

OVERVIEW

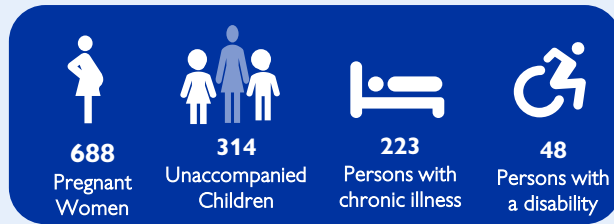
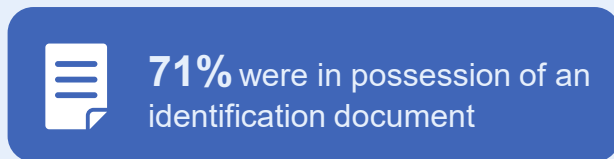
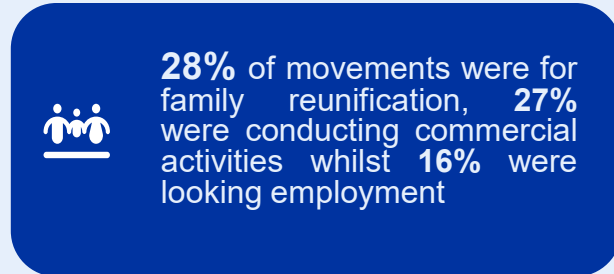
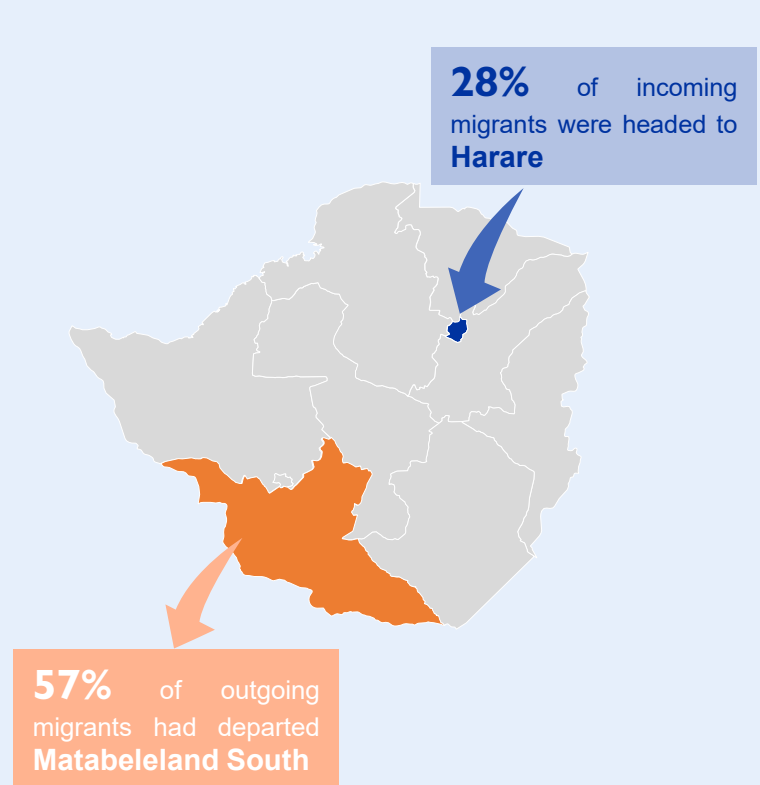
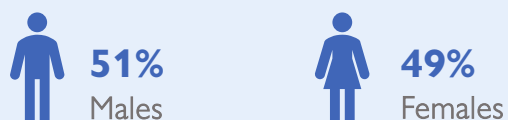
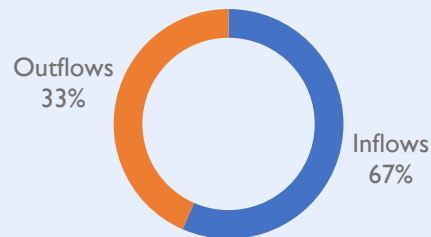
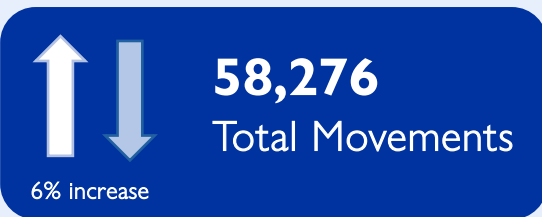
During the reporting period a total of 58,276 movements were recorded and 2,103 migrants were interviewed across 20 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded increased by 6% compared to the previous month. Sixty-seven per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 33% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (55%), Harare (11%) and Chiredzi (8%), whilst the top three receiving districts were Harare (28%), Beitbridge (15%) and Bulawayo (10%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (57%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (28%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 52,976 (91%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 5,300 (9%) movements. Fifty-six per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 21% were family reunification movements whilst 19% were long-term economic movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 19% travelled to Harare, 19% to Beitbridge and 10% were headed to Bulawayo.

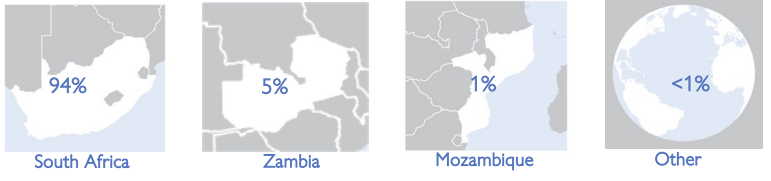
The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 52% short-term movements, 24% long-term economic movements and 23% family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling from Zambia, 65% were travelling to Harare, 17% to Hurungwe and 8% to Bulawayo.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (72%) and Gauteng, South Africa (26%) as their intended destination.. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 73% were travelling from Gauteng whilst 27% were travelling from Gauteng province in South Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS



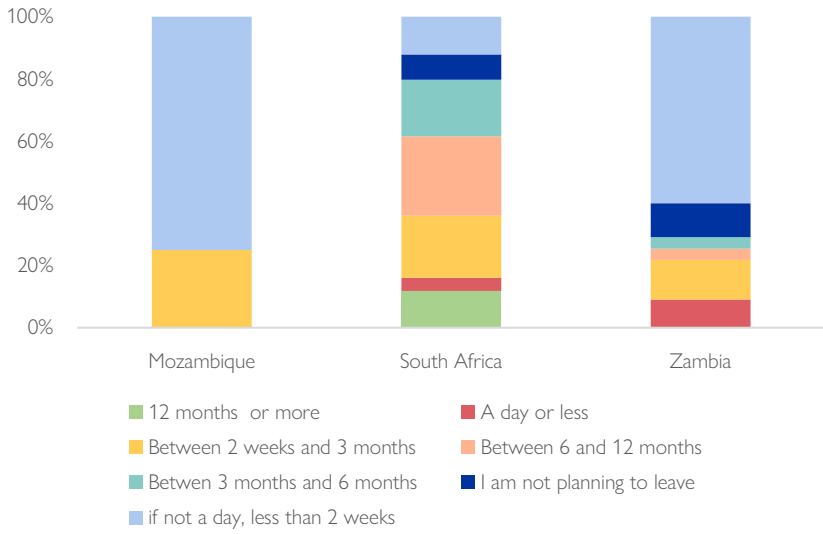
INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



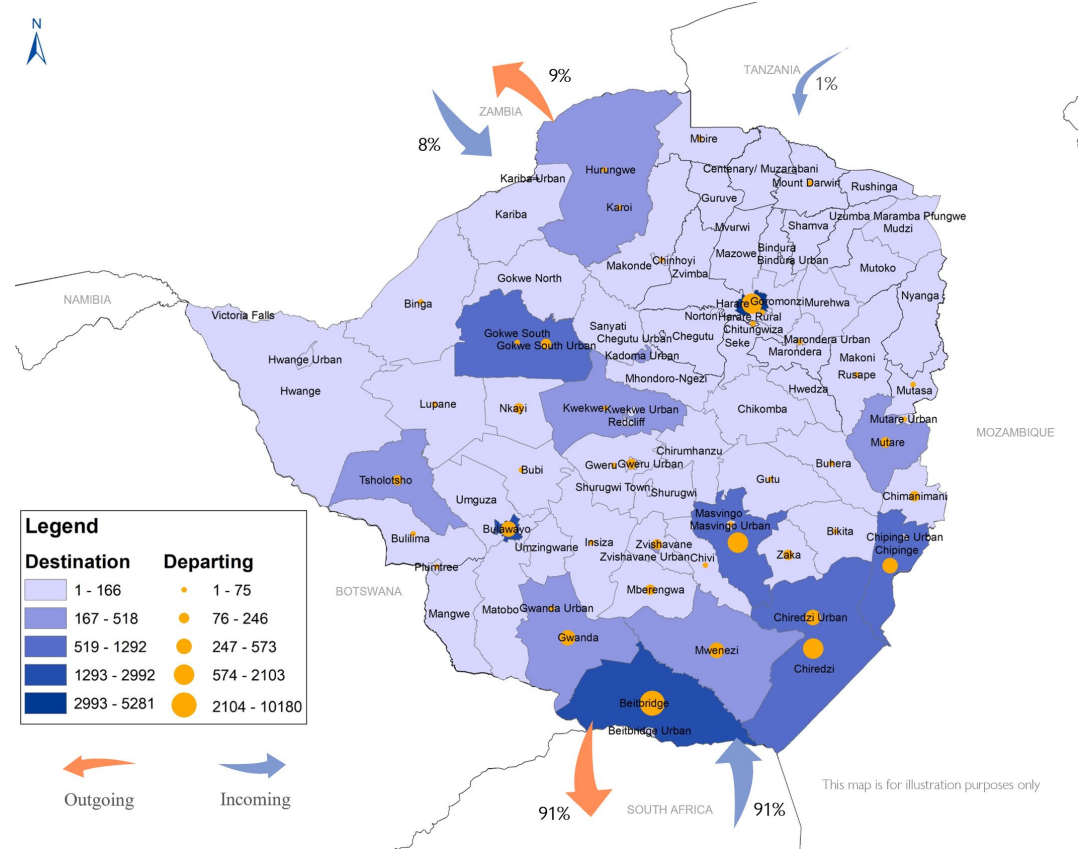
Ninety-four per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Forty-six per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were aged 26 – 35. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 28% were returning to their places of employment, 24% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 17% were looking for jobs.

Five per cent of the interviewed migrants indicated they were travelling to Zambia. Thirty-five per cent stated that were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 24% were commuting daily for work. Seventy-one per cent of migrants travelling to Mozambique were males aged 36-45.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



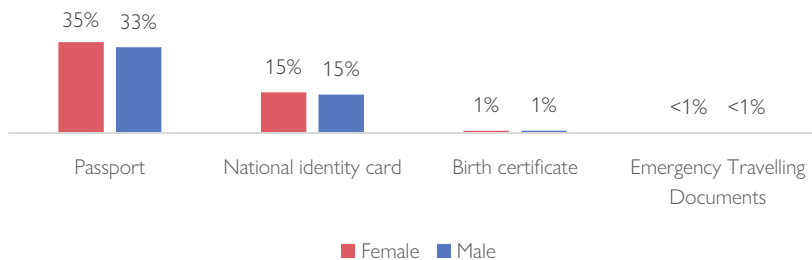
MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



Beitbridge (55%), Harare (11%), Chiredzi (8%), and Masvingo (7%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (28%), Beitbridge (15%), Bulawayo (10%) and Masvingo (7%) received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 60% were short-term local movements, 31% were for family reunification and 6% were long-term economic movements. Forty-seven per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 43% were long-term economic movements and 5% were seasonal movements.

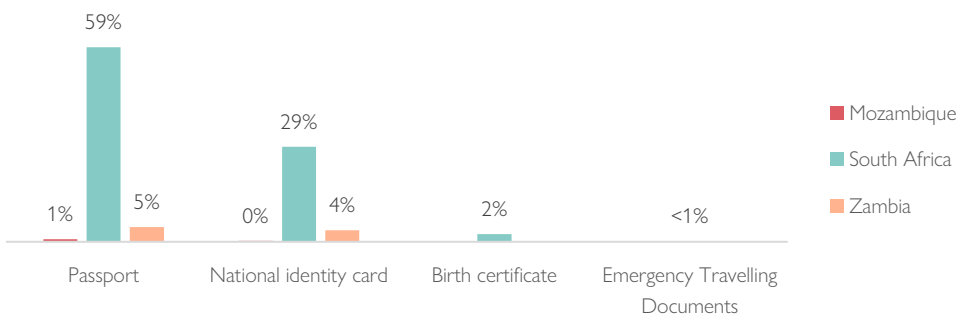
Twenty-six per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 6 months and 12 months whilst 20% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months. Fifty-two per cent of migrants travelling from South Africa intended to stay in Zimbabwe for a period of between 2 weeks and 3 months, 23% stated less than 2 weeks whilst 8% were planning to stay for more than 12 months.

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT



Of the migrants interviewed, 71% had some form of identification document with them. However, 29% reported not having any identification documents on hand. An analysis of the data revealed that female migrants were more likely to possess documentation (36%). On the other hand, male migrants were more likely to travel without identification documents, with 16% of migrants reporting not having any form of identification.

TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION

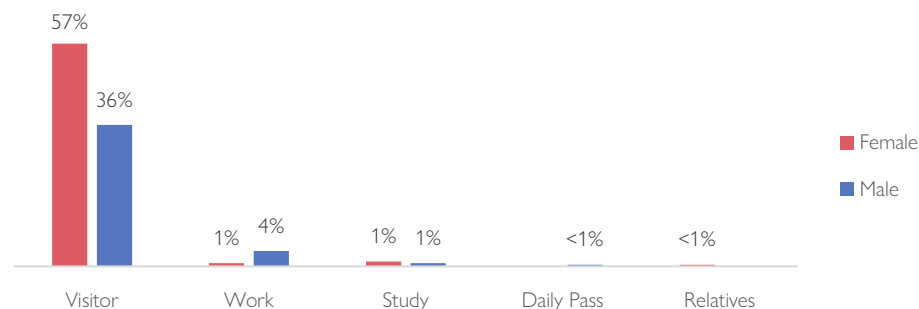


Migrants travelling to South Africa were more likely to travel with travel documents and other identification documents. Of the 721 migrants travelling from Zimbabwe to South Africa, 408 had a passport. Thirty-five out of the 43 surveyed migrants travelling from Zimbabwe to Zambia had passports on hand. However, of those who had no form of identification (329), 95% were observed travelling to South Africa. Twelve per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia 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. 61% of those aged between 26 and 35 had some of travel documents in hand.

VISA TYPE

Migrants with Visa Types for South Africa



264 migrants stated they held visas for their intended destination country, of which the majority held visas for South Africa (256). Of those who had visas for South Africa, 93% had visitor visas, 5% stated they had work permits and 2% had study visas.

From the survey, Gauteng Province was the intended destination for most of the visa holders (79%). This included 77% of visitor visa holders, 16% of study visas and 6% work visas.

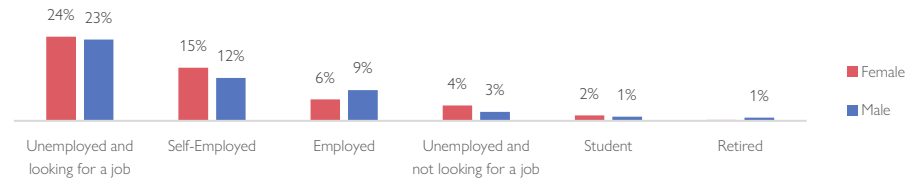
Of the migrants who stated they had visitor visas and were travelling from Zimbabwe to South Africa, 21% were travelling from Bulawayo, 14% from Gwanda and 12% from Tsholotsho. 64% of visitor visa holders were planning to stay for a period of between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 29% were planning to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months. Their main reasons for travelling were to Look for livelihood opportunities (64%), family reunification (17%) and to conduct commercial activities (14%).

Of the migrants who indicated they held work visas for South Africa, most were employed in wholesale and retail, transportation and storage, agriculture and engineering. Sixty-seven per cent were travelling due to marriage/family reunification, 17% were on a work assignment whilst 8% were attending a local family event.



EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

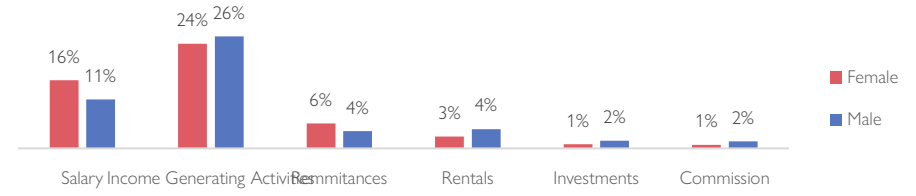


Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 47% were unemployed and were looking for employment, 27% were self-employed, and 15% indicated that they were employed. Sixty-two per cent of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed and looking for employment were aged 26-35, of those, 52% were male. The top three sending districts were Bulawayo (25%), Mwenzezi (13%) and Beitbridge (11%). It was discovered that 70% had completed secondary education, 15% had completed primary education and 7% were tertiary educated.

71 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 (36%), Mwenzezi (13%) and Hurungwe (8%). Fifty-one per cent pointed out that they were travelling to Gauteng, 21% to Limpopo whilst 13% went to Lusaka. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (48%), access to services (18%) and attending a family event (11%). From the analysis 44% survive on income generating activities, 19% on remittances and 12% on rentals.

SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

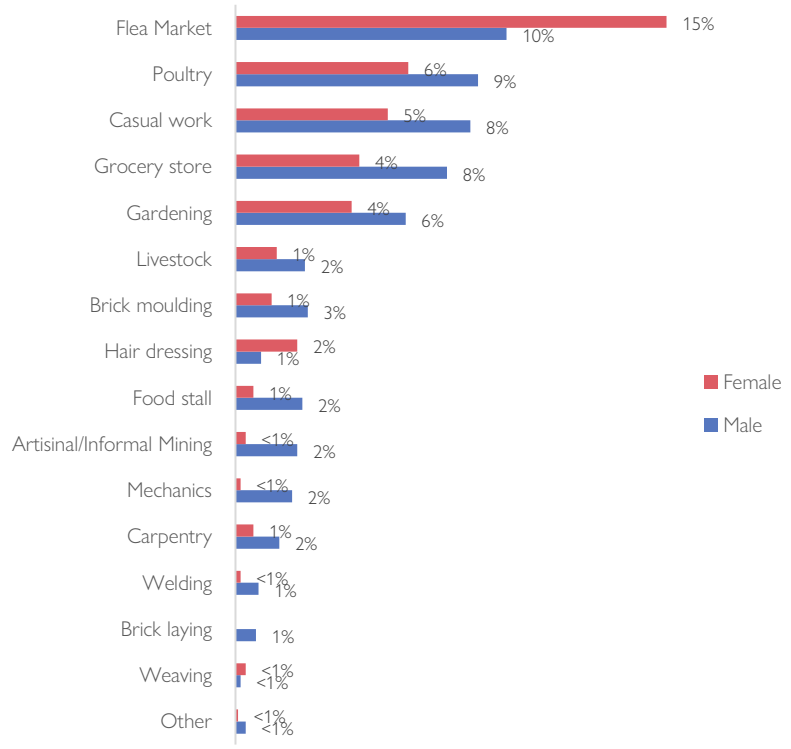


Twenty-seven per cent of the surveyed migrants reported salary as their main source of income. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (24%), looking for livelihood opportunities (22%) and looking for a job (10%). Majority of those who depend per cent were aged 36-45 (44%).

123 migrants mentioned remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo recorded the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (35%) followed by Beitbridge (25%) and Mwenzezi (7%). Seventy-seven per cent mentioned that they receive their remittances through money transfer agencies, 10% through friends/relatives and 7% through bus/truck drivers. Seventy-seven 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-seven per cent of those that survive on remittances stated that they use the remittances for food, 33% for household needs and 17% for health/medication.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe



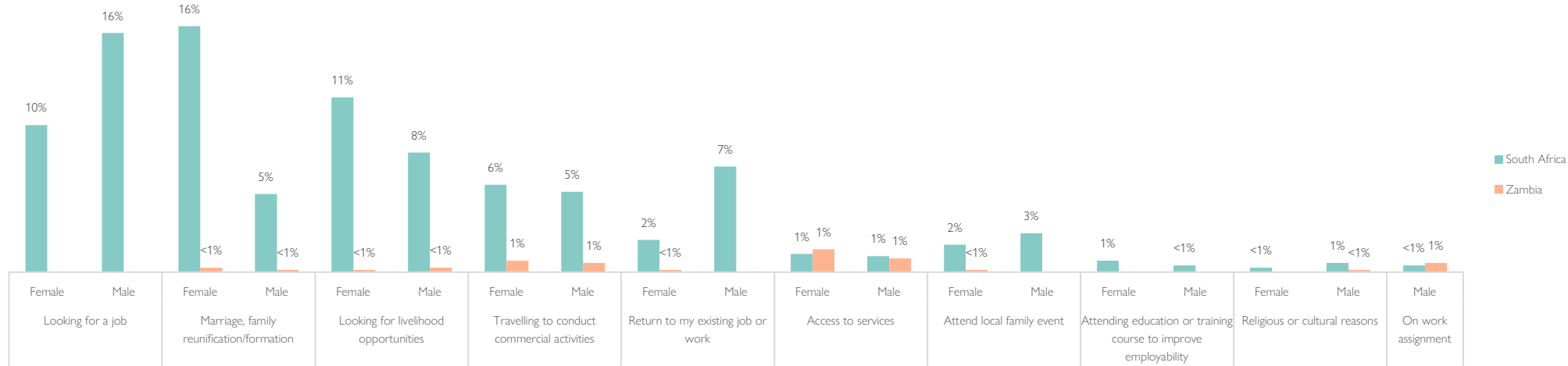
Fifty per cent of the surveyed migrants mentioned income-generating activities as their main source of income. Of those, 13% reside in Bulawayo, 13% in Mwenzezi and 11% in Beitbridge. Majority of those who indicated Income-generating activities as a source of income were males aged 26-35 (30%). Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (29%), to conduct commercial activities (20%), and to look for employment (17%).

Operating a flea market was the most mentioned income-generating activity for migrants (25%) whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe. Sixty-one per cent of those operating a flea market were females. It was discovered that 16% of those that operate flea markets reside in Beitbridge, 14% in Harare and 9% in Bulawayo. Migrants opted to travel to Limpopo (51%), Gauteng (35%) and Lusaka (11%), to conduct their commercial activities (39%). The top three items that were purchased by migrants travelling for commercial activities were food (41%), clothes (30%) and beverages (17%).

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

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons for Movement

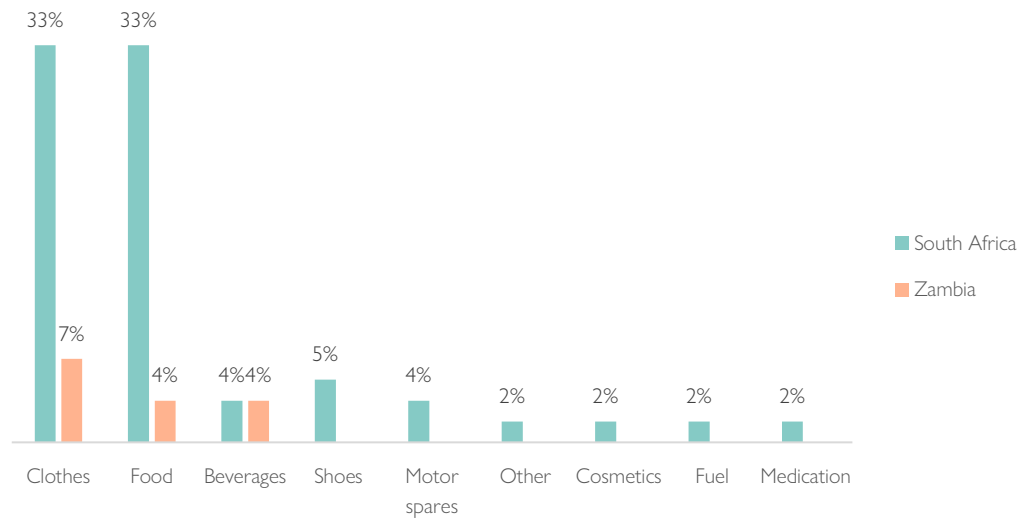


Twenty-eight per cent of migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe were travelling for family reunification, 17% were conducting commercial activities whilst 16% were in search of employment.

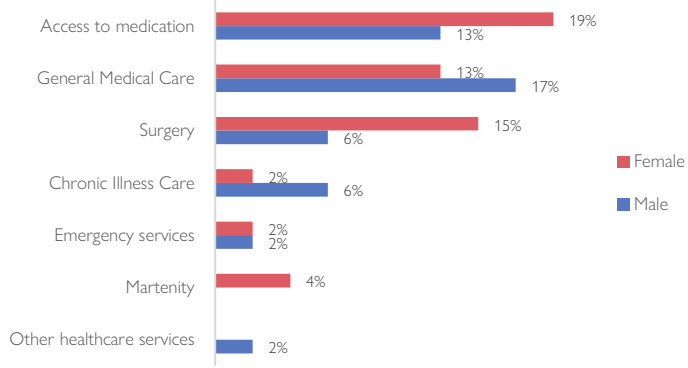
Of the migrants who travelled in search of employment, 36% were males aged 26-35. It was discovered that 82% were unemployed, 15% were self-employed whilst 2% were employed in their country of usual residence (Zimbabwe). Thirty-five per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 19% from Beitbridge and 16% from Mwenzezi. When asked about their intended destination provinces, 51% indicated that they were travelling to Gauteng, 36% to Limpopo and 4% to Western Cape. Their highest level of completed education was secondary education (69%), primary education (21%) and vocational training (6%).

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 (51%), Gauteng (35%) and Lusaka (14%). Seventeen per cent were travelling from Harare, 14% from Bulawayo and 10% from Beitbridge. It was discovered that the top three items purchased by the migrants were Clothes (40%), Food (37%) and Beverages (8%).

WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION



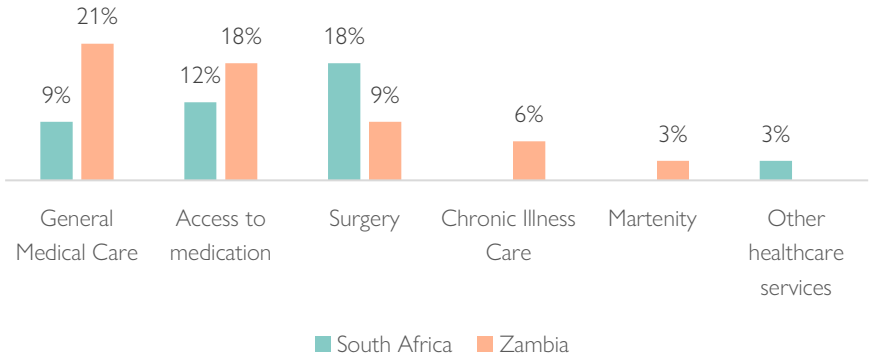
MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH



Of the migrants who stated that they were travelling to access better services in neighbouring countries, 90% were travelling for health services, 5% for education services and 2% for better access to water and sanitation. Thirty-two per cent of those in search of health services indicated that they were travelling for medication, 30% were travelling to access general medical care whilst 21% were travelling for surgery. From the analysis, 30% were travelling from Hurungwe, 27% from Bulawayo and 10% from Harare. Their intended destinations were Lusaka –Zambia (53%), Gauteng -South Africa (33%) and Limpopo-South Africa (10%).

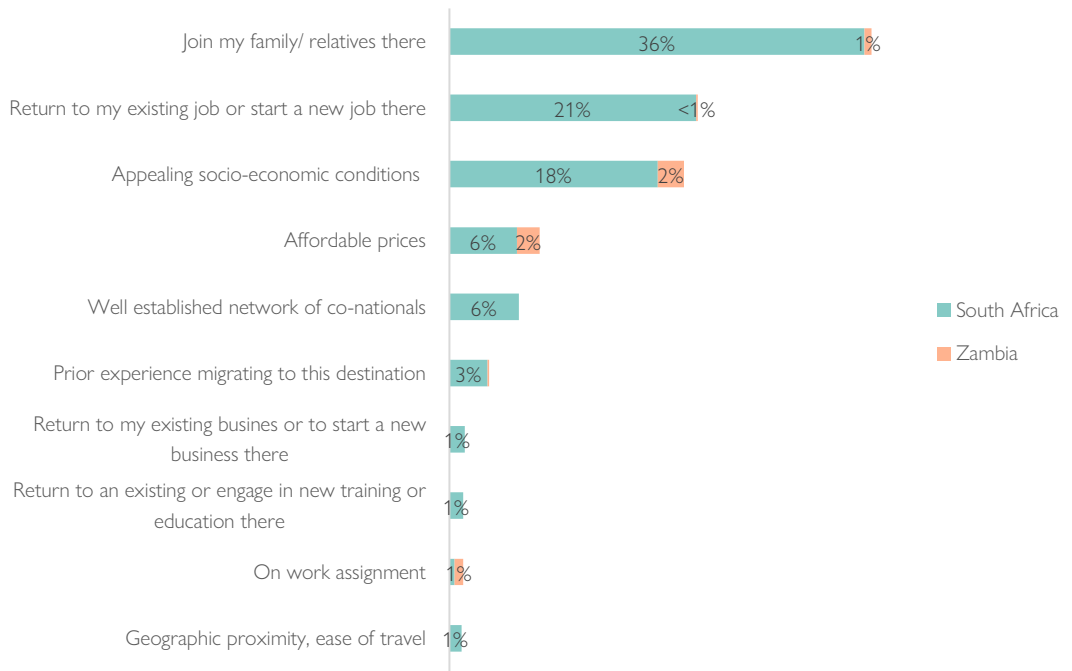
Of those travelling to access health services, 58% reported that they had a chronic illness, of those, 29% had diabetes, 25% had hypertension and 14% had Asthma.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons



Thirty-eight per cent of those travelling to South Africa chose the destination because they were joining their relatives there, 23% were returning to their jobs and 19% due to appealing socio-economic conditions. Of those travelling due to appealing socio-economic conditions in South Africa, 17% were travelling from Harare, 14% from Bulawayo whilst 8% were from Beitbridge. Fifty-five per cent were males aged 26-45.

Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 38% indicated that they chose the destination because of appealing socio-economic conditions there, 33% chose the destination because of affordable prices there whilst 13% were on a work assignment. The top three sending districts for those travelling to Zambia due to affordable prices were Hurungwe (31%), Karoi (23%), and Makonde (15%). Forty-three per cent were going to purchase clothes, 29% food whilst 29% were buying beverages.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

449 interviewed migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Forty-five per cent of those who faced challenges were aged 26-35, of those 51% were male. The top three challenges that were faced by the surveyed migrants were roadblocks/delays (67%), mental trauma/depression (16%) and theft (6%).

Eighty-one per cent of those that encountered roadblocks and delays were inflows from South Africa, of those, 58% were travelling from Limpopo, 34% from Gauteng and 6% from North-West province. Nineteen per cent were travelling to Bulawayo, 14% to Harare and 12% to Chivi. Of those who experienced mental trauma or depression along their journey, 82% were inflows. Fifty-four per cent were aged 26-35, of those, 54% were female. Of those who faced theft, 94% were using a private car or a taxi as their mode of transport, whilst 3% used a truck.

Challenges	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Roadblocks and/or delays	395	0	395
Mental trauma and/or depression	94	0	94
Theft	34	1	35
Identity document issues	15	0	15
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	10	0	10
Deportation	7	0	7
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.)	6	0	6
Boundary crossing/Crossing flowing river	6	0	6
Lack of information	4	0	4
Transportation	4	0	4
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	3	0	3
Other	2	1	3
Difficult access to health care services	1	1	2
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	2	0	2
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	2	0	2
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	1	0	1

VULNERABILITIES



688
Pregnant
Women



314
Unaccompanied
Children



223
Persons with
chronic illness



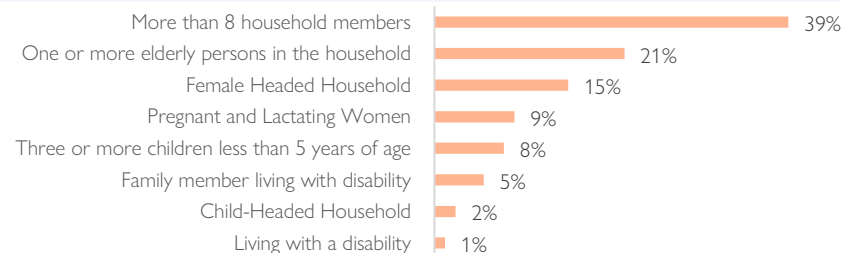
160
Elderly in
need of care



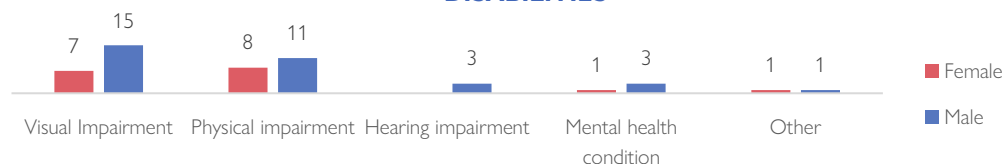
48
Persons with
a disability

Ninety-three per cent of the interviewed pregnant and lactating women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor whilst 7% went through the Zimbabwe – Zambia corridor. Of those travelling to South Africa, their main reasons for travelling were to return to their jobs (39%), to join their families (24%) and to look for employment (16%).

Thirty-nine per cent of the interviewed migrants mentioned that they were from a household with more than 8 members. Of those, 41% were travelling from Bulawayo, 9% from Beitbridge whilst 8% were travelling from Harare. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (65%), Limpopo (17%) and Eastern Cape (6%). Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (43%), travelling to conduct commercial activities (20%) and looking for livelihood opportunities (16%).



DISABILITIES



Of the surveyed migrants who identified as disabled, 27% were aged 36-45. Forty-eight per cent were travelling to Gauteng, 23% to Limpopo and 13% to Lusaka. Thirty-four per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 10% from Mwenzi, and 10% from Hurungwe. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (28%), to return to their existing jobs (21%) and access to services (17%).

Forty-four per cent of the disabled migrants had visual impairment; of those, 86% went through the South African corridor whilst 14% went through the Zambian corridor. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (41%), attending a family event (14%) whilst fourteen per cent were returning to their places of work.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | MARCH 2024

KEY FIGURES

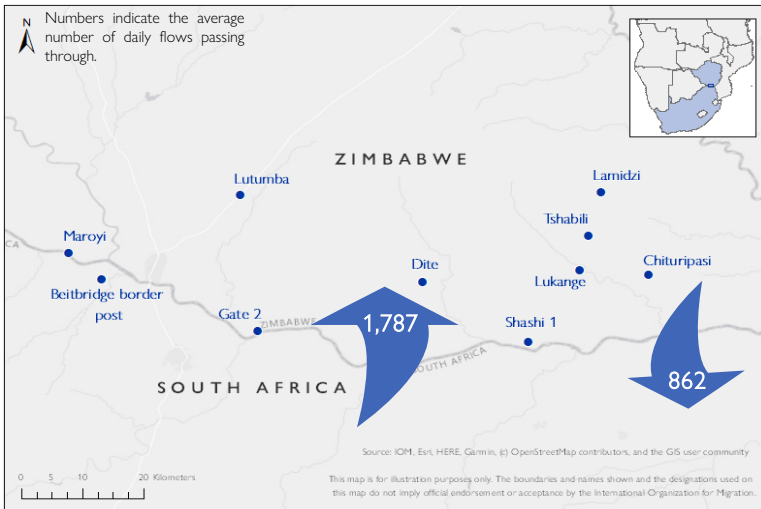
52,976
Movements Observed

1,826
Surveys Conducted

16
Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

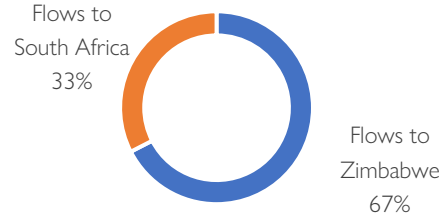
Over the reporting period, a total of 52,976 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 2,645. This represented a 30% increase compared to February during which 2,036 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (68%) and Zimbabwe (32%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (65%), and South Africa (32%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 52,976 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 493 women who were visibly pregnant and 280 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-five per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 17 per cent were travelling to return to their existing jobs or work



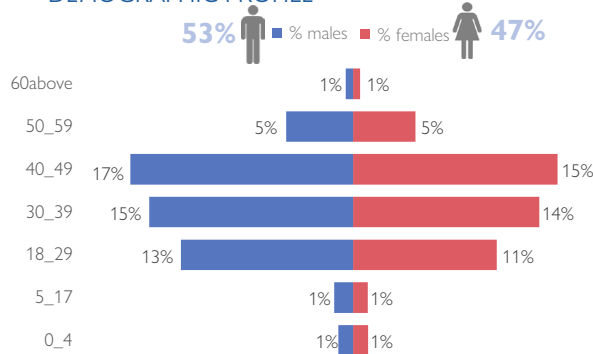
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot 41% **Car** 29% **Bus** 16% **Truck** 12% **Animal** 1%

FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



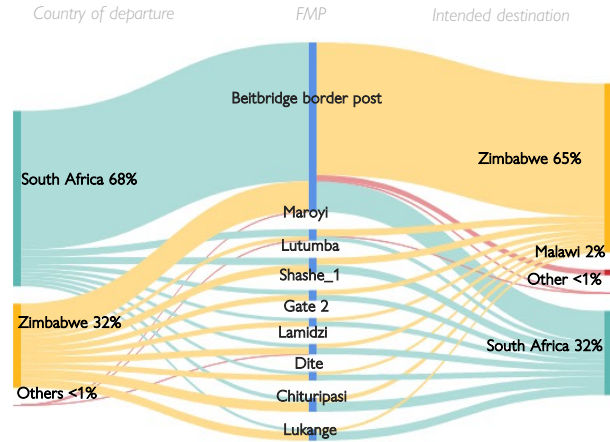
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	56%	70%	30%
Family Reunification	21%	94%	6%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6months)	19%	8%	92%
Seasonal Migration	4%	40%	60%
Forced Disaster	<1%	56%	44%
Forced Conflict	<1%	<1%	100%

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

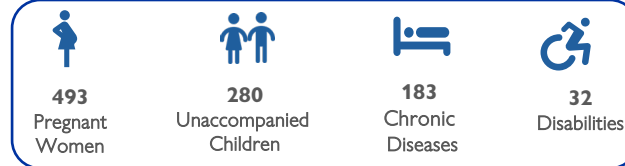
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were visual impairment (61%), physical impairment (19%), mental health conditions (10%), and hearing impairment(10%)

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

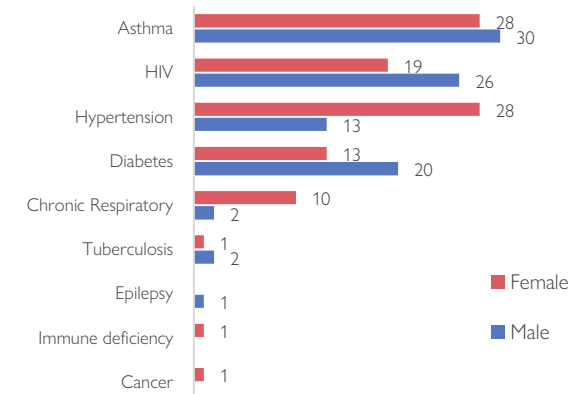


Others include Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Botswana for countries of departure and Zambia and Mozambique for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



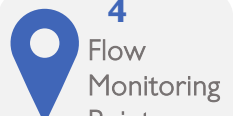
CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

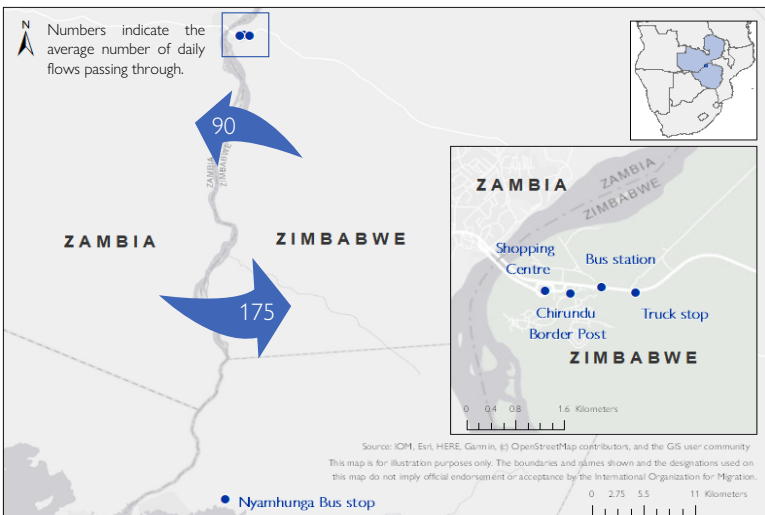
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | MARCH 2024

KEY FIGURES

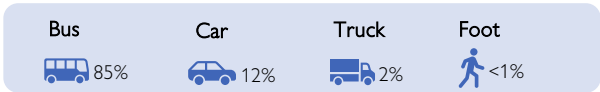


OVERVIEW

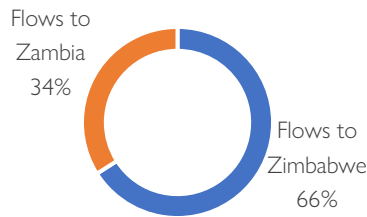
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,300 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 265. This represented a 40 per cent decrease compared to February, during which 355 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (61%), Zimbabwe (33%), and Tanzania (4%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (63%), Zambia (33%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,300 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 195 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Forty-one per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 11 per cent were travelling for family reunification.



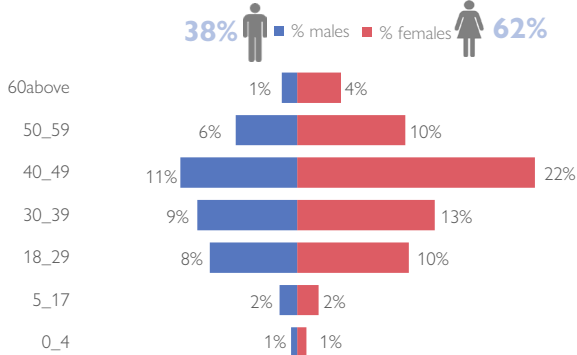
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



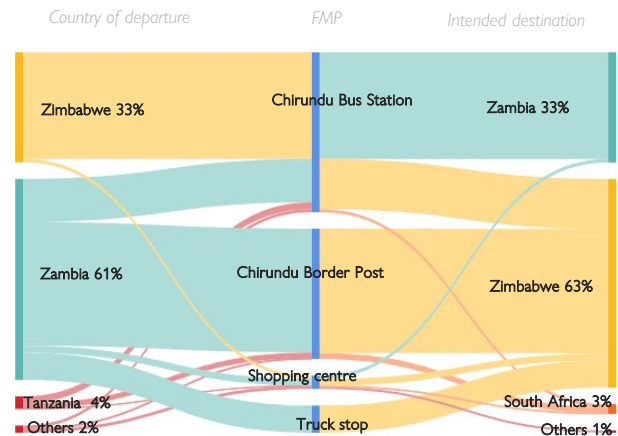
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	52%	59%	41%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	24%	99%	1%
Family Reunification	23%	77%	23%
Forced Conflict	1%	100%	<1%

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

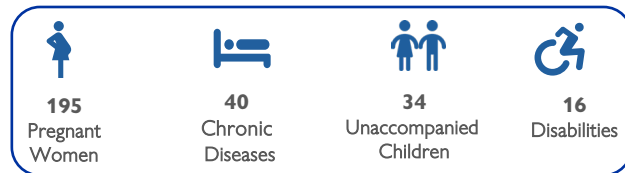
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (76%), visual impairment (18%), and mental conditions (6%)

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

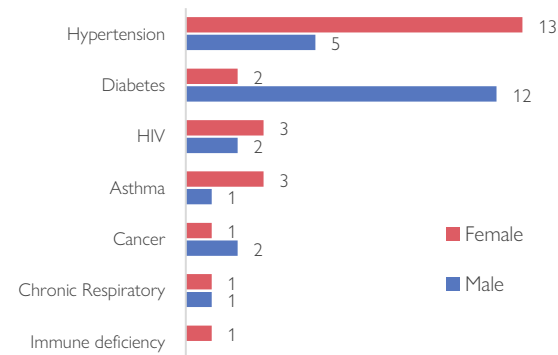


Others include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa, and Botswana for countries of departure and, Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of destination

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



CONCLUSION

The Beitbridge, Plumtree and Forbes border posts witnessed increased traffic due to people travelling into the country to celebrate Easter with their families. Following the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions, the Beitbridge Border post on Good Friday received 11 105 arrivals compared to 5 963 last year. Many Christians were seen travelling to Moria in South Africa and to the Zimbabwe Christian Church (ZCC) in Limpopo province, who opened for the first time this year since the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions in the past few years.

In response to the influx of Zimbabweans travelling to and from South Africa due to the Easter holiday, stringent measures were implemented by the Department of Immigration at the Beitbridge border post. Figures from the department show that between 1 March and 19, a total of 1 167 irregular migrants were nabbed during the Daily Compliance Operation. These were arrested for offenses ranging from; no documentation, entry and exit by evasion, touting and the use of expired Visitor's Entry Certificate.

The effects of El Nino drought continue to affect Zimbabwean communities, forcing desperate farmers to sell off their prized livestock to abattoirs, butcheries and middlemen at discounted prices. Livestock are a vital source of income for rural households in Zimbabwe. The mass destocking, while necessary for short term survival, might have long term consequences for rural livelihoods.

The drought has also reduced people's access to clean water, causing cholera outbreaks. As of 14 March 2024, a total of 28,556 cholera cases, and 589 deaths, were reported from 62 districts across the 10 provinces of Zimbabwe. As provinces continue to report declining number of cholera cases, concerns remain in Mashonaland Central Province that has been reporting the highest number of daily cholera cases compared to other provinces, while also having the highest number of active districts. Risk factors include high mobility of the population with a risk of cross border transmission in the border districts of Centenary, Mt Darwin and Mbire.

The Ministry of Health and Child-Care (MoHCC) in collaboration with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), and many partners started the nationwide polio vaccination campaign in February using the novel OPV type two (nOPV2) vaccine following the confirmation of circulating poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) in Zimbabwe. A second round of Polio vaccination was conducted from the 19th to the 22nd of March where trained health teams were visiting homes, schools and markets to administer the vaccine to children under the age of 10.

IOM collaborated with the MoHCC and Bulawayo City Council to strengthen Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities at the prioritized health facilities along the migration corridors. IOM continues to support risk communication and community engagement activities through community dialogues and the provision of IEC materials (Banners, posters, fliers) to strengthen disease response in Bulawayo.

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.sundaynews.co.zw/11-000-pass-through-beitbridge-as-easter-traffic-doubles/>
- 2) <https://www.chronicle.co.zw/zimbabwe-immigration-gets-tough-on-border-crime/>
- 3) <https://www.herald.co.zw/el-nino-farmers-suffer-huge-discounts-on-livestock/>
- 4) <https://healthtimes.co.zw/2024/03/19/second-polio-vaccination-campaign-in-zim-begins/>

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 March 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.

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

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