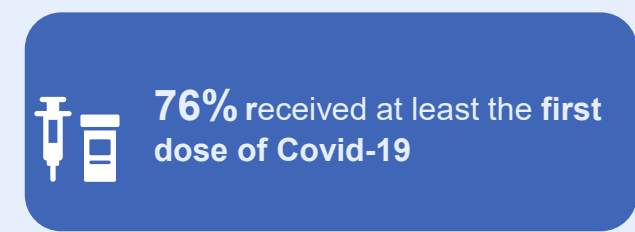
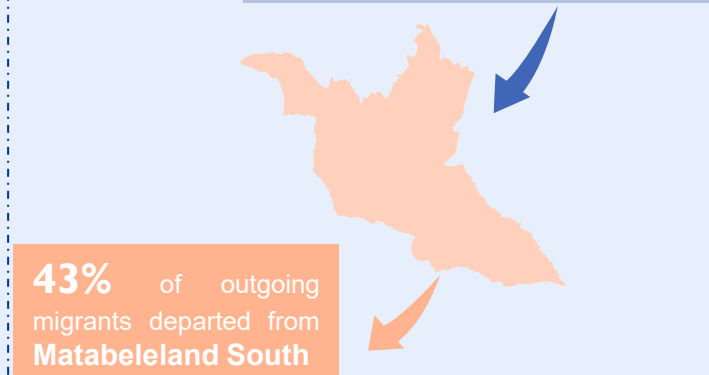
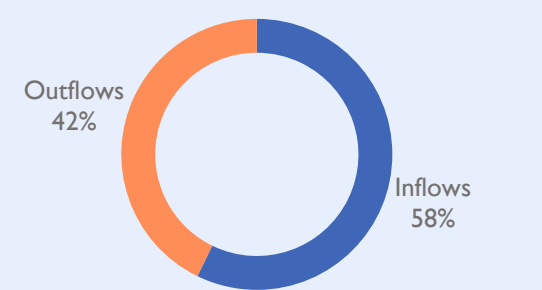
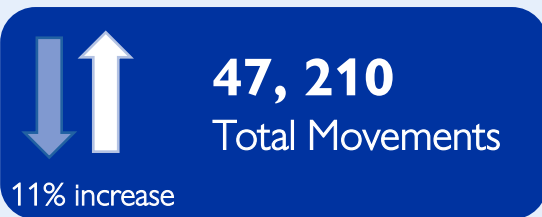


OVERVIEW

During the month of September 2022, a total of 47,210 movements were recorded and 3,251 migrants were interviewed across 43 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded increased by 11% compared to the previous month. 58% of movements observed were inflows, whilst 42% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (39%), Harare (11%), and Masvingo (10%) and the top receiving districts were Beitbridge (21%), Harare (21%) and Hurungwe (7%).

South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 37,710 (80%) followed by Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 5,139(11%) movements. Out of the 19, 959 outflows observed, 77% of were recorded along irregular crossing points compared to 38% of inflows. Most migrants chose to use formal crossing points when entering the country. The cited reasons for using informal crossing points were lack of travelling documents, proximity to intended destination and proximity to service centres such as clinics and workplaces. Migrants prefer using the formal entry points when returning to the country since there are no restrictions when returning to the country of origin and also due to the high security risks encountered when using informal crossing points. An increase in the number of outgoing migrants can be attributed to the return of migrants to their livelihood activities following the August holidays. Beitbridge Border Post, Dite and Chituripasi were the preferred exit points accounting for 34% of outflows whilst Beitbridge border post was the preferred entry point recording 46% of inflows followed by Maroyi (5%) and Chirundu border post (5%).

HIGHLIGHTS



FLOW MONITORING REPORT

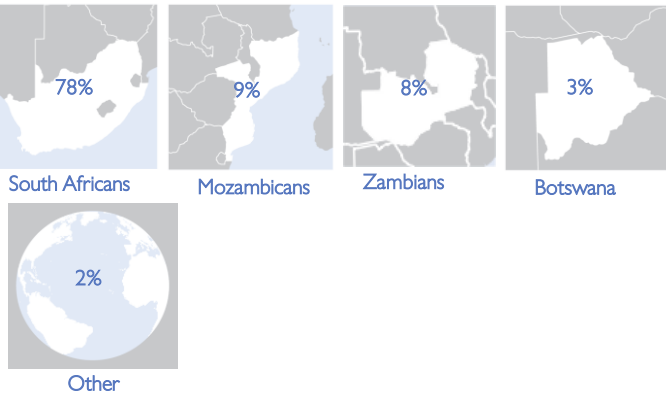
IOM ZIMBABWE | SEPTEMBER 2022



JOURNEY PROFILES

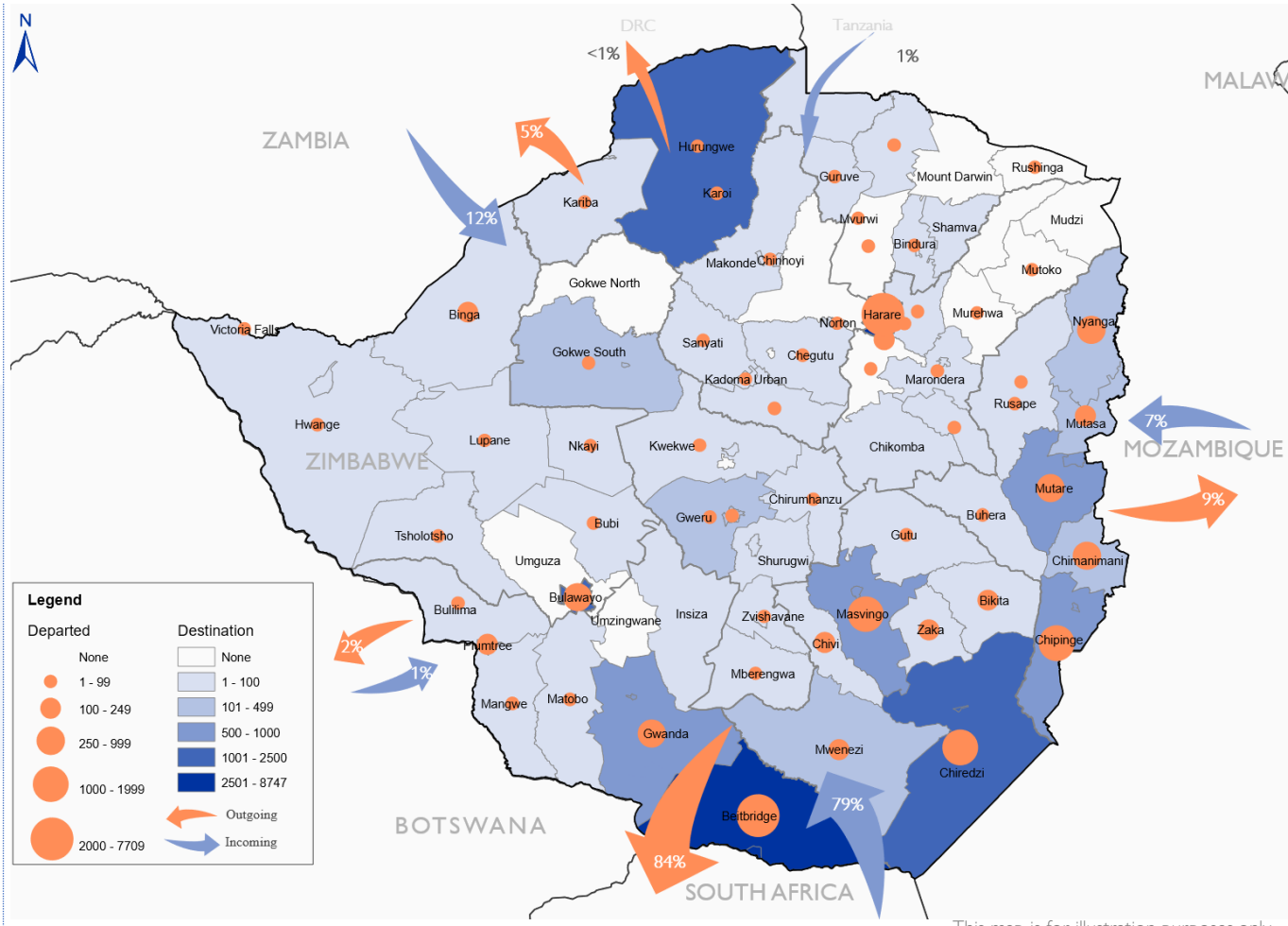
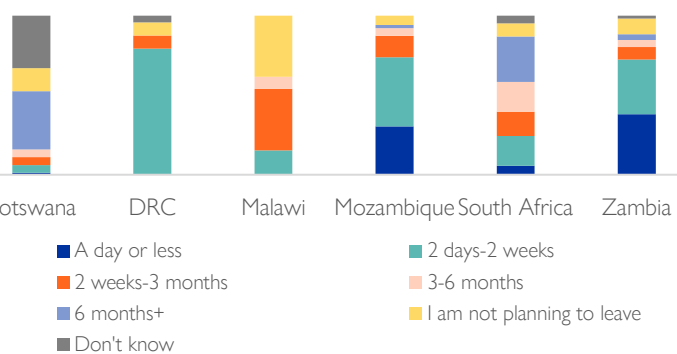
MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



Seventy-eight per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 27% indicated that they were looking for work opportunities, 23% were visiting their family members whilst 12% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Migrants indicated that the main reasons for choosing South Africa as a destination country, were due to presence of family members (31%), 28 per cent reported appealing socio-economic conditions and 15 per cent were returning to existing employment in South Africa. 58 per cent of the interviewed migrants stated Zimbabwe was their country of residence with 27 per cent of them originating from Manicaland.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



Legend

Departed	Destination
None	None
1 - 99	1 - 100
100 - 249	101 - 499
250 - 999	500 - 1000
1000 - 1999	1001 - 2500
2000 - 7709	2501 - 8747

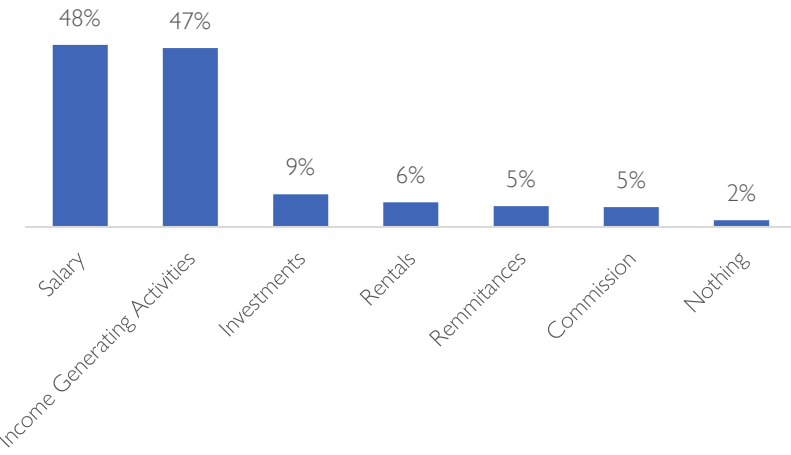
→ Outgoing
← Incoming

This map is for illustration purposes only.

Beitbridge (39%), Harare (11%), Masvingo (10%), Chiredzi (8%), Chipinge (4%) districts were the highest migrant sending districts, while Beitbridge (21%), Harare (21%), Hurungwe (7%), Bulawayo (6%) and Chiredzi (5%) districts were highest migrant receiving districts during the reporting period. Throughout all the districts, 35% of outgoing migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities and 21 per cent were visiting their families in neighbouring countries. Twenty-nine per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period six months or more. Majority of these migrants who intend to stay for a longer period were looking for employment or livelihood opportunity.

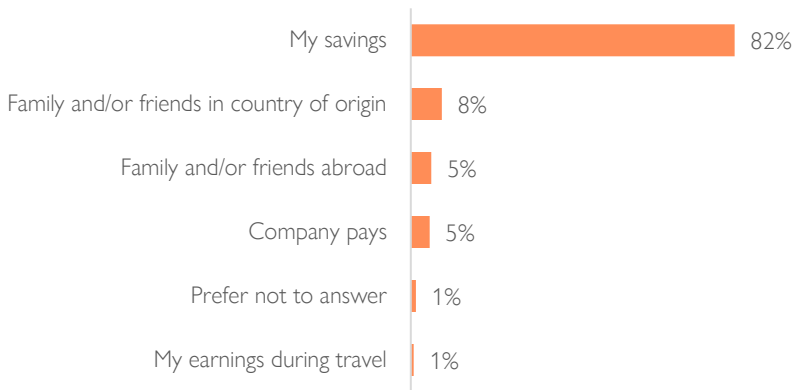


SOURCES OF INCOME *



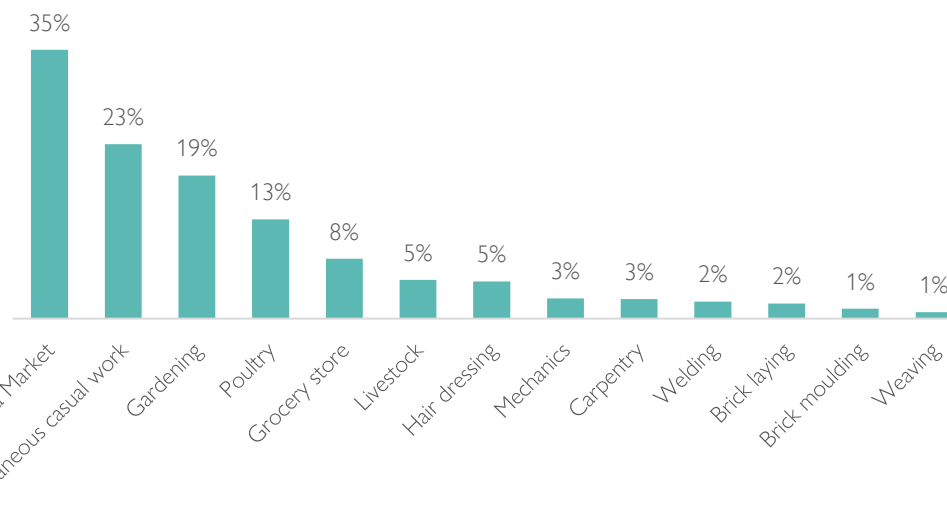
48 percent of migrants reported that they were working and receiving a salary or allowance. 39% of those receiving an allowance reported South Africa as their country of usual residence. 65% of the migrants were undertaking income-generating activities in their communities in Zimbabwe as well as migrating to conduct commercial activities. Migrants above 60 years mentioned investments through pensions as their source of income.

HOW DID YOU FUND THIS JOURNEY*

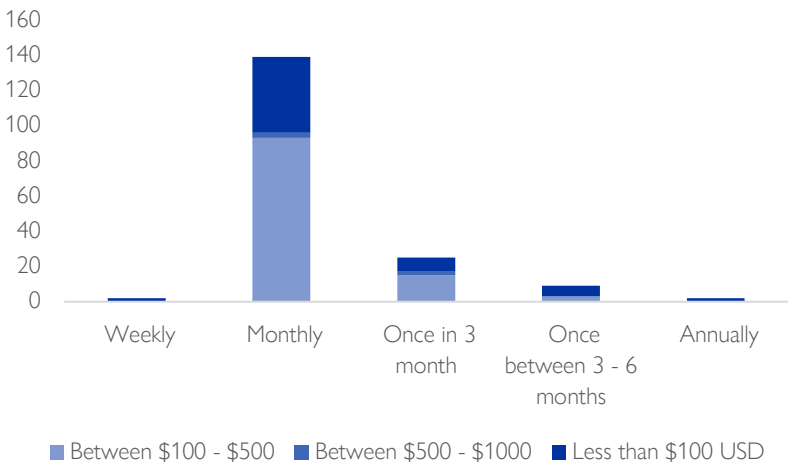


TYPES OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES IN MIGRANTS' COMMUNITIES

Thirty-nine per cent of surveyed migrants who funded their journey through their savings were implementing income generating activities such as flea markets (35%), miscellaneous casual work (23%), gardening (19%), poultry (13%), grocery store (8%), livestock (5%), hair dressing (5%), mechanics (3%), carpentry (3%), welding (2%), brick laying (2%), brick moulding (1%), and weaving (1%).



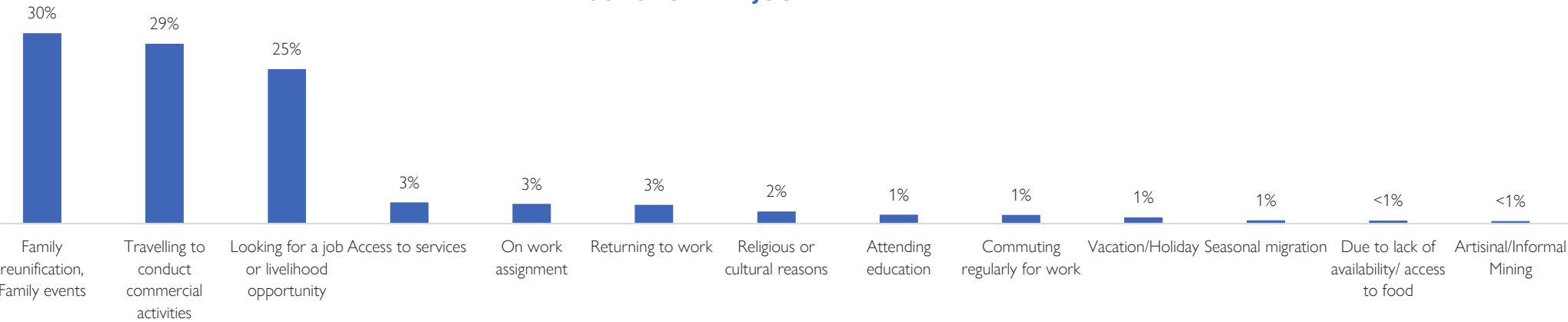
REMITTANCES VS PERIOD



Of the migrants receiving remittances, five out of six were receiving them on a monthly basis and this was their main source of income. Sixty-two percent reported receiving an amount between \$100 and \$500 whilst 33 percent were receiving less than \$100 on a monthly basis. The remittances were being used for food, household needs, medication, education, and rentals.

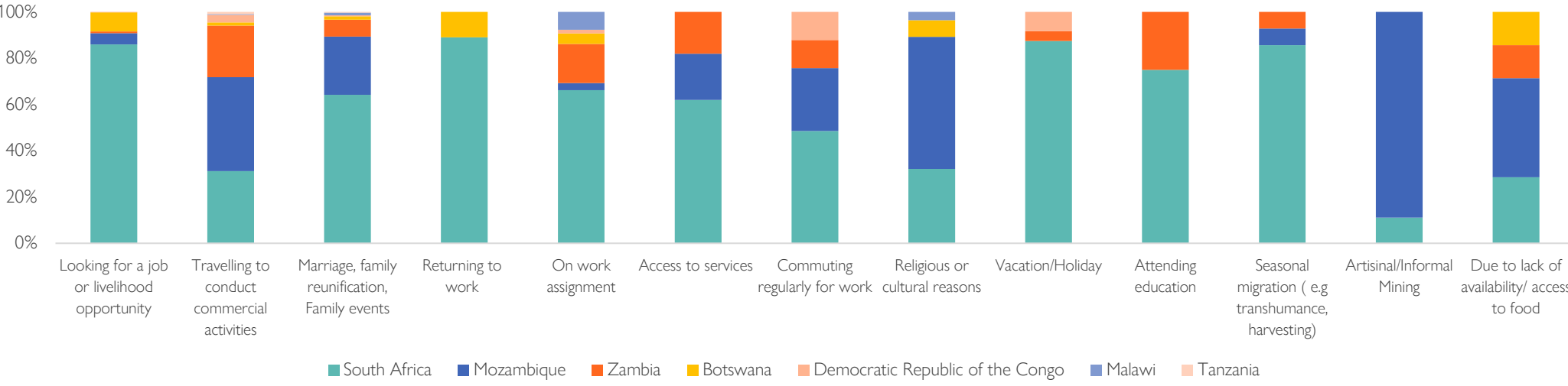
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

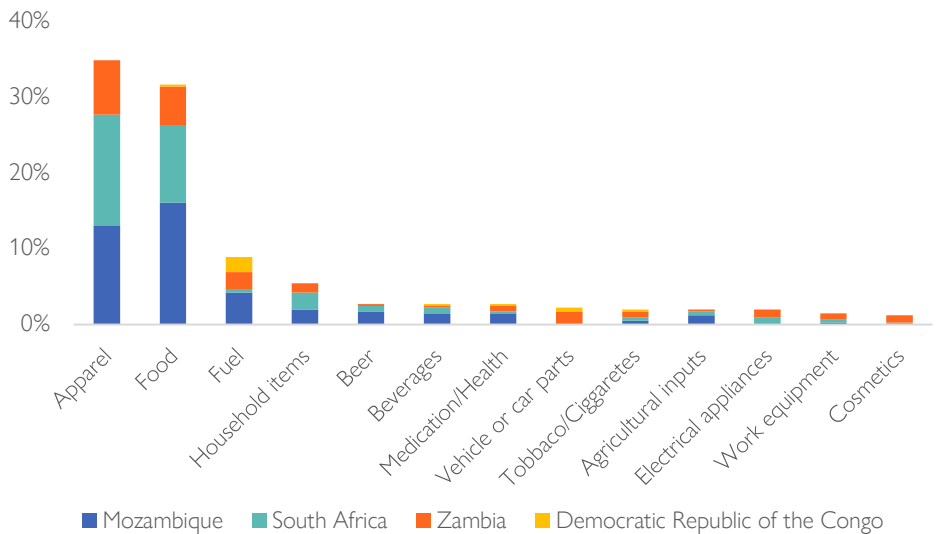


Fifty-eight per cent of the movements were inflows, these consisted of migrants travelling for family reunifications and migrants returning after travelling for commercial activities. Of the outgoing migrants, 35 per cent were looking for a job or livelihood opportunity and the most of them were travelling to South Africa. Majority of females transiting were recorded along the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor migrating for trade. South Africa, Mozambique and Zambia were the top three preferred destinations by cross border traders due to affordable prices and previous experience migrating to those countries. According to the surveyed migrants, they chose the crossing points due to geographical proximity and availability of goods or services at a destination closer to their usual place of residence, however, due to appealing socio-economic conditions, South Africa was the most preferred by the majority of migrants across the country. Mozambique was the most preferred destination by migrants transiting for artisanal mining since they already have ongoing operations there and majority were conducting these activities both in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION

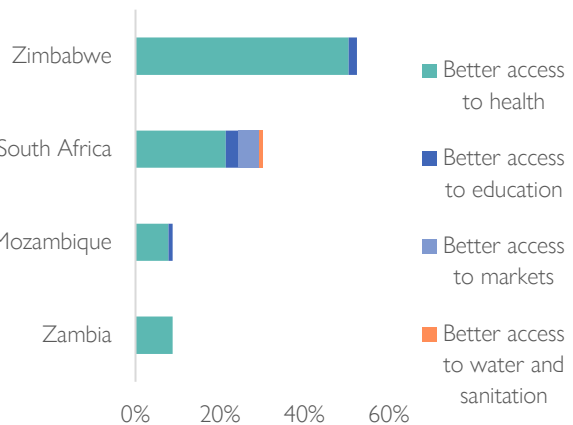


WHAT ARE YOU TRAVELLING TO BUY



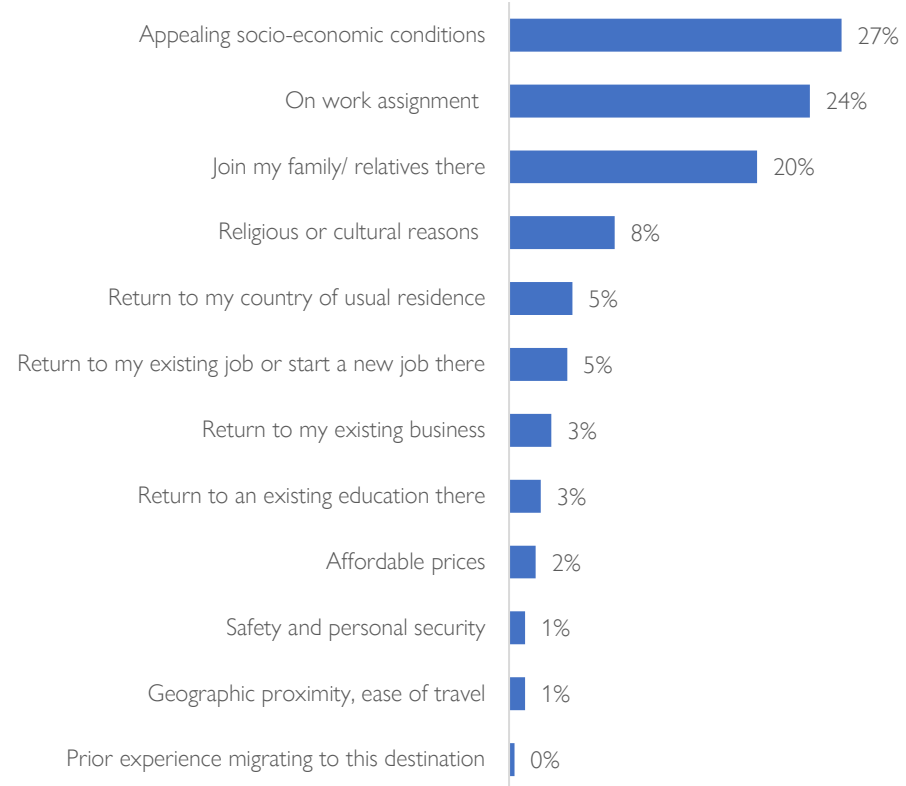
Of the 29 per cent travelling for commercial purposes, 35 per cent were travelling to purchase clothing. Forty-two per cent of them were travelling to South Africa whilst 32 per cent were travelling to Mozambique. Zimbabwean nationals were travelling to access food and clothing due to affordable prices in South Africa, Mozambique and Zambia.

SERVICES ACCESSED



Most of the migrants travelling to access health services were coming to Zimbabwe from Mozambique and South Africa. During the reporting period, females from Sand-quast farm in South Africa travelled to access health services at Dite clinic in Beitbridge, Zimbabwe. A significant number of female migrants were recorded migrating from Mozambique to access health services at Tamandayi clinic in Chipinge.

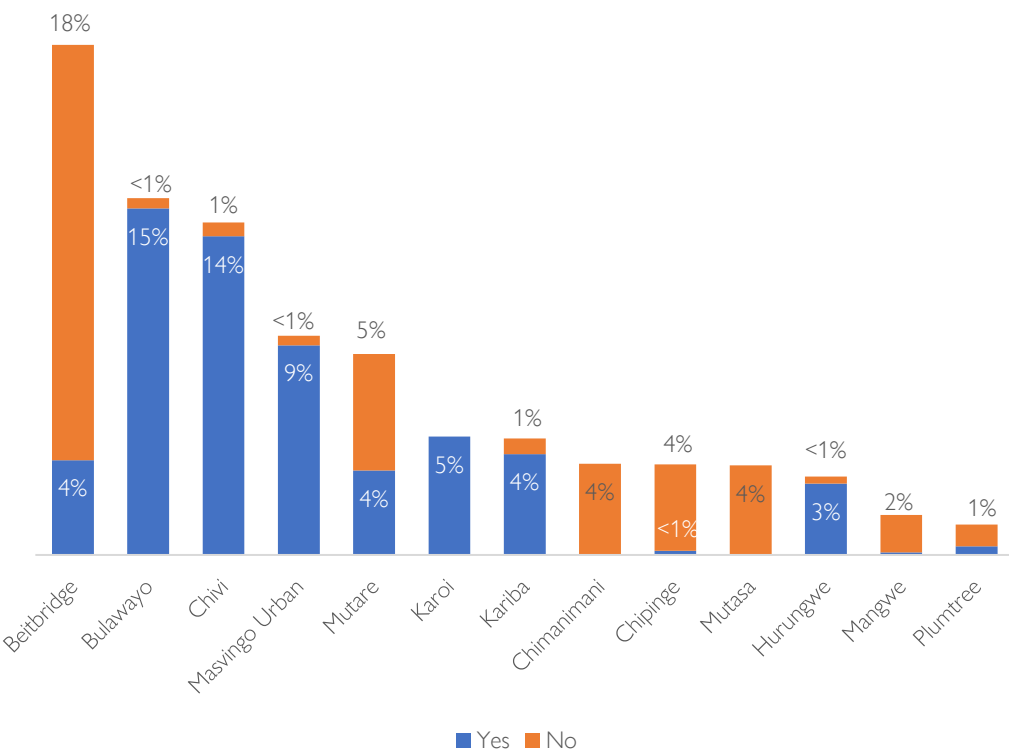
WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?



Among those transiting for commercial activities and looking for work opportunities, the main deciding factor on the choice of destination was appealing socio economic conditions. Family and friends were the main sources of information regarding opportunities in the destination country. Thirty-five per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling in a group. Of those traveling in a group, 48 per cent were in the company of family members whilst the others were travelling with friends and some were in the company of strangers. Most of the migrants preferred travelling with family members or friends for security and safety. Majority of migrants travelling for commercial purposes were using formal crossing points when returning to Zimbabwe to avoid robberies and for other protection reasons.

Sixty per cent of migrants were in possession of identification documents to cross the border whilst 40 per cent had no form of identification with them. 18 out of 22 per cent of those interviewed transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor did not have identification documents. Almost all of the migrants without identification documents using informal crossing points. Migrants residing in some of the formal crossing point communities mainly Chirundu were in possession of border passes which permitted them to cross without passports.

MIGRANTS WITH IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS BY FMP DISTRICT

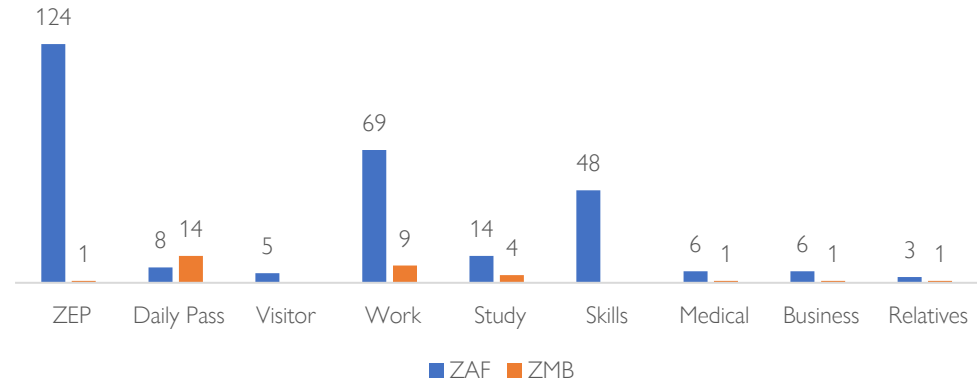


125

migrants interviewed were in possession of Zimbabwe Exemption Permit (ZEP) and were bringing some of their properties back home.

Of the migrants with ZEPs, 79 were returning to Zimbabwe and 43 of them were in possession of their household properties in preparation for the termination of ZEP. 45 per cent of ZEP holders reported Bulawayo as their place of origin and the majority reported City of Johannesburg and Cape Town as their places of usual residence. 57 per cent of the ZEP holders were males whilst 43 per cent were females and overall, 47 per cent had secondary education as the highest level whilst 38 per cent had attained tertiary education. Among the respondents, 17 per cent were employed in accommodation and food services sector whilst 13 per cent were employed in human health and social work activities.

TYPES OF VISAS HELD BY MIGRANTS BY CORRIDOR



Majority of migrants reported that they were employed in the same sector both in country of origin and different country of usual residence. However, most of these migrants did not have required documentation hence they were informally employed, with the majority working in the wholesale and retail trade industry, agriculture and forestry, transportation and storage and construction sectors.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

245 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Sixty two per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 38 per cent were outflows. 15 per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges reported bribing for their entry through informal crossing points. Some of the migrants reported that their goods were stolen whilst in transit. Despite recording the lowest movements, Zimbabwe-Botswana corridor had the highest number of deportees. The table illustrates by migrants transiting between Zimbabwe and the indicated countries.

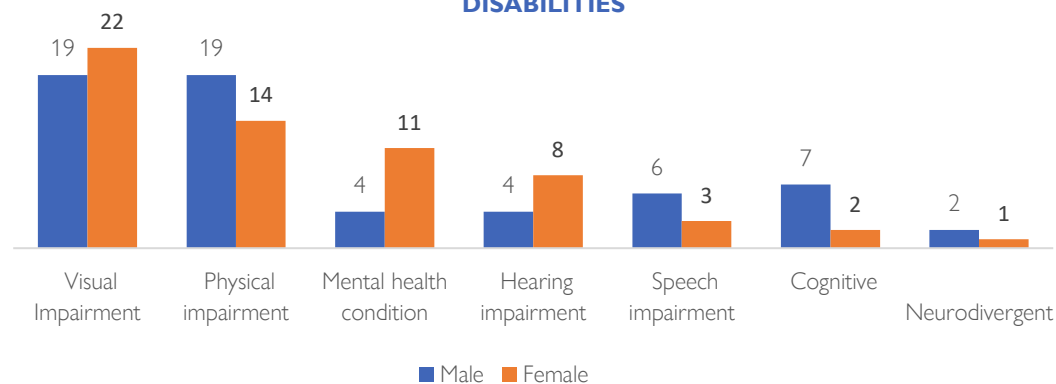
Challenges	South Africa	Mozambique	Zambia	Botswana
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment	6	34	0	0
Theft/Bribing/	7	11	17	3
Lack of money or finances	8	10	13	6
Identity document issues	8	17	9	2
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	11	4	3	1
Lack of or difficult access to food	13	1	1	3
Deportation	2	1	0	14
Arrest and/or detention	5	4	5	2
Difficult access to health care services	13	0	2	0
Difficulty sending or receiving remittances	8	0	3	0
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	10	0	0	0
Difficult access to water	5	1	1	1
Mental trauma and/or depression	2	1	2	2
Lack of information	1	0	1	1
Performed activities without the expected payment	0	0	0	2
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	0	0	1
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment	6	34	0	0

VULNERABILITIES



Ninety-five per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor and were travelling mainly for commercial purposes. Among the respondents, 385 reported that their households were female headed and 24 were family members of a child-headed households. Twenty-eight per cent of the migrants who reported that they were members of a female headed household were residence of Manicaland province whilst 25 per cent were coming from Matabeleland South. Matabeleland South was the province of usual residence for 50 per cent of child headed families reported whilst Masvingo recorded 25 per cent of them.

DISABILITIES



Forty-four migrants had a visual impairment (blindness) or low vision and seven of them were travelling to access health services in South Africa whilst the majority were travelling for family reunification and commercial activities. Of the 525 migrants with chronic illnesses, 215 had hypertension, 164 had diabetes, 91 had HIV whilst 64 were suffering from asthma.

FLOW MONITORING REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | SEPTEMBER 2022

KEY FIGURES

37,710
Movements Observed

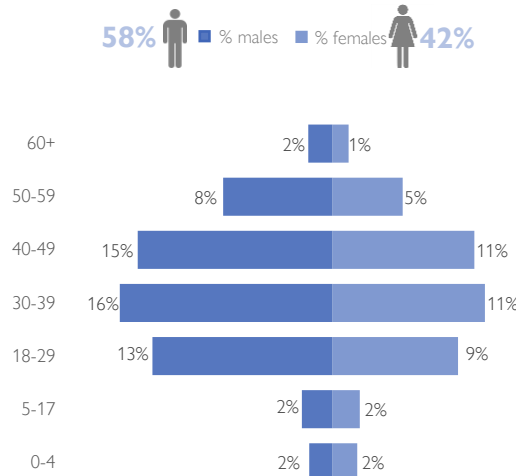
1,692
Surveys Conducted

10
Flow Monitoring Points

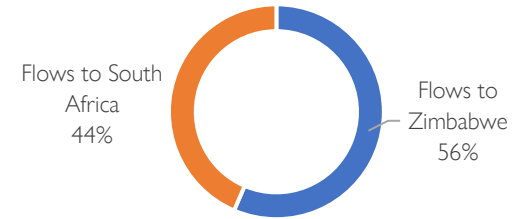
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 37,710 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,714. This represented an 8 per cent increase compared to August during which 1,578 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (56%) and Zimbabwe (44%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (56%) and South Africa (44%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 37,710 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 621 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 494 children were unaccompanied. Ninety-eight per cent of the outgoing migrants were going to South Africa. Thirty-two per cent of interviewed migrants transiting along this corridor chose South Africa as a destination country because they were on work assignments. The presence of family or friends (14%), appealing socio-economic conditions (12%), and returning to an existing job or starting a new job (7%) were some other factors considered when choosing South Africa as the destination country. The common goods that were being purchased in South Africa include food, beverages and clothes whilst some migrants were travelling to South Africa to sell cigarettes and food.

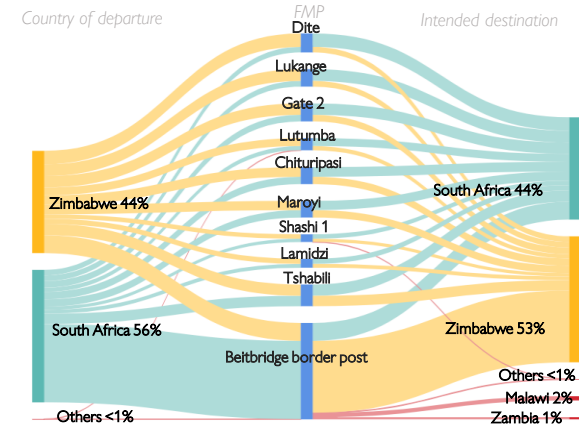
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



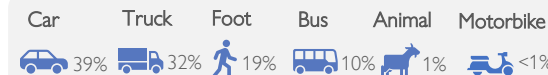
Others include Lesotho, Eswatini, and Zambia for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Uganda for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



Of the migrants with chronic diseases 35 per cent suffered from diabetes and 28 per cent suffered from hypertension. 69 per cent of those with a disability had physical impairment and 30 per cent were suffering from cognitive conditions and mental health conditions (27%).

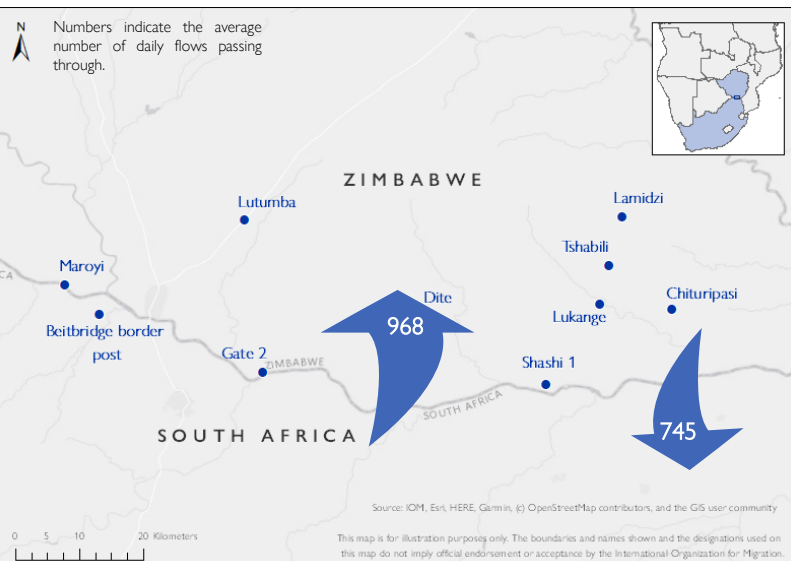
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movements	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	28%	55%	45%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	27%	27%	73%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	22%	93%	7%
Seasonal Migration	12%	44%	56%
Access to services (e.g. health)	10%	49%	51%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	76%	14%

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



FLOW MONITORING REPORT

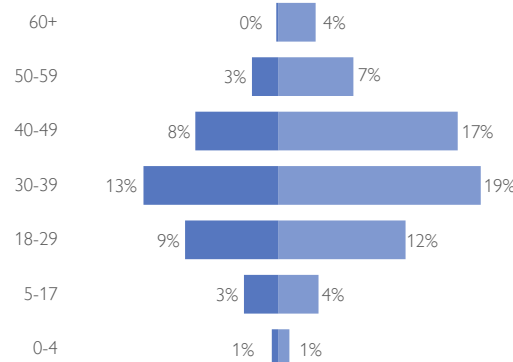
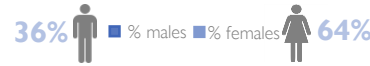
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | SEPTEMBER 2022

KEY FIGURES



Over the reporting period, a total of 5,139 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 234. This represented an 3 per cent increase compared to August, during which 228 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (62%), Zimbabwe (20%), South Africa (10%) and the United Republic of Tanzania (4%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (71%) and Zambia (26%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,139 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 120 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 9 per cent of individuals observed. Of the children observed, 129 were unaccompanied girls and 107 were unaccompanied boys. These minor children were travelling mainly for commercial purposes. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported. Ninety per cent of migrants who reported having identification documents were in possession of their passports. Zambia was a choice of destination for nineteen per cent of the outgoing migrants due to appealing socio-economic conditions (23%), affordable prices (15%) and returning to the country of usual residence after family visits (7%).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

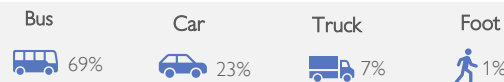


VULNERABLE GROUPS*

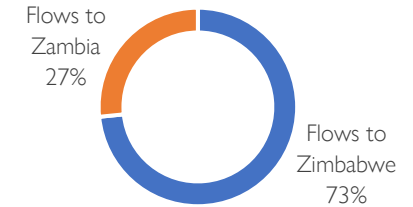


Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 60 per cent suffered from hypertension and 26 per cent suffered from diabetes. Fifty-seven per cent of the disabled suffered from physical impairments and 19 per cent suffered from speech impairments

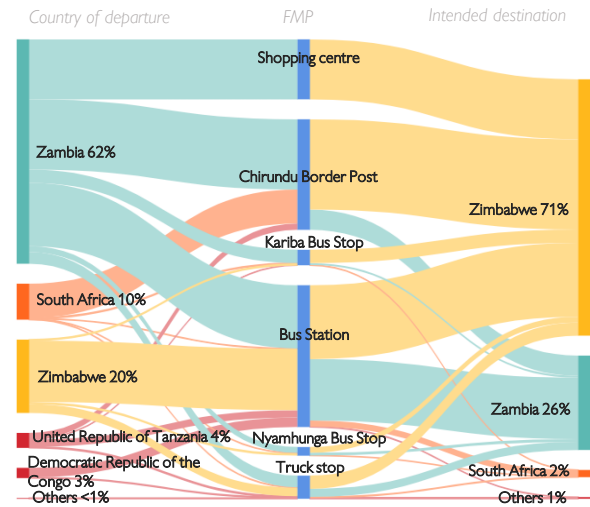
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

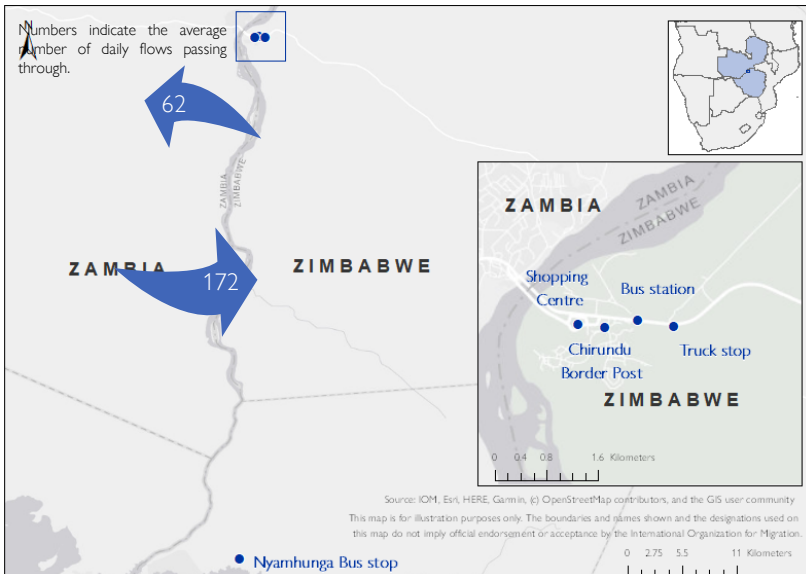


Others include Malawi and Kenya for countries of departure and Malawi and Congo, for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	72%	74%	26%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	16%	92%	8%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	11%	86%	14%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	66%	33%

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



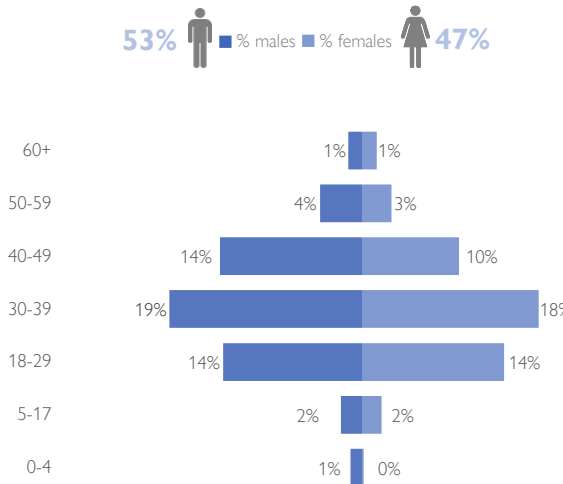
FLOW MONITORING REPORT

ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | SEPTEMBER 2022

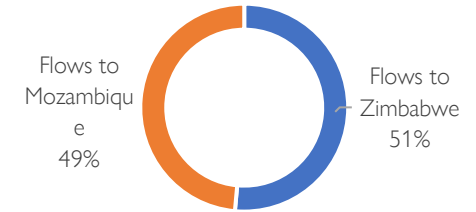
KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



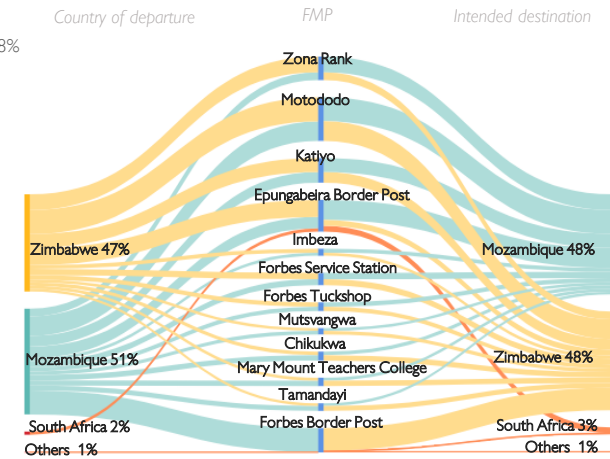
FLOW DIRECTION



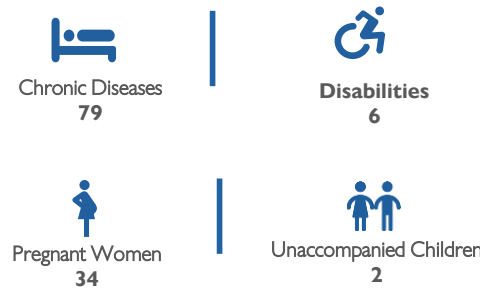
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,735 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 170. This represented a 2 per cent decrease compared to August during which 173 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (51%), Zimbabwe (47%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Mozambique (48%), Zimbabwe (48%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,735 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 34 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. 42 per cent of the migrants interviewed transiting along this corridor chose Mozambique as a preferred destination due to appealing socio-economic conditions, 23 per cent had family members in Mozambique whilst 21 per cent were travelling for religious or cultural reasons. Of those who reported affordable prices as a deciding factor, the majority were travelling to buy fuel and food in Mozambique.

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

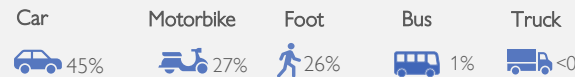


VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases 56 per cent were suffering from hypertension and diabetes (24%). three of the those with a disability had physical impairment..

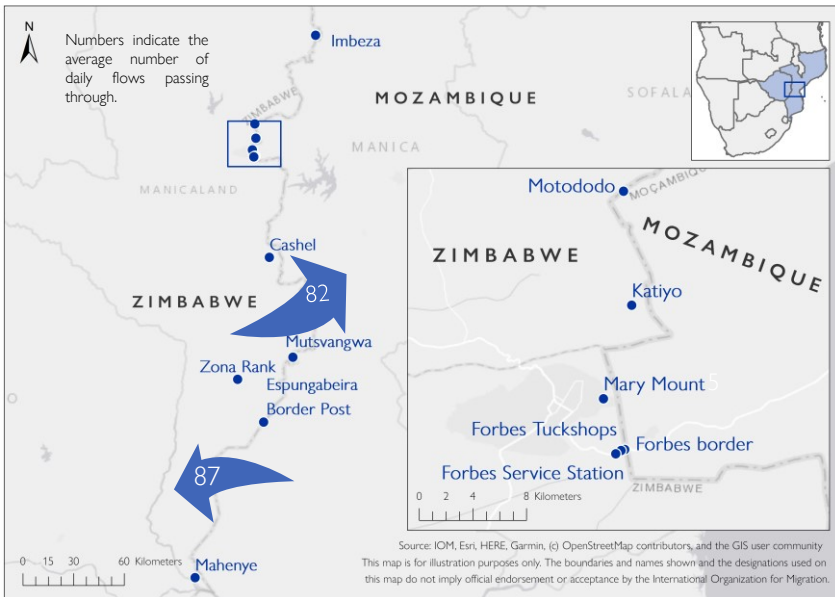
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	74%	51%	49%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	67%	33%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	35%	65%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	0%	1%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	75%	25%

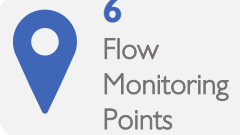
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



FLOW MONITORING REPORT

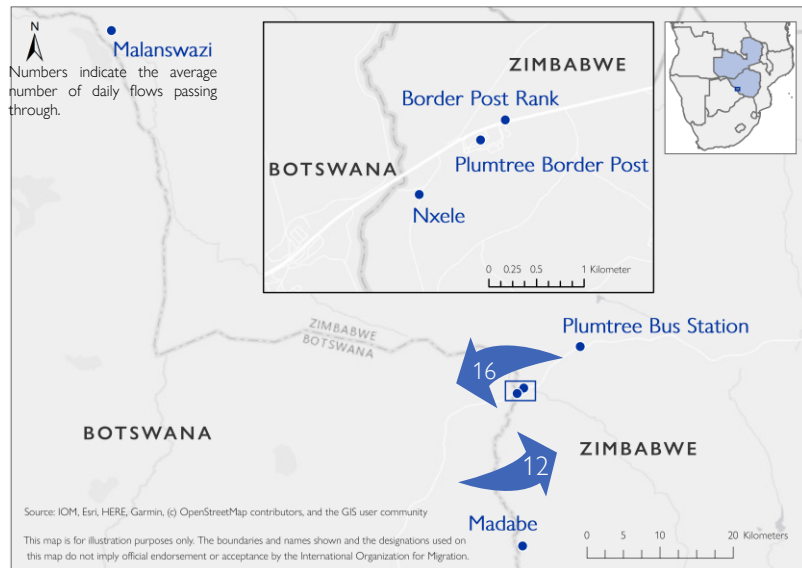
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | SEPTEMBER 2022

KEY FIGURES

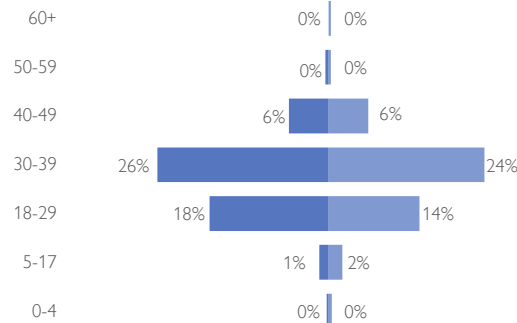


OVERVIEW

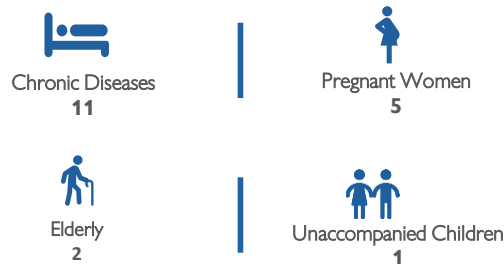
Over the reporting period, a total of 626 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 28 which is almost similar to the previous month. Zimbabwe (57%), Botswana (42%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Botswana (55%), Zimbabwe (44%) and South Africa (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 626 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were five women who were visibly pregnant and two elderly in need of care. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed. Only two per cent of outgoing migrants reported Botswana as the destination country whilst one per cent of the incoming migrants had departed Botswana. This corridor recorded the highest number of deported migrants comparing to the other corridors. Among outgoing migrants through this route, 60 per cent chose Botswana due to appealing socio-economic conditions whilst 20 per cent were returning to existing employment and 20% due to existing network of co-nationals.



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

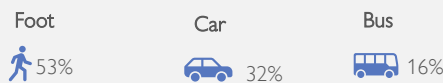


VULNERABLE GROUPS*

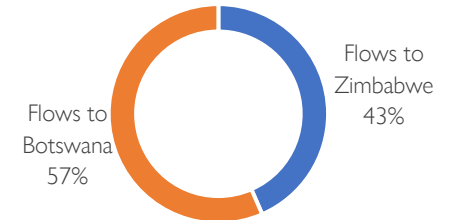


Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 55 per cent suffered from diabetes whilst 27 per cent were suffering from HIV and hypertension (27%).

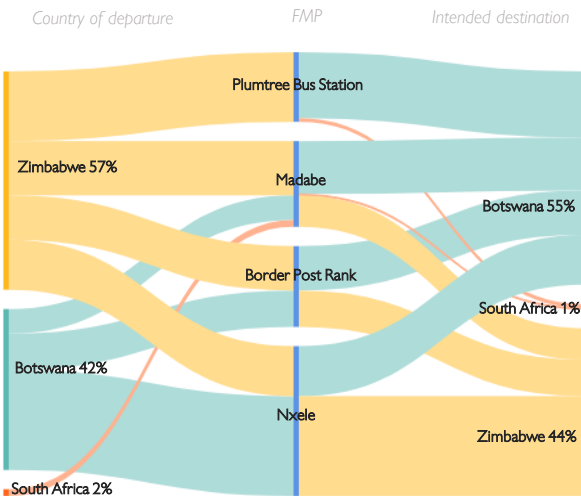
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	66%	24%	76%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	24%	43%	57%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	7%	40%	60%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	100%	0%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	0%	100%

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

CONCLUSION

The flow monitoring report shows that there is a continual need to identify and address push factors of migration, especially in high migrant-sending areas. Currently, IOM has been undertaking recovery and reintegration support in the form of income-generating activities to support disaster-prone and high-migrant sending and receiving communities. Following the decision by the South African government on the renewal of Zimbabwe Exemption Permits, IOM is closely monitoring events while ensuring that anticipatory actions are put in place in the eventuality of the expiration of the permit extension. To better prepare migrants for potential challenges during the migration journey, increased efforts are being made through cross-border forums and outreach to sensitize migration officials and partners on emerging migration trends such as human trafficking and exploitation. IOM has taken measures to strengthen its engagement and partnership with support partners for counseling and referral services. Due to the high numbers of vulnerable migrants in need of immediate assistance, IOM has increased its provision of menstrual and hygiene kits and all flow monitoring points.

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 30 September 2022.

LIMITATIONS

Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the border area, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and self-reporting. Therefore, the findings should be understood as mainly indicative.

Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report. On some occasions demographic percentages are slightly below or above 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations, as it also occurs when breaking down the relative flows of different nationalities through a border crossing.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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

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