

Overview

In response to the SADC Member States' requests to improve capacities to collect and analyze migration-related data to develop policies based on evidence and to improve migration governance at the national and regional level, IOM in close partnership with the governments, UN, and NGOs, has established a pilot project to support the availability of data related to regional migratory movements and needs. IOM through funding from the European Union, Swedish, German and Irish Governments supported the Government by collecting data through Flow Monitoring at 15 Flow Monitoring Points in 4 PoEs to track mobile populations, establish their vulnerabilities, needs, services gaps and share data with stakeholders for enhanced understanding of migration flows, as well as to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak in way that is sensitive to current and emerging migration and mobility realities in Zimbabwe

Methodology

Flow Monitoring (FM) is one of the components of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and captures the number of individuals transiting a specific Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) as well as the profiles and needs of these individuals using direct observation and interview techniques.

ZIMBABWE FLOW MONITORING

DASHBOARD

1-31 JANUARY 2021



11,919
Total Flows



3,092
Incoming Zimbabwe



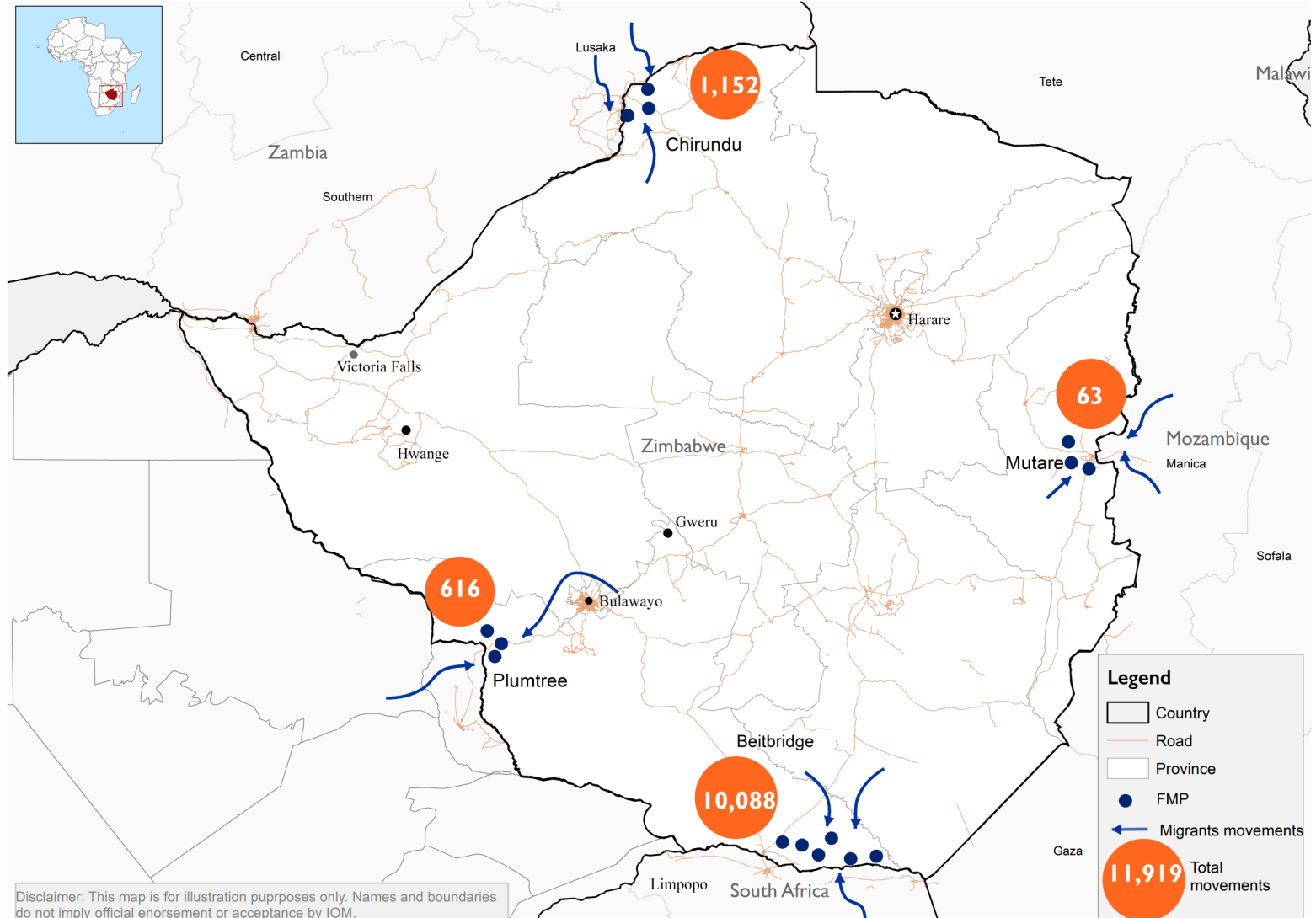
8,827
Outgoing Zimbabwe



15
FMPs



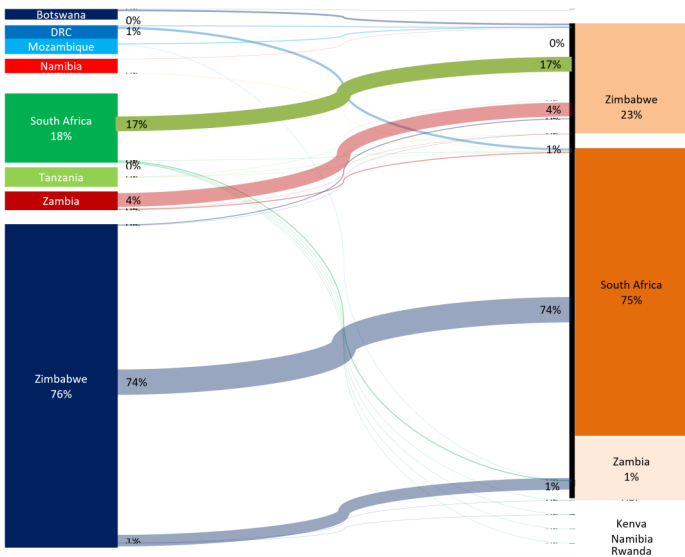
1,972
Surveys



Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



MOVEMENT TRENDS

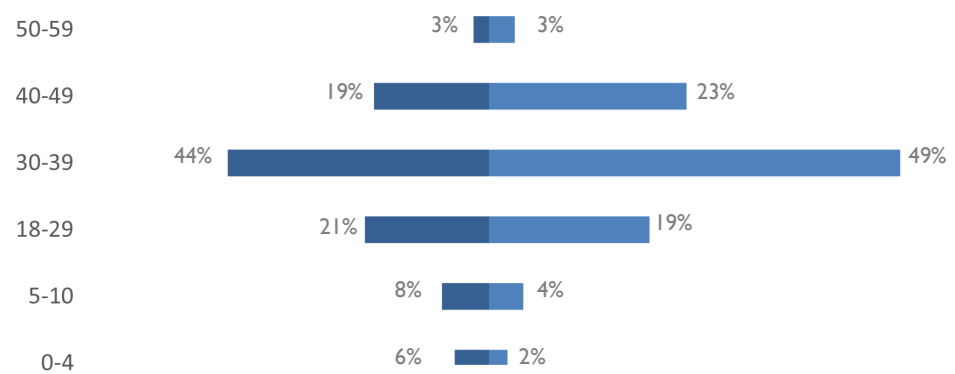


This chart portrays the areas of origin and intended destinations of the observed flows. The left bars show departure countries whereas the right bars show intended destination countries of the respondents.

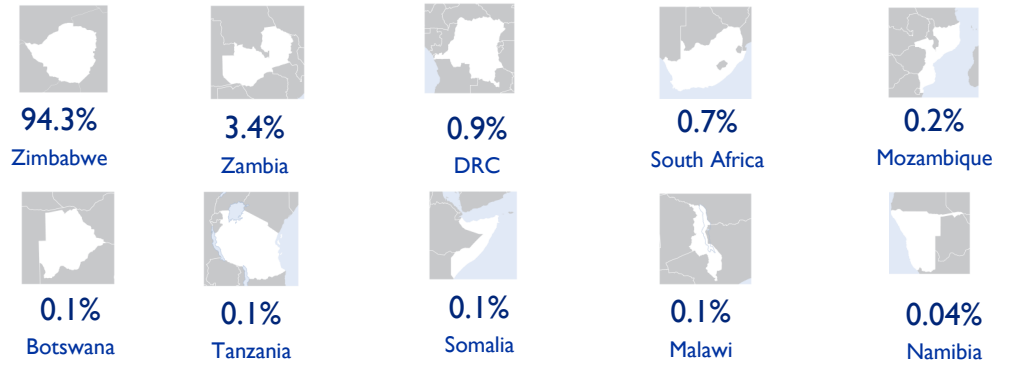
During the reporting period, 76 per cent of observed flows originated from Zimbabwe whereas 17 per cent of observed flows departed from South Africa. For the intended country destination, 75 per cent of migrants reported their final destination as South Africa while 23 per cent mentioned that Zimbabwe was their final destination and one per cent of the migrants reported Zambia as their final destination.

MIGRATION PROFILES

Age and Sex Distribution



Declared Nationalities



Vulnerabilities

A total of 248 vulnerabilities were reported in January 2021 with 177 being pregnant women passing through the flow monitoring points. There were no unaccompanied children observed.



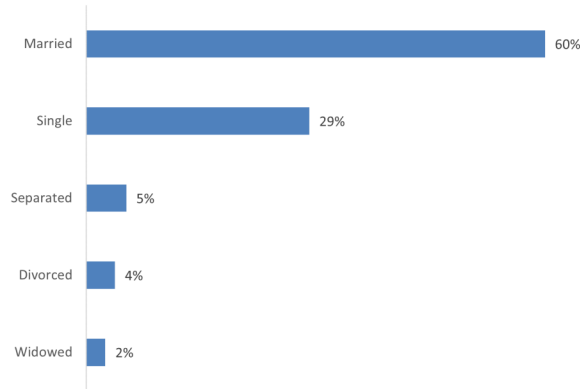
Chronic Diseases



A total of 111 migrants with chronic diseases were reported during the month of January; 66 respondents reported to have hypertension, 26 had diabetes, 16 had chronic respiratory disease and 2 had cardiovascular problems. The most prevalent chronic disease reported was hypertension and worth noting is that 80 per cent of the respondents with chronic ailments had never visited a doctor in the past 3 months.

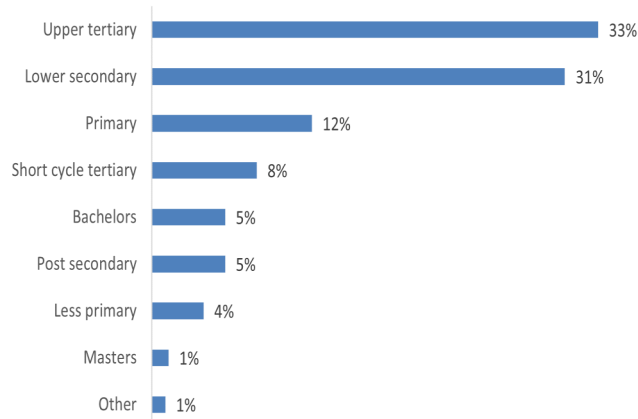
MIGRATION PROFILES

Marital status



During this reporting period, more than half of migrants (60%) were married with more male migrants (65%) as compared to women (51%) being married. Almost a third of migrants (29%) reported that they were single and have never been married. In addition, five per cent of migrants were separated (female 7%, male 4%). More female migrants (6%) were divorced compared to male migrants (2%) and more female migrants (7%) were separated compared to male migrants (4%).

Education

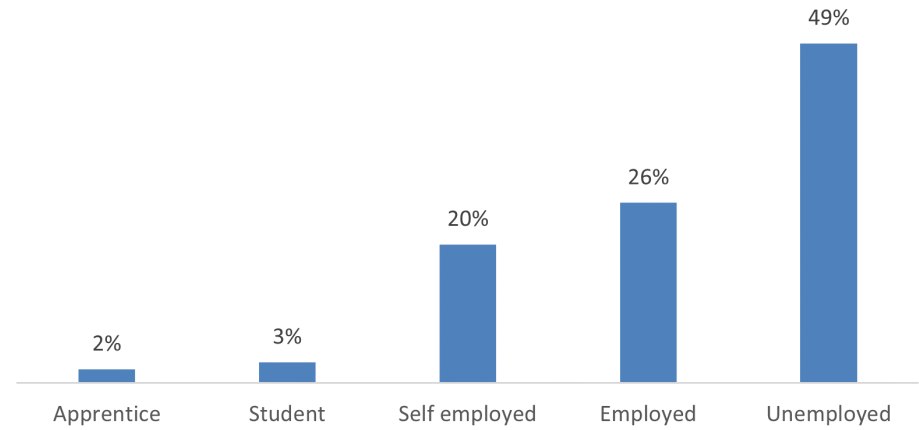


The majority of respondents completed upper tertiary education (33%) and lower secondary education (31%). Only 12 per cent of observed migrants reported to have completed primary education and 4 per cent reported they never completed primary education.

More female migrants completed upper secondary education (39%) compared to male migrants (26%) and more female respondents completed a bachelor or equivalent level (6%) compared to male respondents.

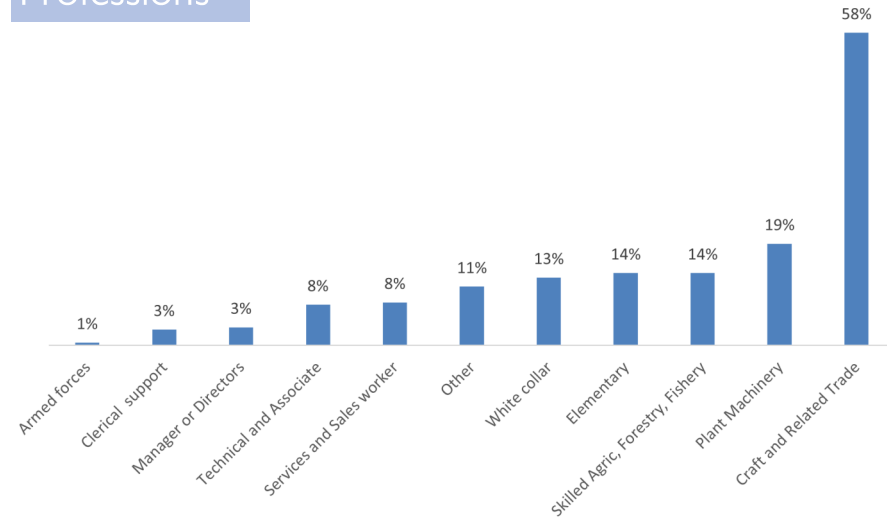
Female respondents tend to have higher education levels compared to males.

Employment status



Almost half of the respondents (49%) indicated that they were unemployed and looking for a job while more than a quarter (26%) of migrants were employed. Another 20 per cent of migrants were self-employed, 3 per cent were students and 2 per cent of migrants were on apprenticeship.

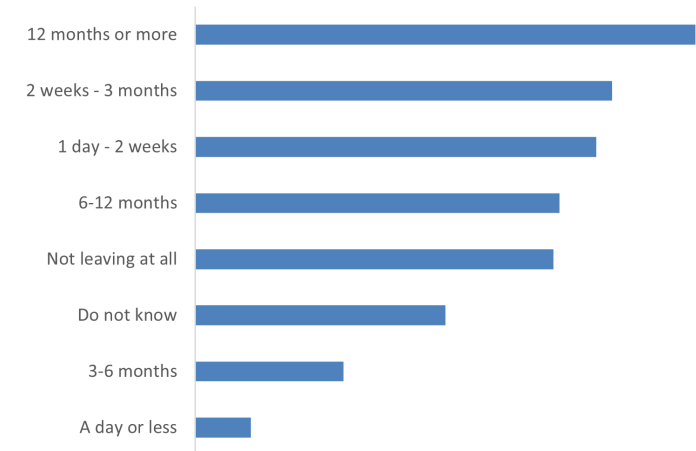
Professions



Fifty-eight per cent of the employed respondents were in craft or related trade. Technical associates constituted 8 per cent, services and sales workers 8 per cent, plant and machinery operators 19 per cent and managers and directors 3 per cent. The rest were in civil service, clerical work and elementary jobs.

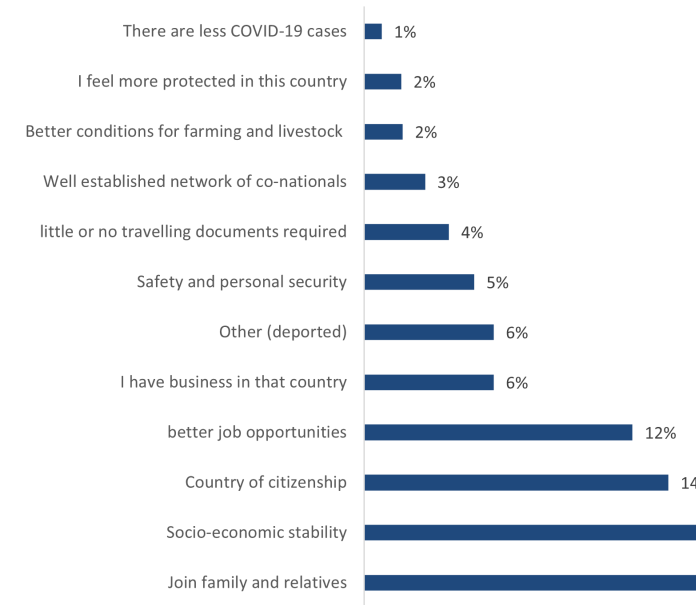
INTENTIONS

Intended Length of Stay



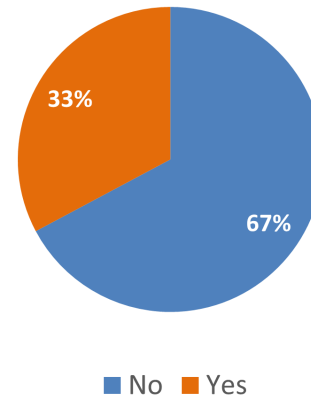
During the reporting period, one fifth of respondents (20%) are planning to stay at their final destination for 12 months or more, 17 per cent of respondents are planning to stay between 2 weeks and 3 months and 15 per cent of migrants are planning to stay between 6 and 12 months. Almost a fifth of respondents (18%) are planning to stay at their final destination less than 2 weeks (2% a day or less and 16% between 1 day and 2 weeks).

Reasons for Final Destination



The majority of respondents chose their final destination to join their family and relatives (30%), for socio-economic stability (16%), country of citizenship (14%) or in the hopes to obtain better job opportunities (12%). Others have chosen their final destination because they have a business there (6%), for safety and personal security (5%), little or no traveling documents are required (4%) and for other reasons.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING TRAVEL

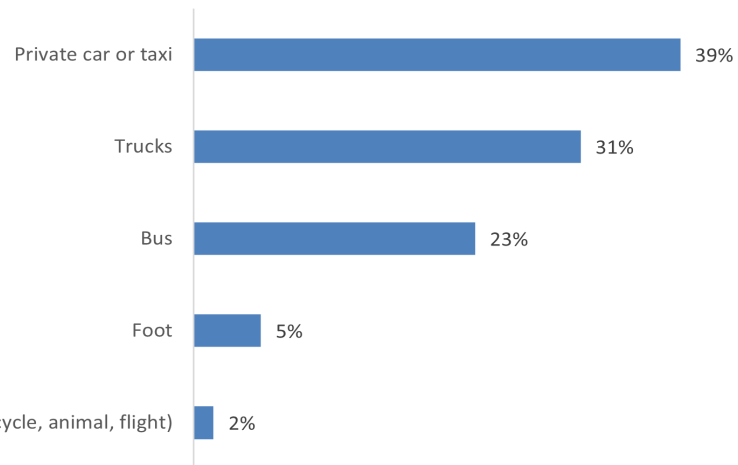


The majority of respondents (67%) did not encounter any challenges during their travel. Of those who encountered challenges during their travel (33%), 66 respondents faced deportation during their travel, 56 arrest or detention by authorities, 48 did not have proper PPE, 36 did not have access to food and another 32 respondents had identity documents issues. Others faced challenges such as mental trauma or depression (20 respondents), health access (13 respondents), discrimination and stigmatisation (13 respondents) and other challenges.

Challenges Encountered

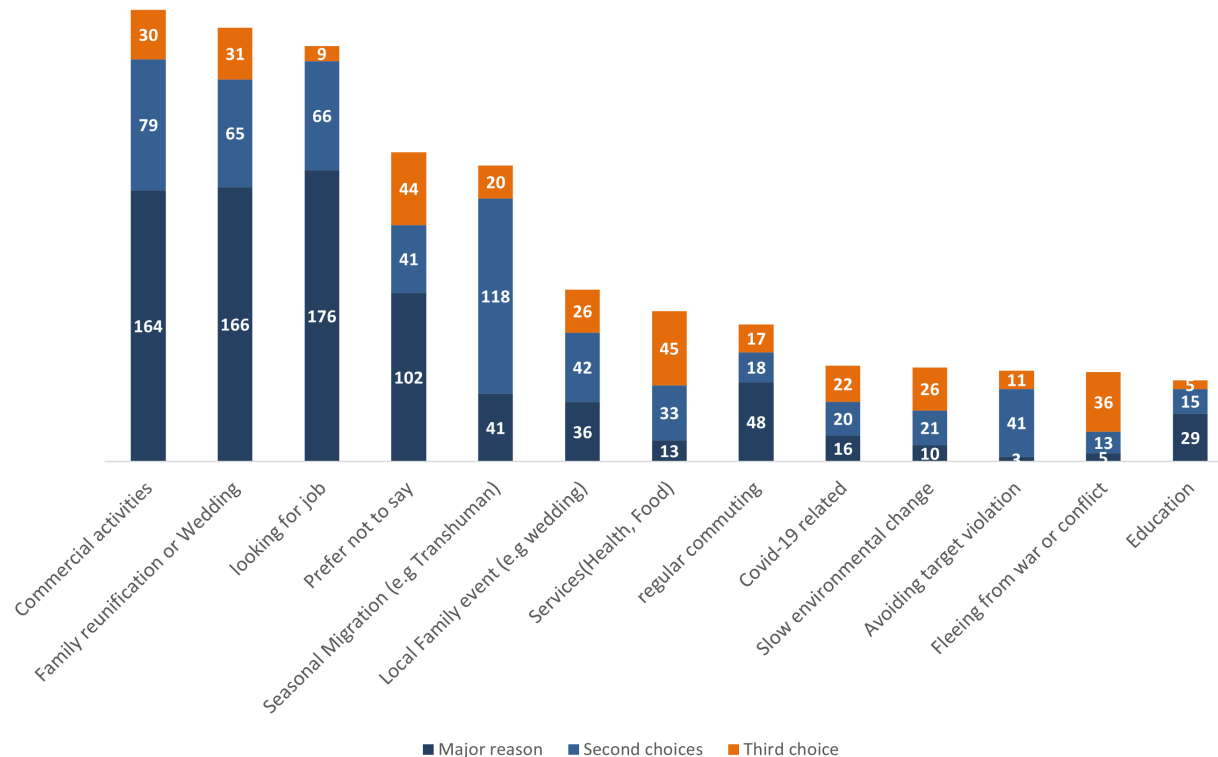
Challenges Encountered	Number of Respondents
Deportation	66
Arrest or detention by authorities	56
Not having PPE	48
Food access	36
Identity document issues	32
Mental trauma or depression	20
Health access	13
Discrimination and stigmatisation	13
Relative or friend got ill	11
Continuation with job	11
Diagnosed with COVID-19 not yet recovered	9
Diagnosed with COVID-19 but recovered	5
Difficulty in sending and receiving money	3
Forced eviction or loss of shelter	3
Lack of information	3
Theft	3
Sexual violence	1

Means of Transport



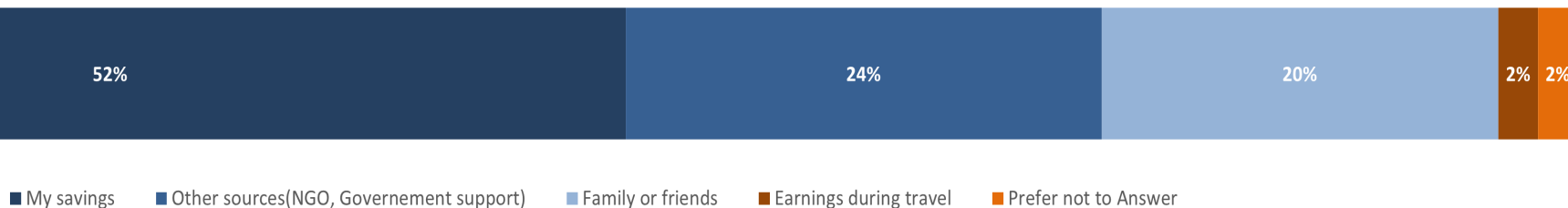
The majority of respondents (39%) used a private car or taxi for the transport to arrive to their final destination. Almost a third of respondents (31%) used trucks and more than a fifth (23%) used buses during their travel. Others walked (5%) and used other methods of transportation (2%) to arrive to their final destination.

Reasons for Travelling



More than half of respondents (52%) funded their travel with their savings, 24 per cent funded their travel with other sources (NGO, government support) and others received support from family or friends (20%). Some of the respondents were able to fund their travel due to earnings obtained during their journey (2%) and 2 per cent preferred not to answer.

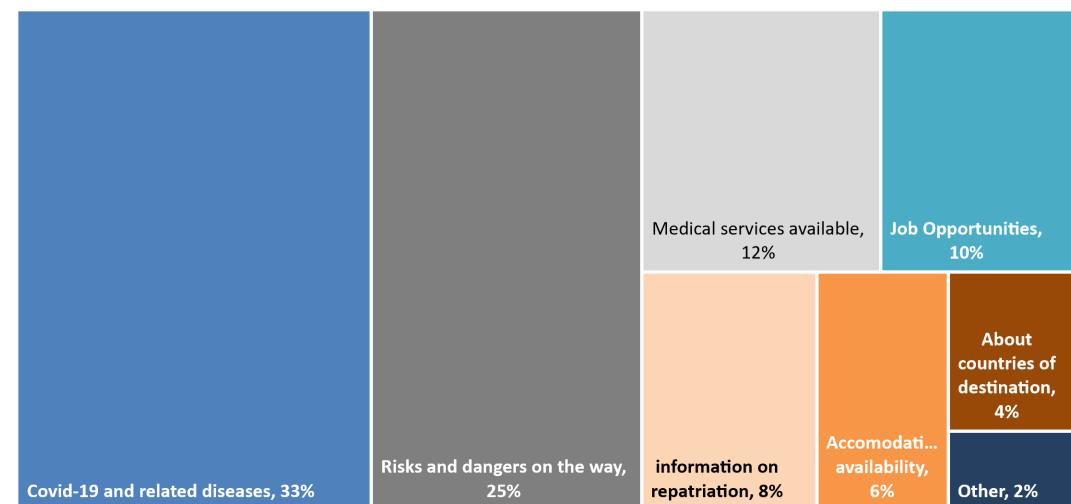
Funding



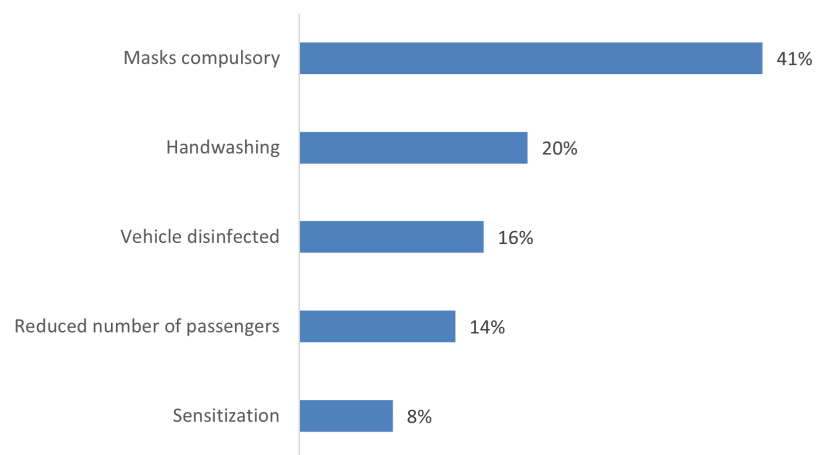
Majority of respondents reported using their own savings for the journey. Others indicated receiving grants from other organisations or the government to facilitate their travels. Twenty per cent indicated that they have received financial support from friends and family.

COVID-19, ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION NEEDS

Information Needs

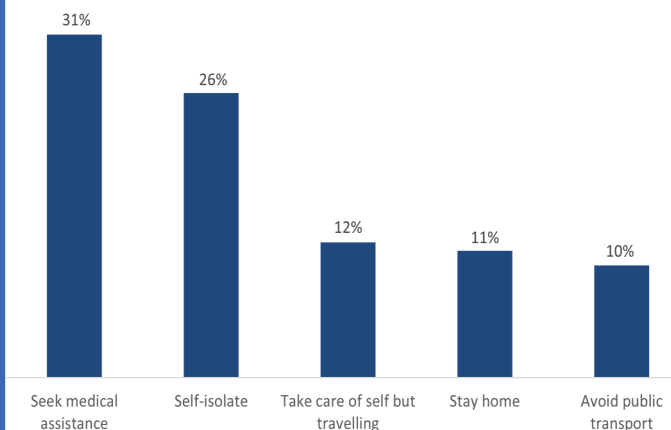


Covid-19 precautions during Travel



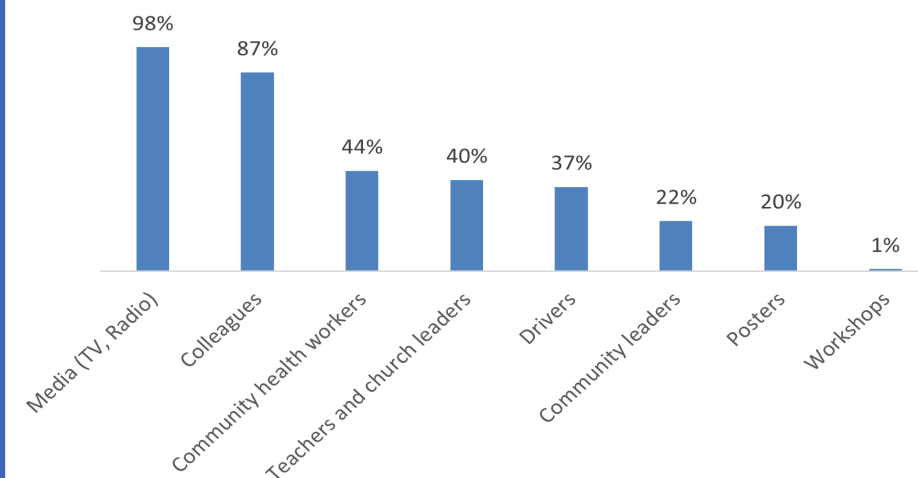
During the reporting period, migrants were being encouraged to practice many COVID-19 precautionary measures during their journey. Almost half of the respondents (41%) mentioned that masks were compulsory. Others mentioned prevention measures such as hand washing (20%), vehicles disinfected (16%), the number of passengers were reduced (14%) and COVID-19 sensitization (8%).

What to do if showing COVID-19 symptoms



Almost a third of migrants (31%) will seek medical assistance if they become infected with COVID-19. Another 26 per cent will self-isolate and 12 per cent will take care of themselves but will continue their journey. Other migrants said they will stay home (11%) and avoid public transport (10%).

Source of Information on COVID-19 Awareness



Sources of information may be overlapping since one respondent can have information about Covid-19 from various sources. The majority of migrants (98%) indicated Media (radio, television and newspapers) as the major source. Community health workers (44%) have been vibrant as well in spreading the news.