DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

ZIMBABWE FLOW MONITORING

DASHBOARD

1-28 FEBRUARY 2021

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 project to support the availability of data related to regional migratory movements and needs. IOM through funding from the European Union, Swedish, Germany and Irish Governments supported the Government of Zimbabwe by collecting data through Flow Monitoring at 17 Flow Monitoring Points in 4 PoEs to track mobile populations, establish their vulnerabilities, needs, service gaps and share data with stakeholders for enhanced understanding of migration flows, as well as to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak in a 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. Analysis for pages 1-2 reports on entire population and analysis for pages 3-6 reports on selected sample.

5,099
Total Flows

1,379
Incoming Zimbabwe

3,720
Outgoing Zimbabwe

17
FMPs

692
Surveys

IOM UN MIGRATION

Irish Aid
Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

german humanitarian assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE

Sweden
Sverige

Legend

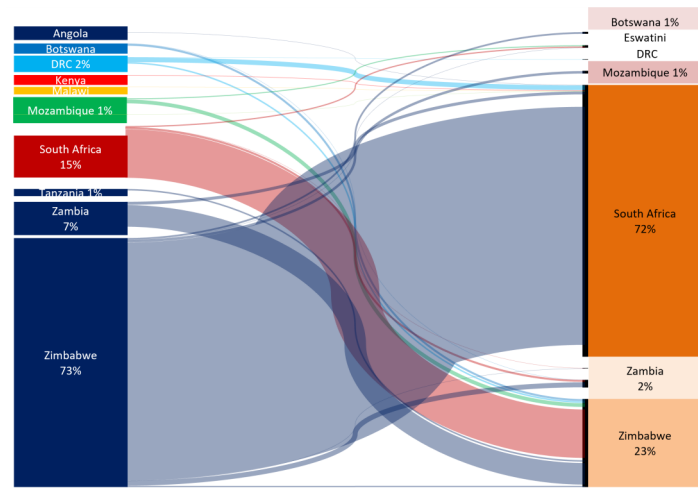|	
	Province
	Country
→	Outgoing
←	Incoming
5,099	Total movements
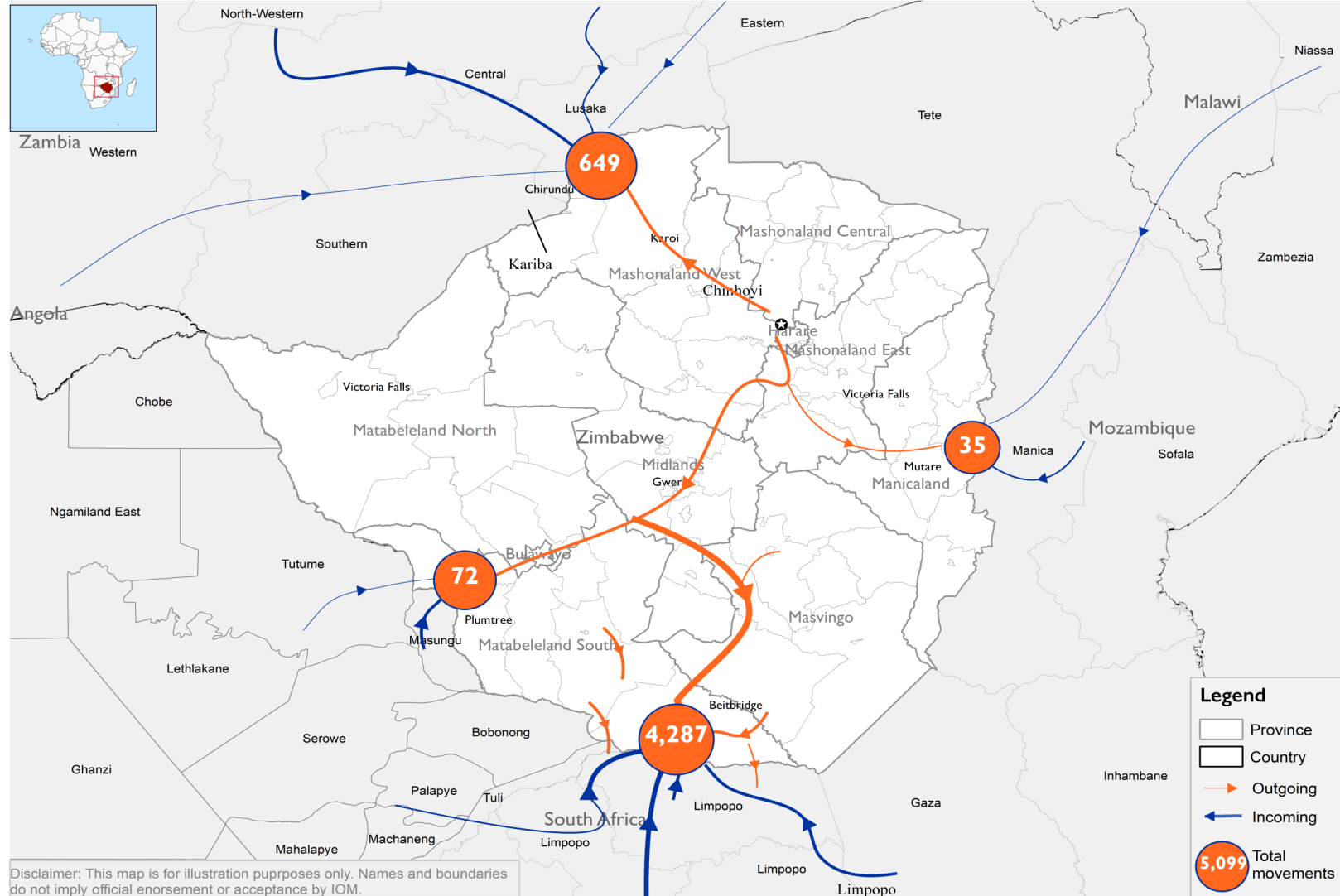
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

MOVEMENT TRENDS

Angola
Botswana
DRC 2%
Kenya
Malawi
Mozambique 1%

South Africa 15%

Tanzania 1%
Zambia 7%

Zimbabwe 73%

Botswana 1%
Eswatini
DRC
Mozambique 1%

South Africa 72%

Zambia 2%

Zimbabwe 23%

This chart portrays the countries 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.
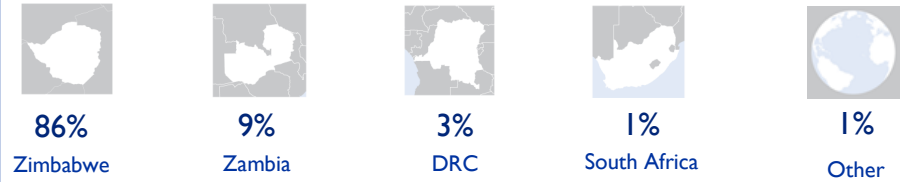
During the reporting period, 73 per cent of observed flows originated from Zimbabwe whereas 15 per cent of observed flows departed from South Africa. For the intended destination, 72 per cent of migrants reported their final destination as South Africa while 23 per cent mentioned that Zimbabwe was their final destination and two per cent of the migrants reported Zambia as their final destination.

MIGRATION PROFILES

Age and Sex Distribution

58% 👨   👩 **42%**

1%	50-59	1%
11%	40-49	6%
25%	30-39	17%
17%	18-29	12%
3%	5-17	4%
1%	0-4	2%
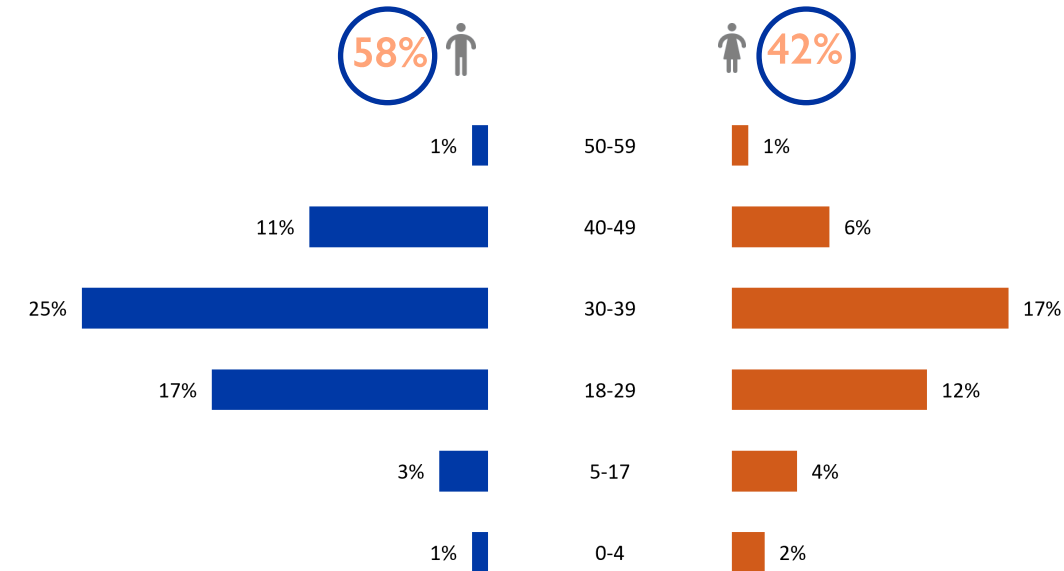
Declared Nationalities

86%
Zimbabwe

9%
Zambia

3%
DRC

1%
South Africa

1%
Other

Vulnerabilities

A total of 181 vulnerable migrants were reported in February 2021 at the flow monitoring points including 88 lactating mothers, 85 expecting women, 6 unaccompanied children (5 males and 1 female), one elderly person and one person living with a physical disability.
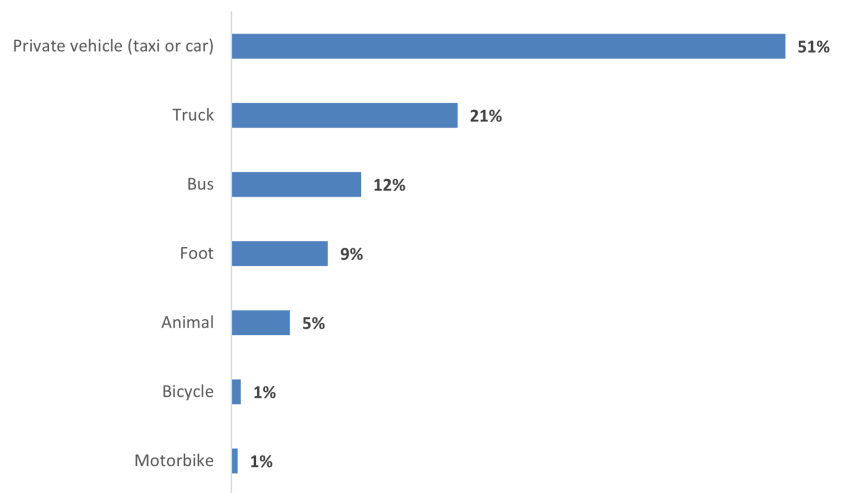
88
Lactating women

85
Pregnant women

6
Unaccompanied children

under 5

1
Elderly people

1
Person with physical disability

Chronic Diseases

23
Hypertension

18
Diabetes

13
Respiratory problems
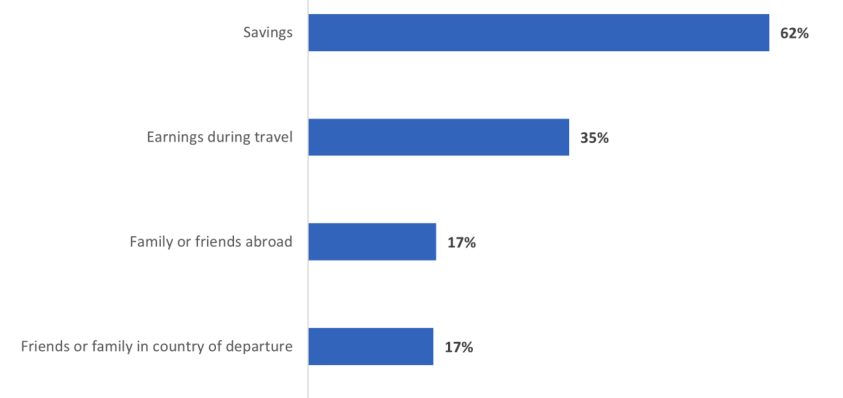
3
Cardiac problems

3
Immune deficiency

A total of 62 migrants with chronic diseases were self-reported during the month of February; 23 respondents reported to have hypertension, 18 had diabetes, 13 had chronic respiratory disease, 3 had cardiovascular problems, 3 had immune deficiency illness and 2 had cancer.

JOURNEY

Means of Transport

| Means	%
Private vehicle (taxi or car)	51%
Truck	21%
Bus	12%
Foot	9%
Animal	5%
Bicycle	1%
Motorbike	1%

The majority of respondents (51%) used a private car or taxi for the transport to their final destination. More than a fifth of respondents (21%) used trucks and more than a tenth (12%) used buses during their travel. Others walked (9%), rode animal drawn carts (5%) and the rest (2%) cycled to arrive to their final destination.

Journey Funding

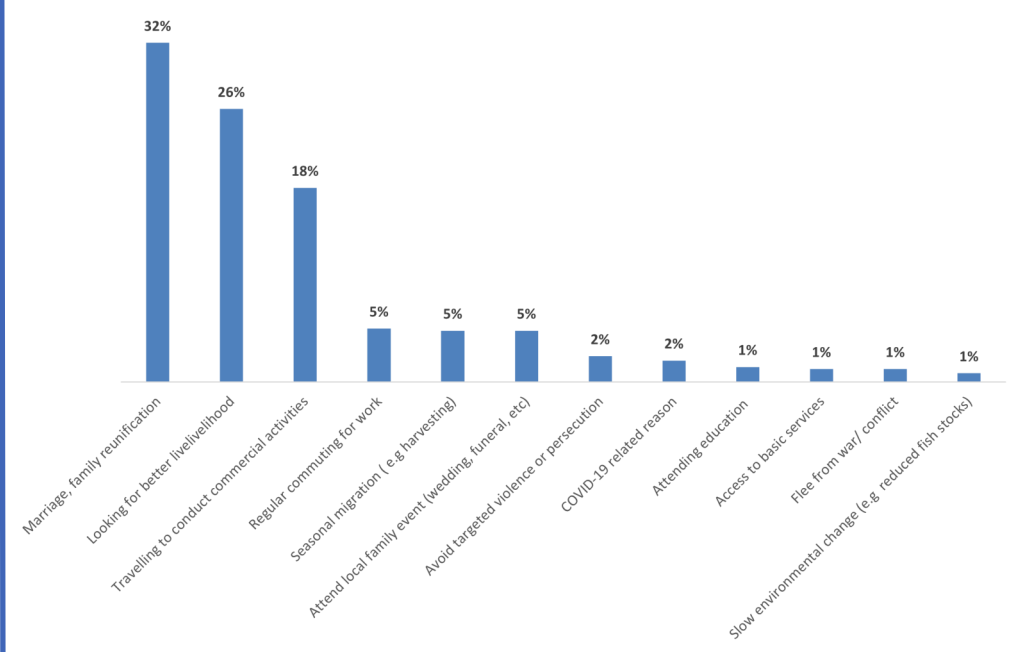| Source	%
Savings	62%
Earnings during travel	35%
Family or friends abroad	17%
Friends or family in country of departure	17%

The majority of respondents (62%) reported using their own savings for the journey. Others indicated receiving assistance from family and/or friends in country of departure (35%), family or friends abroad (17%) and personal earning during travel (17%). The responses were overlapping since one can get funding from different sources.

Solo vs Group Travelling

Travelling in a group 39%

Travelling alone 61%
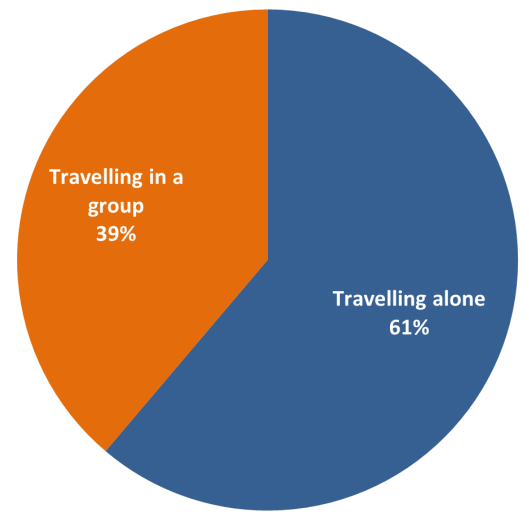
Thirty nine per cent of respondents were travelling in groups while 61 per cent were travelling alone. The majority of those travelling in groups were in the company of their family members. For those travelling in groups, 27 per cent were travelling with their entire family, 19 per cent with their children, 15 per cent with their spouses or partners, another 15 per cent were travelling with non-family members, 12 per cent with their parents whilst 12 per cent were travelling with other relatives.
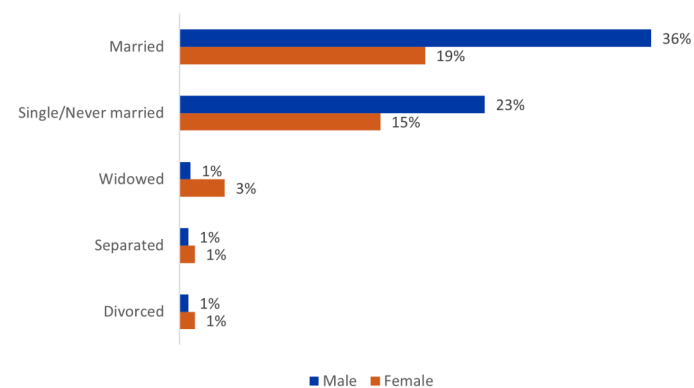
Reasons for Travelling

Reason	%
Marriage, family reunification	32%
Looking for better livelivelihood	26%
Travelling to conduct commercial activities	18%
Regular commuting for work	5%
Seasonal migration (e.g harvesting)	5%
Attend local family event (wedding, funeral, etc)	5%
Avoid targeted violence or persecution	2%
COVID-19 related reason	2%
Attending education	1%
Access to basic services	1%
Flee from war/ conflict	1%
Slow environmental change (e.g. reduced fish stocks)	1%

Almost a third of respondents (32%) were travelling for family reunification, 26 per cent were in search of better livelihoods opportunities, 18 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities which include buying and selling, others are travelling for daily work purposes (5%), seasonal migration (5%), attending family events among other reasons.
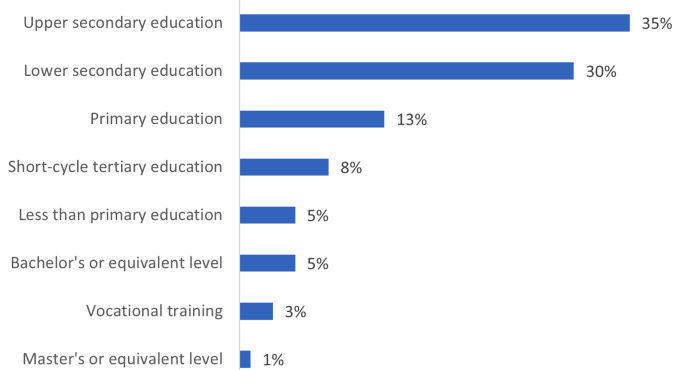
MIGRATION PROFILES

Marital status

Married — Male 36%, Female 19%
Single/Never married — Male 23%, Female 15%
Widowed — Male 1%, Female 3%
Separated — Male 1%, Female 1%
Divorced — Male 1%, Female 1%

■ Male ■ Female

During this reporting period, more than half of migrants (55%) were married with more male migrants (36%) as compared to women (19%) being married. Around 38 per cent of respondents reported that they were single and have never been married. In addition, two per cent of migrants were separated (female 1%, male 1%) while two per cent of migrants were divorced. More female migrants (3%) were widowed as compared to the widowed male migrants (1%).

Employment status

5%
24%
43%
27%

■ Student ■ Employed ■ Self-employed ■ Unemployed

Almost half of the respondents (43%) indicated that they were unemployed and were looking for a job. Of the un-employed, respondents, 57 per cent were males whilst 43 per cent females. More than a quarter (27%) of migrants were self-employed. More male migrants (57%) were self-employed as compared to the self-employed female migrants (43%). Another 24 per cent of migrants were employed. Of the employed migrants, 78 per cent were males whilst 22 per cent were female migrants. Almost 5 per cent were students and less than one per cent of migrants were retired.

Education

Upper secondary education — 35%
Lower secondary education — 30%
Primary education — 13%
Short-cycle tertiary education — 8%
Less than primary education — 5%
Bachelor's or equivalent level — 5%
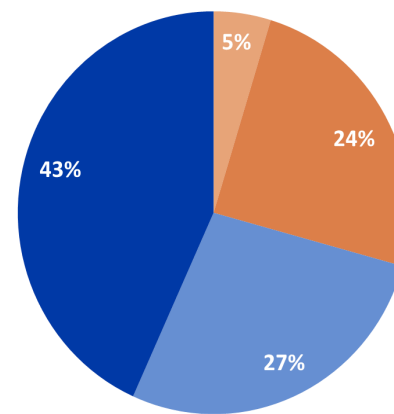Vocational training — 3%
Master's or equivalent level — 1%

The majority of respondents completed upper secondary education (35%) and lower secondary education (30%). Only 14 per cent of observed migrants reported to have completed primary education and 5 per cent reported they never completed primary education.

Fifty-eighty per cent of the migrants who completed upper secondary education were males whilst 42 per cent were females. The majority of migrants who completed a bachelor or equivalent level were males (61%) as compared to female respondents (39%).

Male respondents tend to have higher educational levels compared to females.
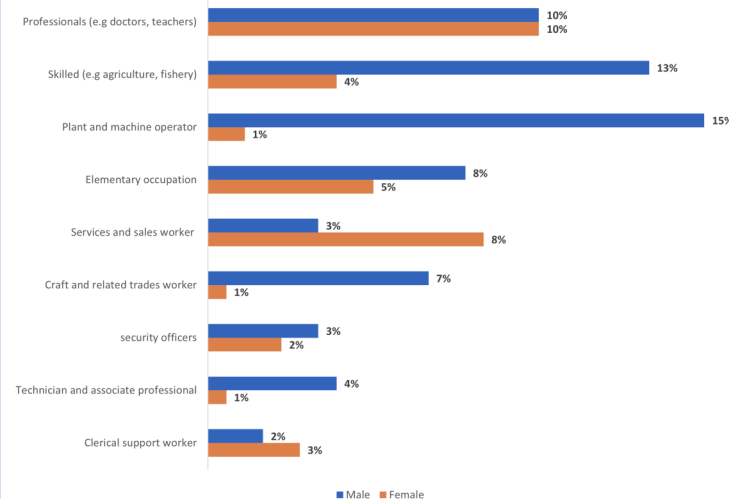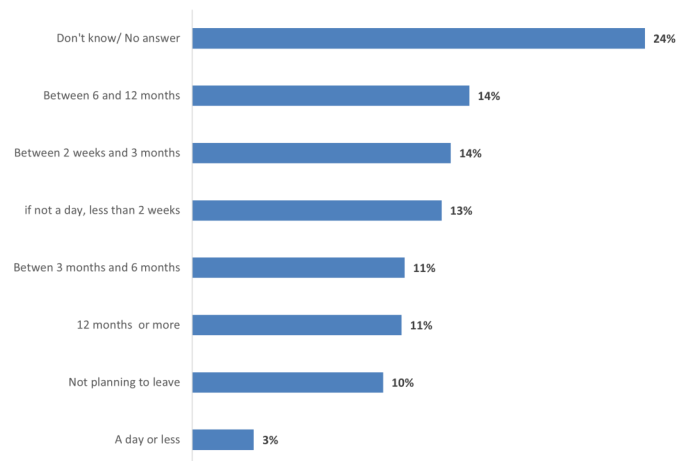
Professions

Professionals (e.g doctors, teachers) — Male 10%, Female 10%
Skilled (e.g agriculture, fishery) — Male 13%, Female 4%
Plant and machine operator — Male 15%, Female 1%
Elementary occupation — Male 8%, Female 5%
Services and sales worker — Male 3%, Female 8%
Craft and related trades worker — Male 7%, Female 1%
security officers — Male 3%, Female 2%
Technician and associate professional — Male 4%, Female 1%
Clerical support worker — Male 2%, Female 3%

■ Male ■ Female

Twenty per cent of the employed respondents were in white collar professions, 17 per cent were in agriculture, fishery and farming while plant and machinery operators including drivers constituted 16 per cent, the majority being males. The rest were in civil service, clerical work, elementary jobs and technical associates.
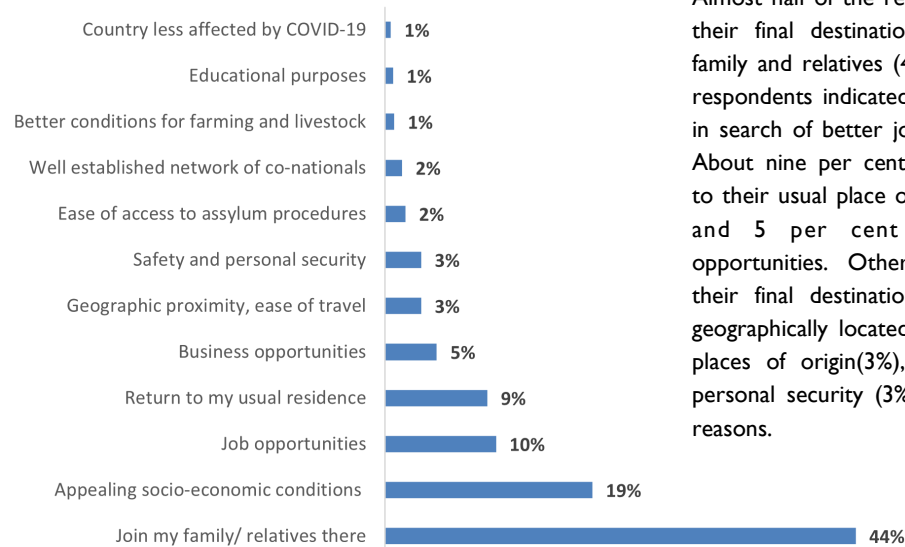
INTENTIONS

Intended Length of Stay

Intended Length of Stay	Percentage
Don't know/ No answer	24%
Between 6 and 12 months	14%
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	14%
if not a day, less than 2 weeks	13%
Betwen 3 months and 6 months	11%
12 months or more	11%
Not planning to leave	10%
A day or less	3%

During the reporting period, almost a quarter of respondents (24%) were not certain on how long they will stay at their final destination, 14 per cent of respondents were planning to stay between 2 weeks and 3 months and 13 per cent of migrants were planning to stay at their final destination for less than 2 weeks. Eleven per cent of the migrants intended to stay at their final destination for 3 to 6 months while another 11 per cent planned to stay for 12 months or more. A tenth had no intentions of leaving once they arrive at their final destination which could be their places of residence. Only 3 per cent intend to stay a day or less.

Reasons for Final Destination

Reasons for Final Destination	Percentage
Country less affected by COVID-19	1%
Educational purposes	1%
Better conditions for farming and livestock	1%
Well established network of co-nationals	2%
Ease of access to assylum procedures	2%
Safety and personal security	3%
Geographic proximity, ease of travel	3%
Business opportunities	5%
Return to my usual residence	9%
Job opportunities	10%
Appealing socio-economic conditions	19%
Join my family/ relatives there	44%

Almost half of the respondents chose their final destination to join their family and relatives (44%). A tenth of respondents indicated that they were in search of better job opportunities, About nine per cent were returning to their usual place of residence (9%) and 5 per cent for business opportunities. Others have chosen their final destination because it is geographically located closer to their places of origin(3%), for safety and personal security (3%) and for other reasons.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING TRAVEL

During this period, challenges encountered throughout the journey were reported by some observed migrants. The majority of respondents (72%) did not encounter any challenges during their travel whilst 28 per cent faced some challenges during transit to the final destination.
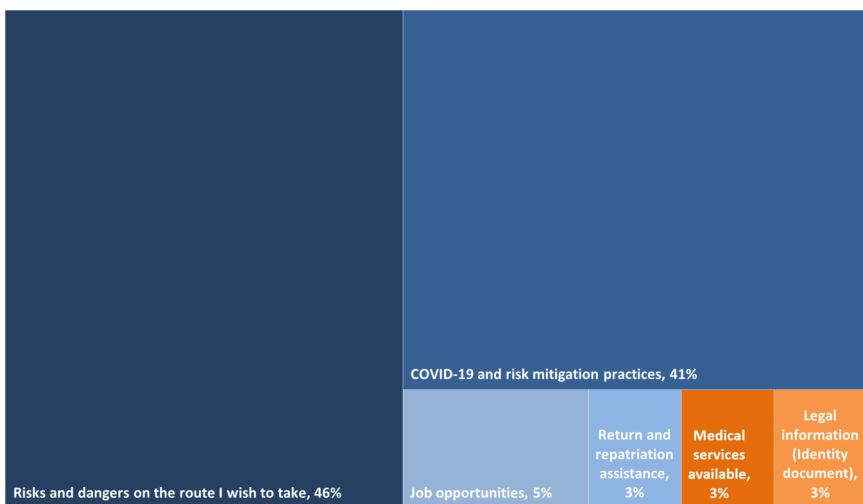
Challenges Encountered

Of the 28 per cent who encountered challenges during their travel, 62 respondents faced difficulties in accessing food, water and/or other basic services, 50 suffered mental trauma and/or depression including home illness and distress, 48 did not have proper PPE, 44 faced arrest or detention by national authorities and another 40 respondents were deported. Other challenges were lacking adequate information(20 respondents), lack of proper identity documents (17 respondents) among others.

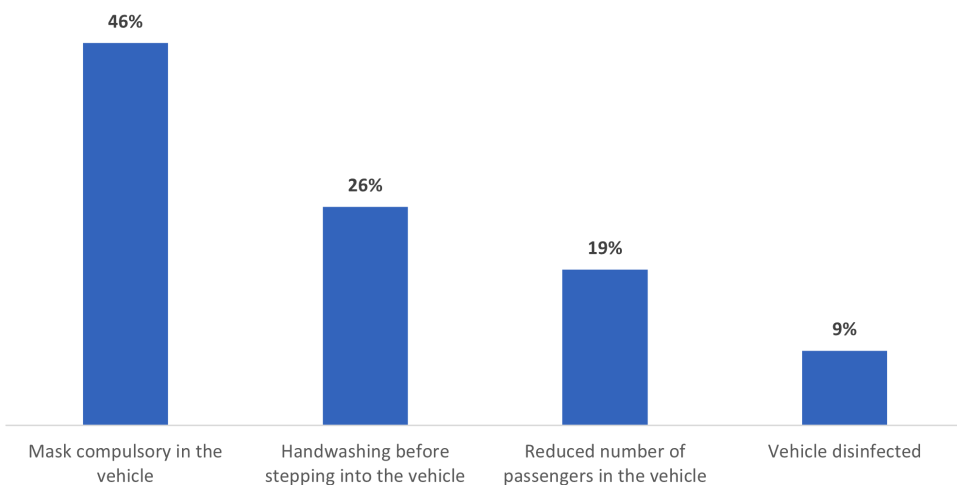| Challenges	No. of respondents
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.)	62
Mental trauma and/or depression	50
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment	48
Arrest and/or detention by authorities	44
Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	42
Deportation	40
Lack of information	20
Identify document issues	17
Diagnosed with COVID-19 and have not recovered	7
Difficult access to health care services	6
Difficulty to continue with commercial activities	3
Forced eviction or loss of housing/shelter	3
Diagnosed with COVID-19 but recovered	2
Family member or friend died of COVID-19	2
Theft	2
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	1

COVID-19, ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION NEEDS

Information Needs

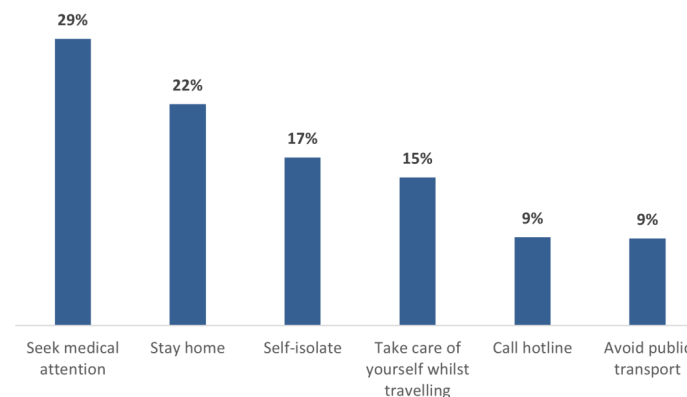|	
Risks and dangers on the route I wish to take, 46%	**COVID-19 and risk mitigation practices, 41%**
	Job opportunities, 5% / **Return and repatriation assistance, 3%** / **Medical services available, 3%** / **Legal information (Identity document), 3%**

Almost half (46%) of respondents who reported lack of information highlighted that they need information concerning the risks and dangers on their route, COVID-19 (41%), job opportunities in the destination country (5%) and other relevant information.

Covid-19 precautions during Travel

46% — Mask compulsory in the vehicle
26% — Handwashing before stepping into the vehicle
19% — Reduced number of passengers in the vehicle
9% — Vehicle disinfected

During the reporting period, migrants were being encouraged to practice many COVID-19 precautionary measures during their journey. Almost half of the respondents (46%) mentioned that masks were compulsory. Others mentioned prevention measures such as hand washing (26%), vehicles disinfected (19%), the number of passengers were reduced (9%) .

What to do if showing COVID-19 symptoms

29% — Seek medical attention
22% — Stay home
17% — Self-isolate
15% — Take care of yourself whilst travelling
9% — Call hotline
9% — Avoid public transport

Almost a third of migrants (29%) will seek medical assistance if they notice signs and symptoms of COVID-19. Another 22 per cent will stay at home, 17 per cent will self-isolate and 15 per cent will take care of themselves but will continue their journey. Other migrants said they will call for assistance (9%) and avoid public transport (9%).

Source of Information on COVID-19 Awareness

96.7%
aware of COVID-19 pandemic
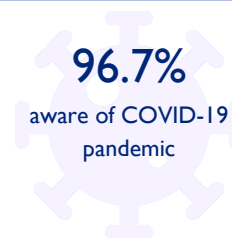
88%
of those who are aware of the pandemic were informed through the media (radio, newspapers, TV, social platforms).

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 population mobility in the border area, and, because they only reflect the observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporary coverage of the data collection is also limited to 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 should be understood as mainly indicative. The analysis is indicative of overall trends and patterns and is not generalized to the observed population. 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.