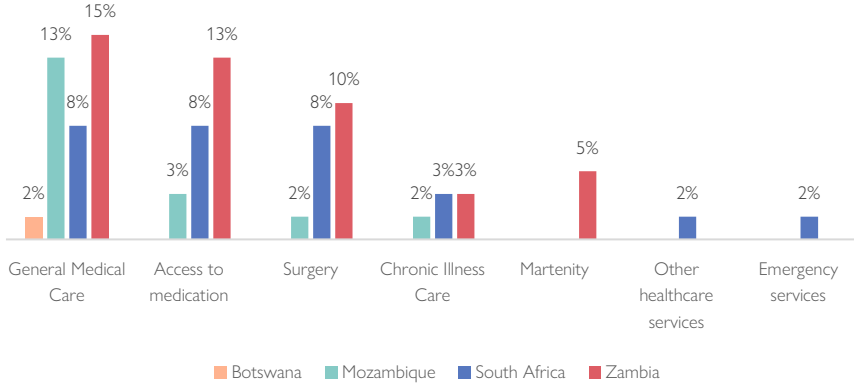
### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH



Of the migrants who stated that they were travelling to access better services in neighbouring countries, 85% were travelling for health services, 11% for education services and 3% for better access to markets. Forty-two per cent of those in search of health services indicated that they were travelling to access general medical care, 22% were travelling for medication whilst 15% were going for surgery. From the surveys 16% were travelling from Hurungwe, 16% from Bulawayo and 9% from Karoi.

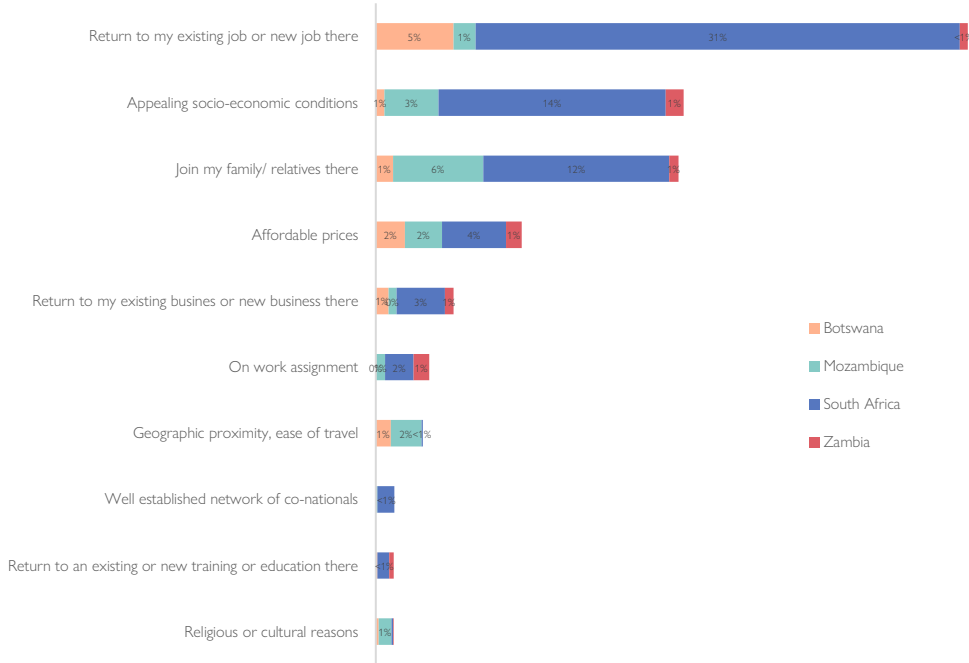
Of those travelling to access health services, 29% reported that they had a chronic illness, of those, 32% had diabetes, 29% had hypertension and 12% had cancer.

### HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



### WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons



Forty-four per cent of those travelling to South Africa chose the destination because they were returning to their jobs or starting a new job there, 21% due to appealing socio-economic conditions and 17% because they were reuniting with their families. Of those returning to their jobs in South Africa, 25% were travelling from Bulawayo, 12% from Beitbridge whilst 9% were from Harare.

Of the migrants travelling to Botswana, 46% indicated that they chose the destination because they were returning to their jobs or starting a new one there, 17% chose the destination because of affordable prices there whilst 10% were joining their family there. The top three sending districts for those travelling to Botswana due to affordable prices were Bulawayo (24%), Mangwe (24%), and Plumtree (20%). Thirty-four per cent were females aged 26-35. Fifty-four per cent were going to purchase clothes, 18% fuel and 18% were buying food.

The top three reasons why migrants travelling to Mozambique chose the destination were family reunification (29%), appealing socio-economic conditions (18%) and affordable prices (12%). Of those joining family in Mozambique, 39% were travelling from Chimanimani, 17% from Mutare and 9% from Chipinge (9%).

### CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

662 interviewed migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Thirty 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 (69%), mental trauma/depression (12%) and arrest/detention (4%).

Ninety-two per cent of those that encountered roadblocks and delays went through the Zimbabwe – South Africa border, of those 63% were inflows.

Fifty-eight per cent of those who mentioned that they experienced mental trauma or depression along their journey were inflows whilst 38% were outflows. 49% were aged 26-35, of those, 63% were female. Of the outgoing migrants, 67% were travelling to South Africa whilst 33% were going to Mozambique.

Sixty-eight per cent of those that faced detention were inflows, of those, 75% were travelling from Mozambique, 8% from Botswana and 8% from Zambia.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Roadblocks and/or delays	12	25	480	7	524
Mental trauma and/or depression	2	20	71	0	93
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	2	24	3	2	31
Theft	1	0	20	0	21
Other	7	3	2	2	14
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.)	6	4	2	1	13
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	4	1	7	0	12
Lack of information	3	6	1	0	10
Quality of my food has worsened as I can spend less money on food	3	1	4	0	8
Identity document issues	3	2	3	0	8
Crossing the flowing river	0	0	8	0	8
Difficult access to health care services	3	0	1	0	4
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	1	2	1	0	4
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	3	0	1	0	4
Deportation	0	0	3	0	3
Forced to perform work against my own will	2	0	1	0	3
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	0	0	1	0	1

### VULNERABILITIES



**803**  
Pregnant Women



**422**  
Unaccompanied Children



**394**  
Persons with chronic illness



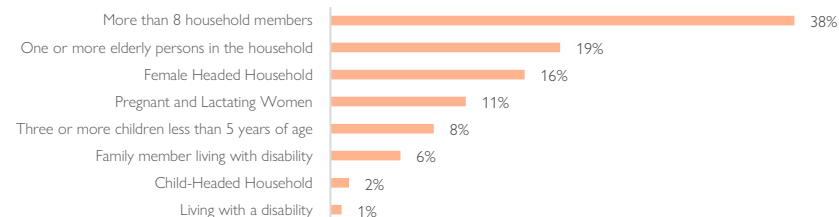
**199**  
Elderly in need of care



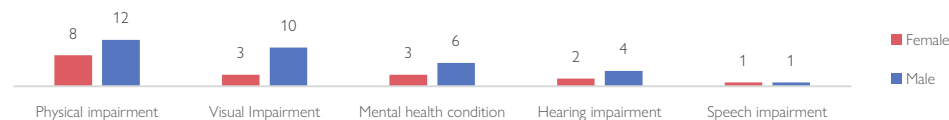
**52**  
Persons with a disability

Seventy-seven per cent of the interviewed pregnant and lactating women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor whilst 14% 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 look for livelihood opportunities (33%) and to look for employment (14%).

Of the interviewed migrants, 16% mentioned that they come from a female-headed household. Twenty-four per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 13% from Beitbridge whilst 5% were travelling from Chiredzi. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (41%), Limpopo (18%) and Manica (13%). Their main reasons for travelling were returning to their places of work (22%), family reunification (21%) and travelling to conduct commercial activities (18%).



### DISABILITIES



Of the surveyed migrants who identified as disabled, 40% were aged 36-45. Fifty-two per cent were travelling to South Africa and of those, 59% were travelling to Gauteng, 19% to Free State and 15% to Limpopo province. Thirty-two per cent were travelling from Harare, 16% from Bulawayo, and 14% from Masvingo. Their main reasons for travelling were to return to their existing jobs (46%), to conduct commercial activities (17%) and family reunification (13%).

Thirty-eight per cent of the disabled migrants had physical impairment; of those, 45% went through the Zambian corridor. Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (35%), returning to work (30%) and access to services (15%). Of those conducting commercial activities, 57% were travelling to buy food.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JANUARY 2024

### KEY FIGURES

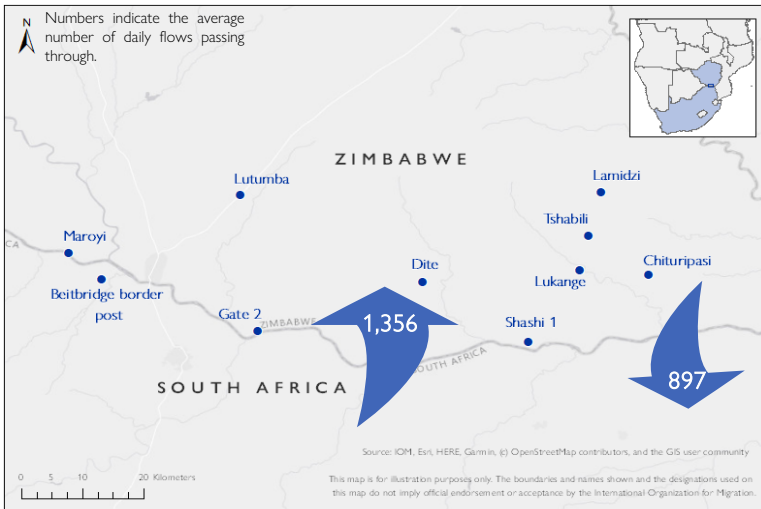
**49,574**  
Movements Observed

**2,224**  
Surveys Conducted

**16**  
Flow Monitoring Points

### OVERVIEW

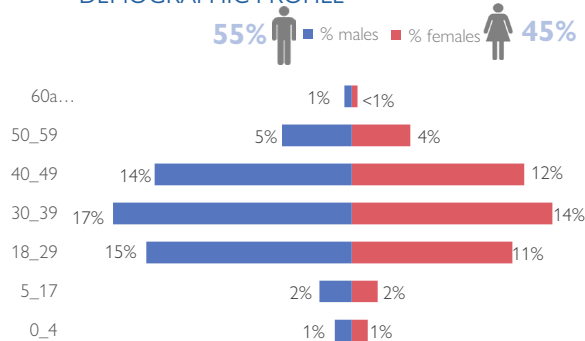
Over the reporting period, a total of 49,574 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 2,253. This represented a 53% decrease compared to December during which 4,814 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (60%) and Zimbabwe (40%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (58%), South Africa and (40%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 49,574 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 531 women who were visibly pregnant and 279 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Twenty-five per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 21 per cent were travelling to return to their existing jobs or work



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



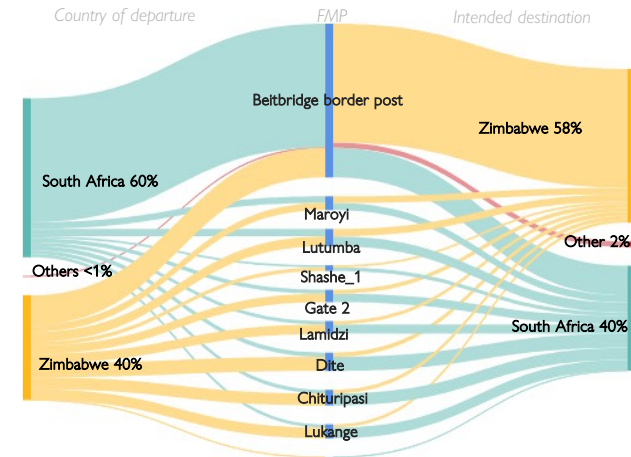
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	49%	68%	32%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	28%	13%	87%
Family Reunification (>6 months))	17%	87%	13%
Seasonal Migration	5%	28%	72%
Forced Disaster	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

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

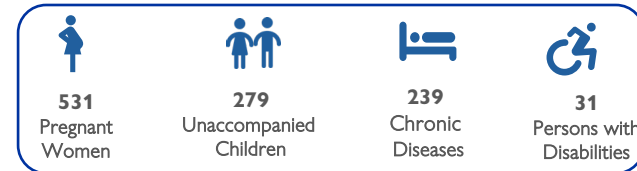
Of the migrants who stated that they had difficulties, 39% stated visual impairment, 26% mental health conditions, 16% physical impairment, 16% hearing impairment, and speech impairment(3%).

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

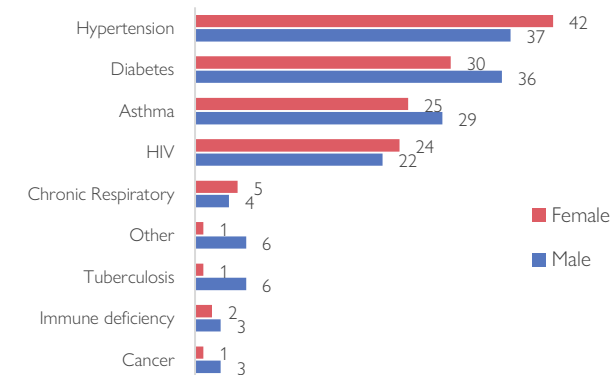


Others include Eswatini, Lesotho and Botswana for countries of departure and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique for countries of destination.

### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION





# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

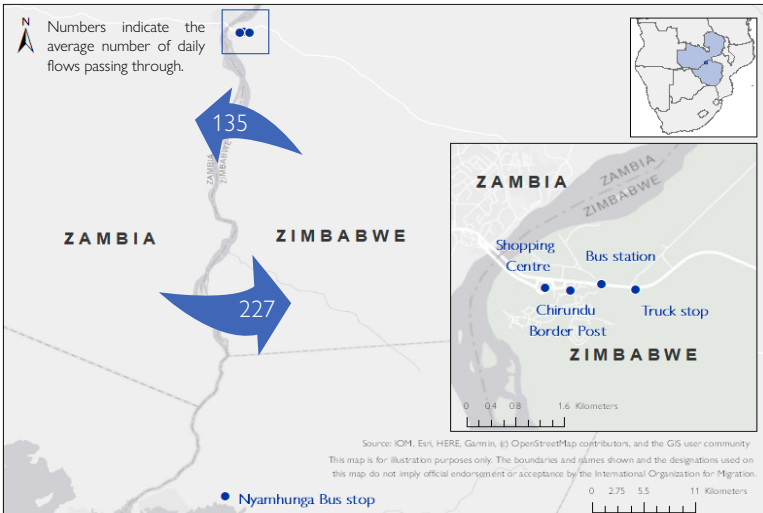
## ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JANUARY 2024

### KEY FIGURES

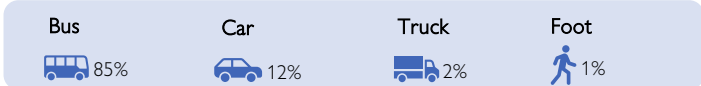


### OVERVIEW

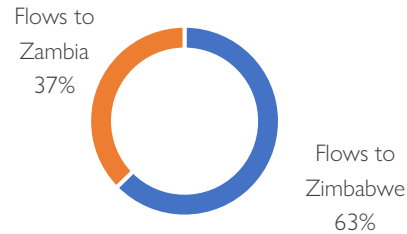
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,975 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 363. This represented a 15 per cent decrease compared to December, during which 429 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (51%), Zimbabwe (35%), Malawi (5%) and the United States of Tanzania (4%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (57%), Zambia (33%) and South Africa (7%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,975 individuals observed, 61 per cent were females and 39 per cent were males. There were 225 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-six per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 11 per cent were returning to their existing jobs.



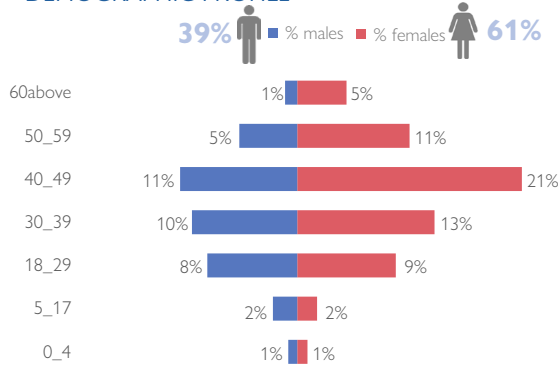
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



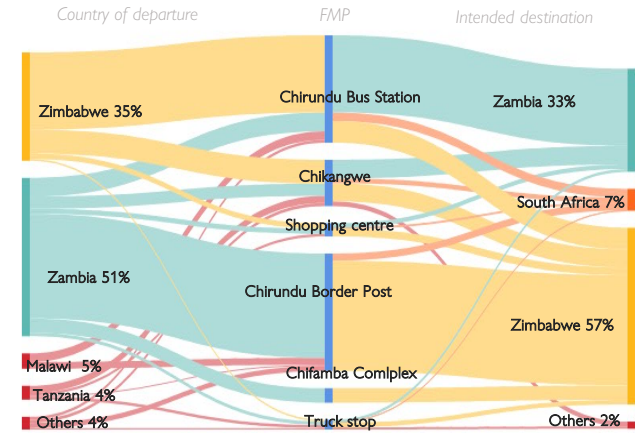
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	58%	57%	43%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	21%	71%	29%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	78%	22%
Seasonal Migration	1%	50%	50%
Forced Disaster	<1%	100%	<1%

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

Of the migrants who stated that they had difficulties, 90% stated physical impairment and 10% visual impairment.

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

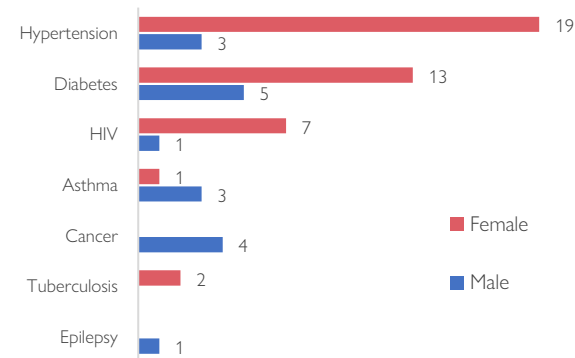


Others include South Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Egypt and Uganda for countries of departure and, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mozambique, Netherlands and the Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of destination

### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

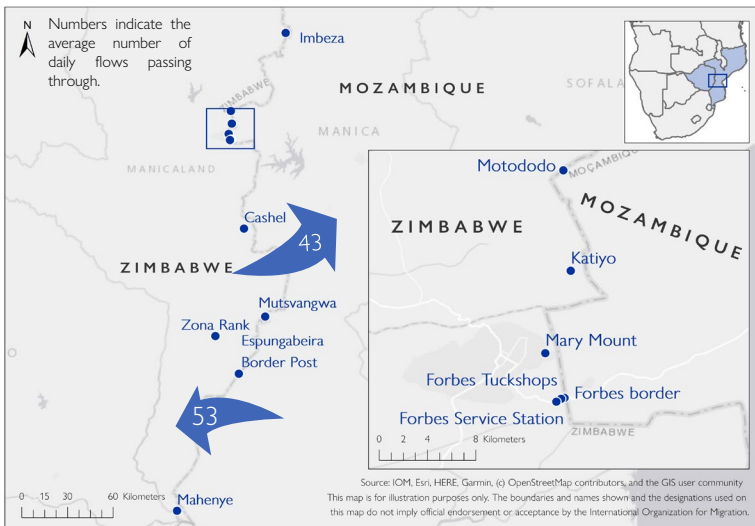
## ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | JANUARY 2024

### KEY FIGURES

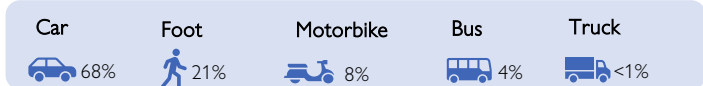


### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,102 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 96. This represented a 5 per cent increase compared to December, during which 91 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (54%) and Zimbabwe (46%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (54%), and Mozambique (46%) were the main countries of the intended destination for individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,102 individuals observed, 51 per cent were females and 49 per cent were males. There were 23 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Thirty per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 25 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



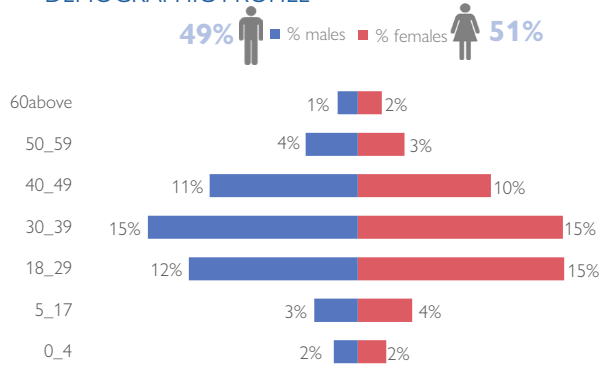
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



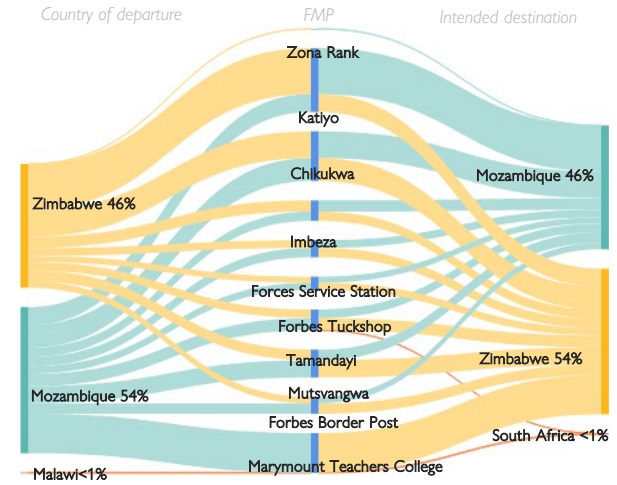
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	78%	57%	43%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	65%	35%
Seasonal Migration	1%	25%	75%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	1%	60%	40%

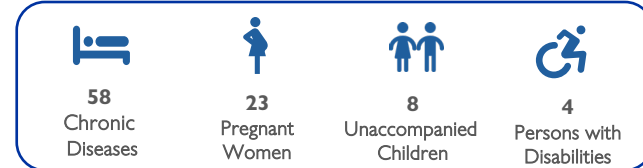
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

Of the migrants who stated that they had difficulties 75% stated physical impairment and 25% mental health conditions.

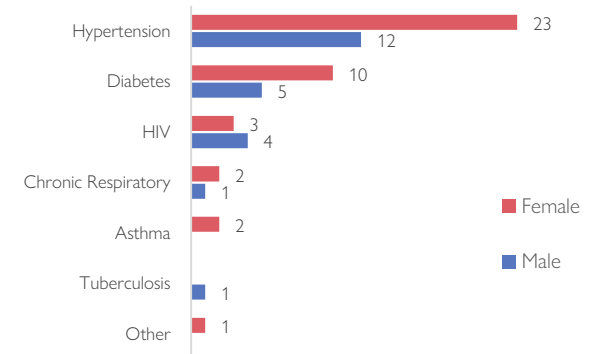
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

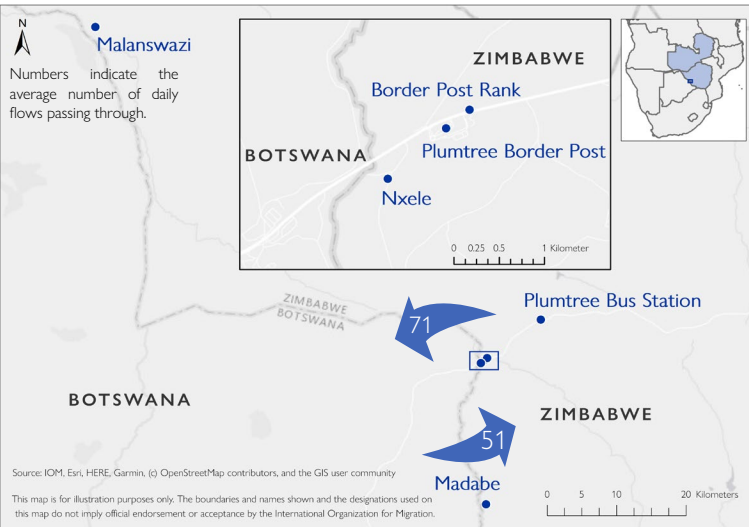
## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JANUARY 2024

### KEY FIGURES

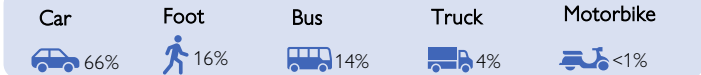


### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,688 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 122. This represented a 12 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to December during which 139 individual movements were observed daily. Zimbabwe (58%), Botswana (23%) and South Africa (19%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (42%), Botswana (39%) and South Africa (18%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,688 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 24 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, 24 per cent were travelling for family reunification while 23 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.



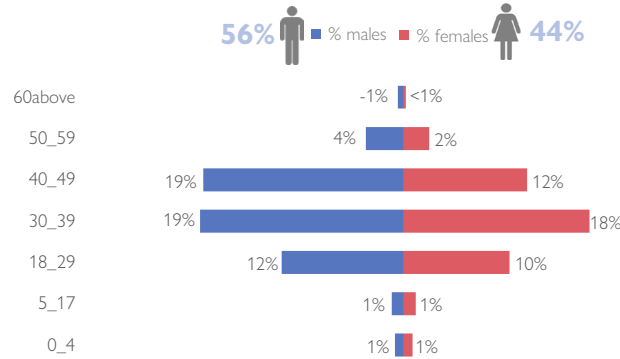
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



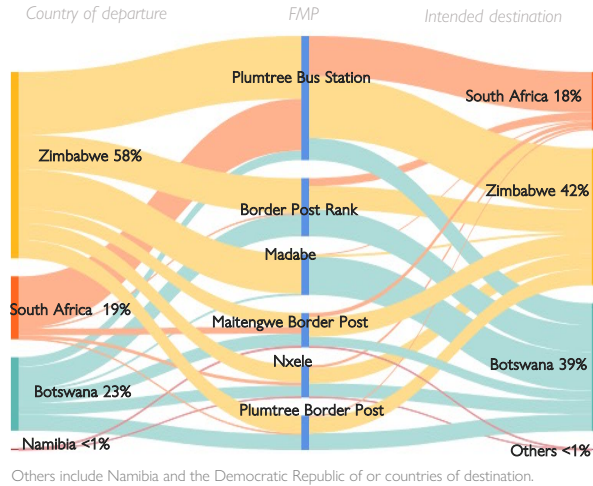
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	55%	39%	61%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	27%	48%	52%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	13%	5%	95%
Seasonal Migration	4%	21%	79%
Forced Conflict	1%	27%	73%

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

Of the migrants who stated that they had difficulties 60% stated physical, 20% stated speech impairment, and 20% hearing impairment.

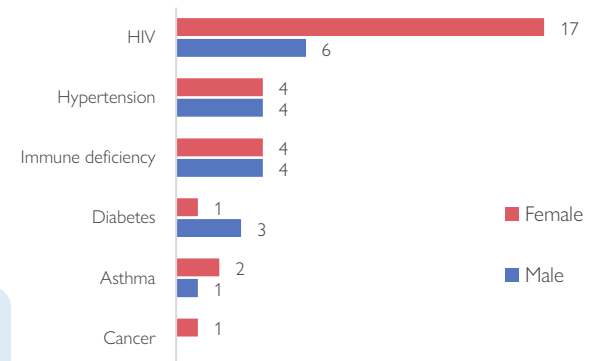
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### CHRONIC ILLNESSES



### CONCLUSION

The majority of movements recorded in January were for family reunification and migrants returning to their places of work following the end of the holiday and the festive season. In response to the massive influx of Zimbabweans travelling to South Africa after the festive season, stringent measures were implemented by the South African Border Management Authority (BMA) at the Beitbridge border post. During the festive season, over 400,000 individuals were processed leaving South Africa for Zimbabwe. The authority focused on intercepting illicit cigarette smuggling and increased the deployment of officials at Beitbridge due to a rise in attempts to enter South Africa irregularly.

The Cholera epidemic that affected multiple countries in Southern and Eastern Africa in 2023 persists and continues to affect the region, placing additional strain on communities and health facilities. As of 31 January 2024, Zimbabwe reported a total of 21,835 cholera cases, 71 confirmed deaths and 416 suspected deaths from 61 districts across all 10 provinces. There has been a continued increase in cases in Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West and Mashonaland East Provinces from the beginning of 2024 related to the increased mobility of the population during the festive season. Furthermore, the onset of the rainy season contributed to the increase in cholera cases. In response, IOM is increasing health responses at the Chirundu border post and surveillance in the surrounding communities.

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. 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.



### 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 January 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.*

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

✉ [DTMZimbabwe@iom.int](mailto:DTMZimbabwe@iom.int)

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