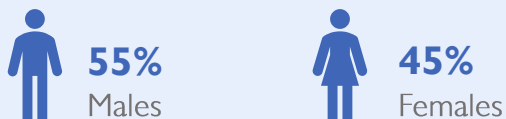
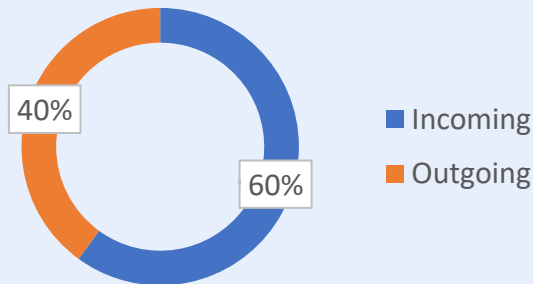


OVERVIEW

During the month of October 2022, a total of 44,995 movements were recorded and 3,089 migrants were interviewed across 43 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 5% compared to the previous month. 60% of movements observed were inflows, whilst 40% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (41%), Harare (12%), and Chiredzi (8%) and the top receiving districts were Harare (22%), Beitbridge (20%) and Bulawayo (8%).

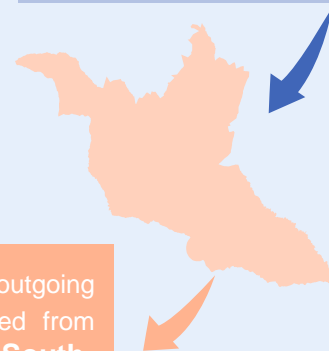
The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 36,949 (82%) followed by the Botswana-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 3,323 (7%) movements. Out of the 17,857 outflows observed, 63% were recorded along irregular crossing points. Of the surveyed outgoing migrants who chose to use irregular crossing points, 23% indicated that they had identity documents to cross the border. Fifteen per cent of these outgoing migrants travelled to South Africa for livelihood opportunities. Twenty-seven per cent of the recorded inflows were of migrants with identity documents who were travelling for family reunifications, most were travelling from South Africa. Of the total surveyed migrants, 53% mentioned not having any form of documentation for travel, while 47% mentioned possessing identification documents. Migrants who had documentation but chose to use irregular crossing points cited the proximity of the crossing points to their communities compared to the main border post. Other migrants mentioned that they used their documentation, particularly their passports to find employment but not to cross borders.

HIGHLIGHTS



203 of interviewed migrants were ZEP holders.

25% of migrants indicated that **Matabeleland South** was their intended final destination



45% of outgoing migrants departed from **Matabeleland South**



32% of movements were family reunifications.



54% received the 3rd COVID-19 shot (booster)



799
Pregnant Women



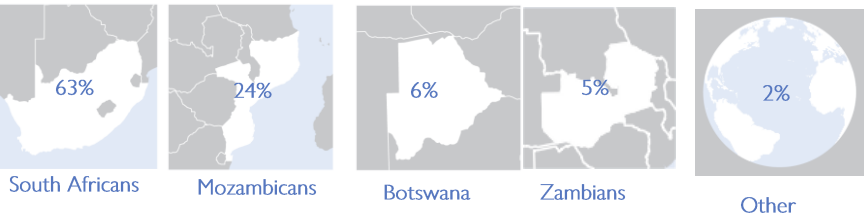
702
Unaccompanied Children



83
Persons with a disability

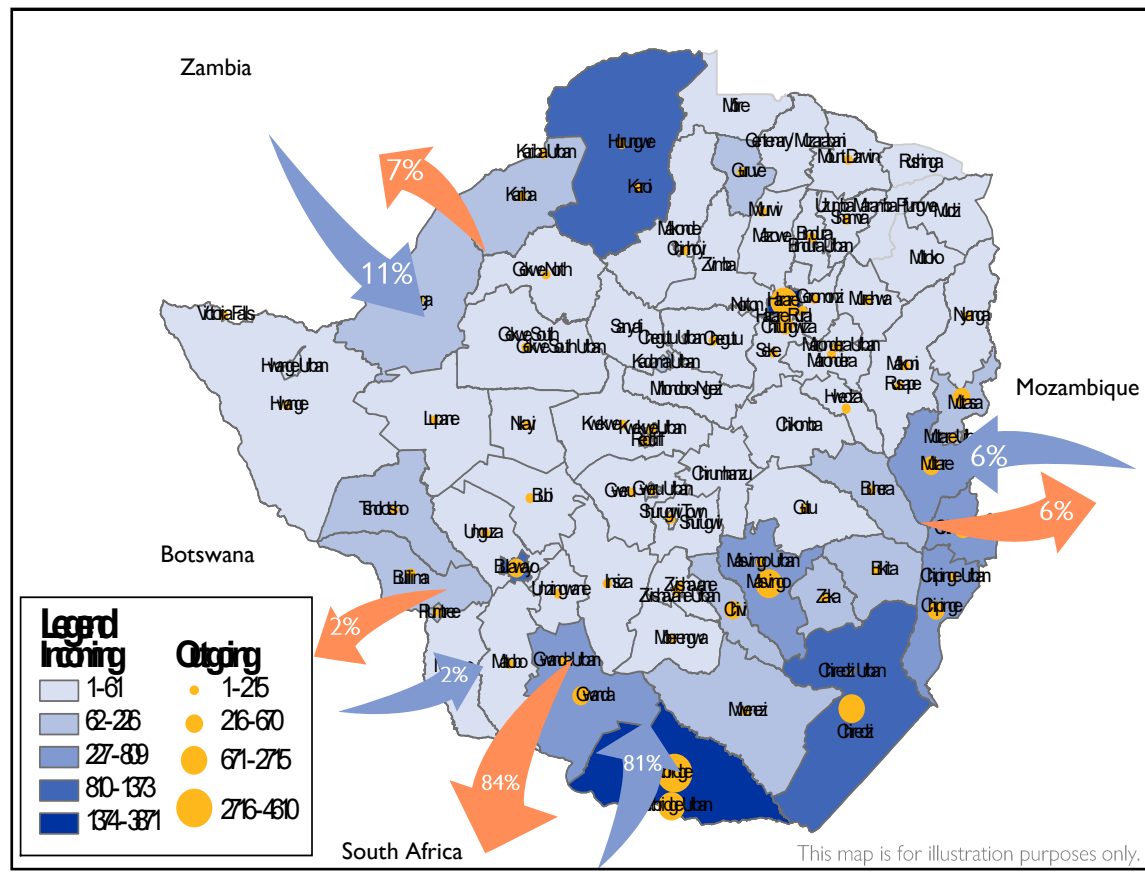
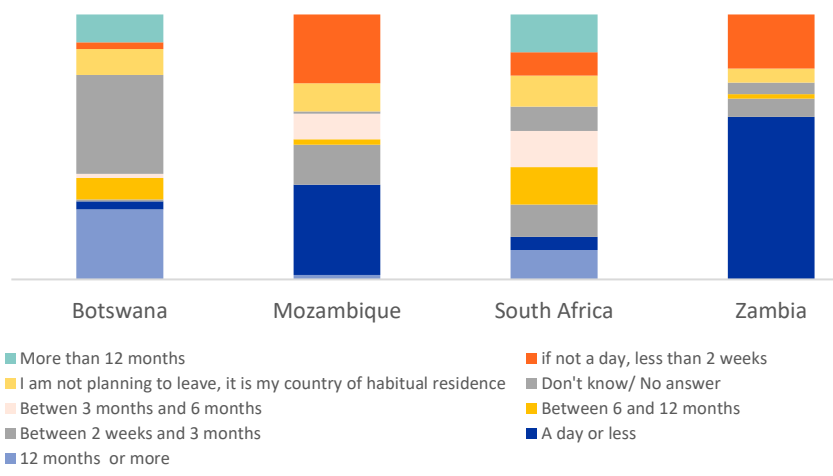
MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



Sixty-three per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 43% indicated they were looking for work opportunities, 24% were visiting their family members, and 14% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Migrants indicated that the main reasons for choosing South Africa as a destination country were the presence of family members (24%), 13 per cent reported appealing socio-economic conditions and 41 per cent were returning to existing employment in South Africa. Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 25 per cent cited affordable prices as their reason for choosing the destination.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



Legend	Outgoing
1-61	1-25
62-26	26-60
27-89	61-275
80-133	276-450
134-371	

Beitbridge (41%), Harare (12%), Masvingo (8%), Chiredzi (8%), and Chipinge (4%) districts were the highest migrant-sending districts. Harare (22%), Beitbridge (20%), Bulawayo (8%) and Hurungwe (7%) districts were the highest migrant-receiving districts during the reporting period. Eighteen per cent of migrants travelling to Botswana were planning to stay for a period of six months or more. Five per cent of Zimbabwean nationals travelling to South Africa indicated they had no intention to leave as this was their place of permanent residence. Thirty-one per cent of respondents travelling to South Africa in search of employment intended to stay for a period of 12 months or more. Twelve per cent of migrants travelling to Botswana indicated that their main reason for travel was in search of livelihood opportunities, and they intended to stay for a period of 12 months or more.

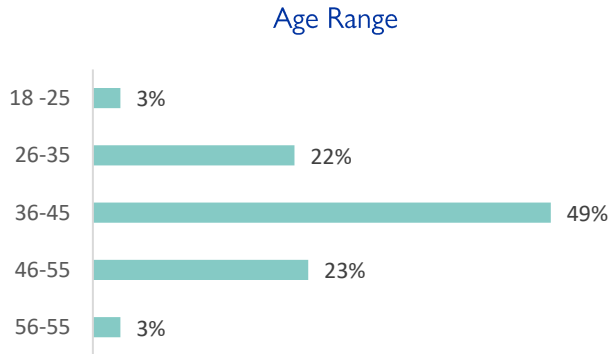
203 migrants interviewed were in possession of Zimbabwe Exemption Permit (ZEP) and were bringing some of their properties back home.

During the reporting period, 203 migrants indicated to be in possession of the Zimbabwe Exemption Permit (ZEP). 180 of the respondents cited South Africa as their place of usual residence, with 43 per cent reporting Gauteng province as their place of stay. Of the 180 respondents who cited South Africa as their place of usual residence, 162 indicated being employed in the host country. The top three employment sectors were the engineering, mining and construction sectors (22%), the food services sector (12%), and wholesale and retail trade (10%).

ZEP HOLDER MIGRANT PROFILES

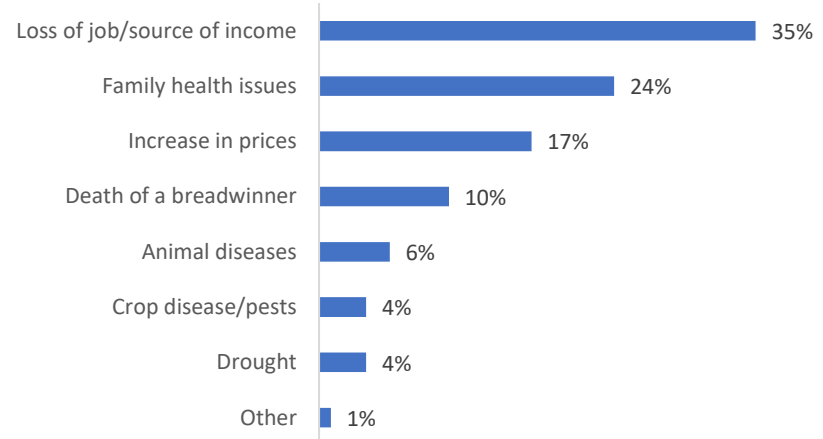
59%
Males

41%
Females



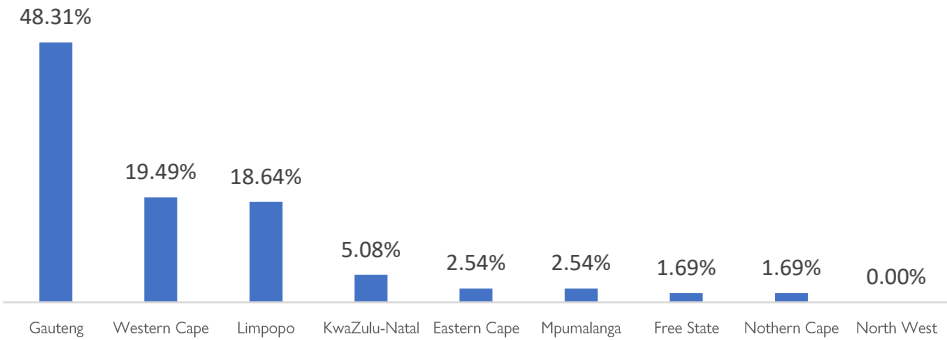
61% indicated secondary school education as the highest level of education

TYPE OF SHOCK EXPERIENCED IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS



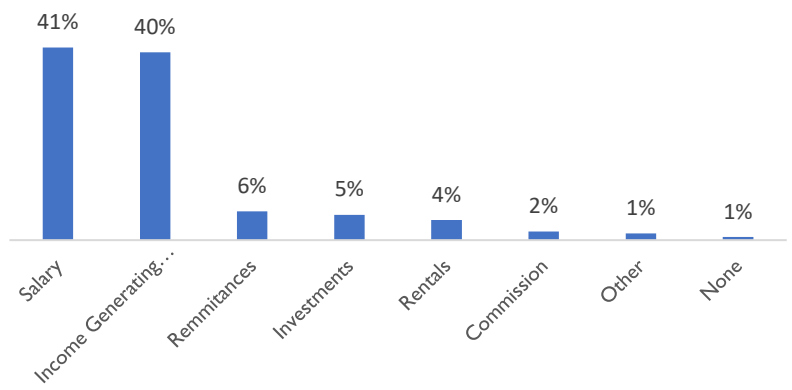
106 migrants responded 'Yes' to having experienced shocks in the last 6 months. Twenty-nine per cent of respondents who reside in South Africa indicated that they had lost their job and source of income in the last 6 months. In addition, 15 per cent cited inflation as a shock that had affected their households. 39 of the respondents had travelled from South Africa to Zimbabwe in search of livelihood opportunities. Of the 122 respondents who indicated that their intended destination was South Africa, 40 mentioned that they intended to stay for a period of 6 to 12 months, 23 mentioned that they would likely stay for over 12 months, while 21 indicated that they had no intention to leave South Africa.

PROVINCE OF USUAL RESIDENCE



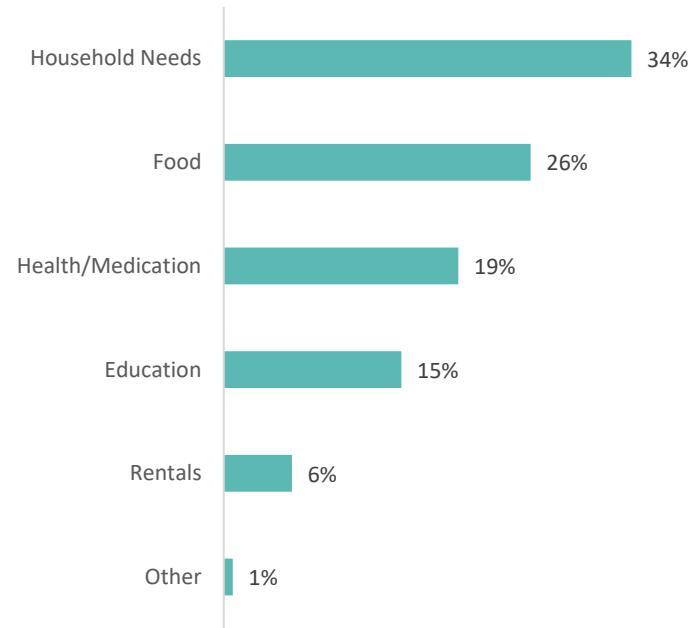


SOURCES OF INCOME*



41 per cent of migrants reported that they were working and receiving a salary or allowance. 61% of the migrants were undertaking income-generating activities in their communities in Zimbabwe as well as migrating to conduct commercial activities. 18 per cent of migrants who reported conducting income-generating activities were from Manicaland province, Migrants and 11% were from Masvingo province. Manicaland province had the highest number of migrants (31%) who indicated that they received remittances as a source of income.

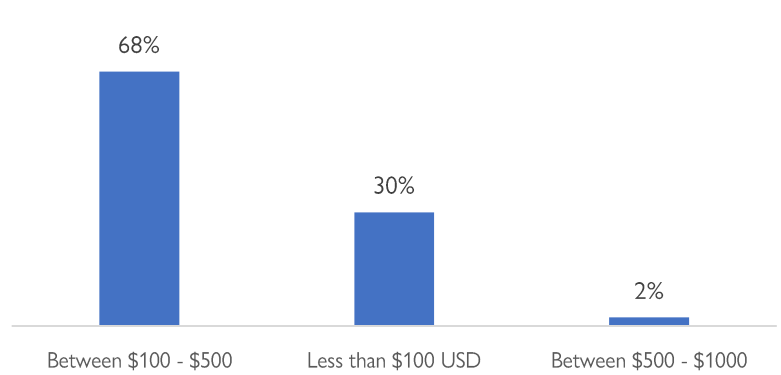
WHAT ARE REMITTANCES USED FOR



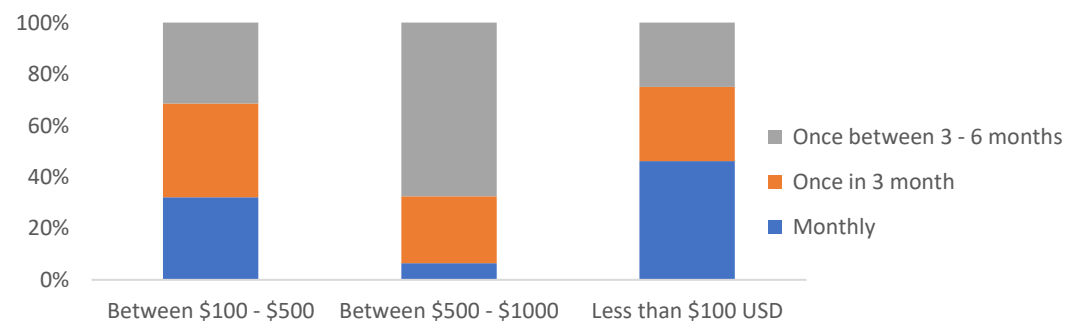
Ninety per cent of Zimbabwean nationals surveyed mentioned that their source of income was remittances. Fifty-nine per cent reported Zimbabwe as their place of usual residence while 28% cited South Africa as their place of usual residence. Thirty-four of the migrants surveyed reported using the remittances received to purchase household needs, 26% of remittances were used for food while 19% were allocated towards medical expenses.

Of the surveyed migrants who cited Zimbabwe as their place of usual residence, 75% were receiving remittances on a monthly basis, while 17% reported receiving remittances once in three months. Seventy-four per cent of remittances were received through money transfer agents, and 17% through friends and relatives.

HOW MUCH DO YOU SEND IN REMITTANCES

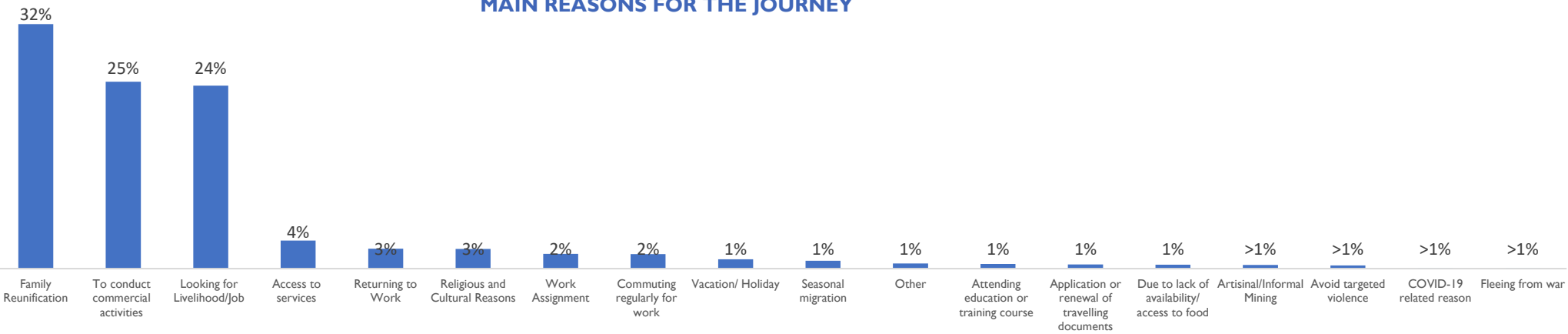


REMITTANCES SENT BY PERIOD



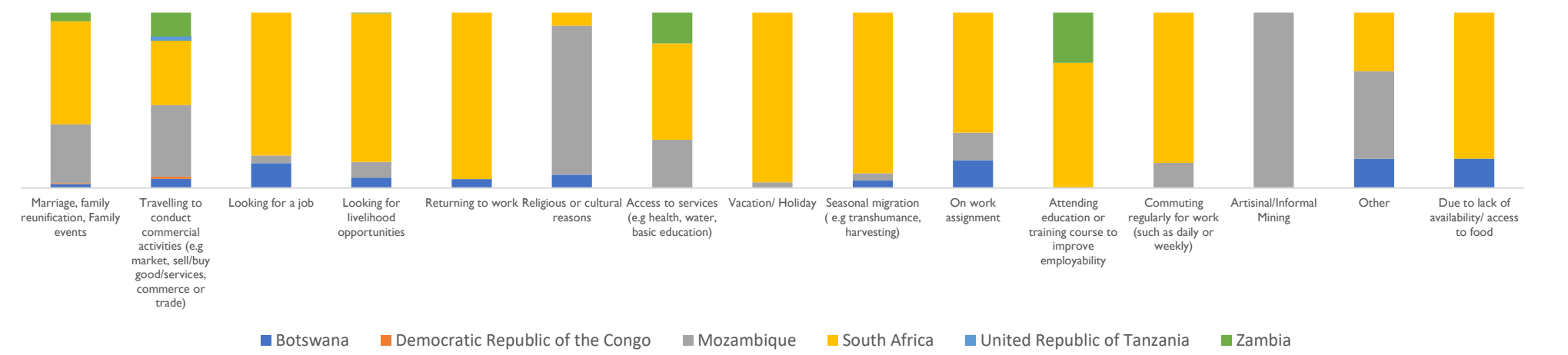
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

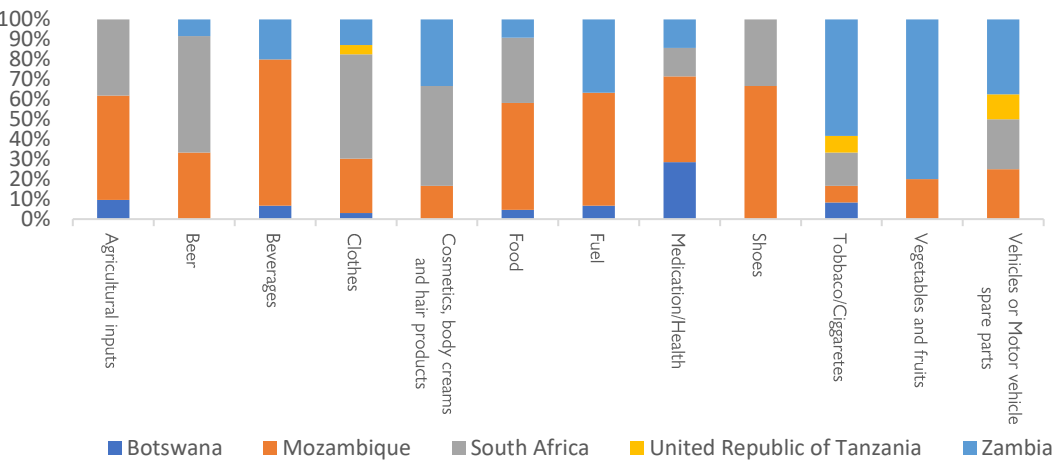


Sixty per cent of the movements were inflows, these consisted of migrants travelling for family reunifications and migrants returning after travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of the outgoing migrants, 32 per cent were looking for employment or livelihood opportunity and most of them (29%) were travelling to South Africa. Mozambique (10%), South Africa (9%) and Zambia (3%) were the top three preferred destinations by cross-border traders due to affordable prices and previous experience migrating to those countries. Migrants who chose Mozambique as their destination did so due to geographical proximity and that this was the only available route for them. Ten per cent of recorded movements from Mozambique were to access basic services, such as health and education. 47% of migrants recorded along the ZMB-ZWE corridor were cross-border traders who had travelled from Zambia (42%) and Tanzania (5%) to conduct cross-border trade activities of which 67% were females. Of the migrants who mentioned travelling to avoid persecution and targeted violence. 12 were Zimbabwean nationals who travelled from South Africa, and 1 Malawian national who had travelled from Mozambique.

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION

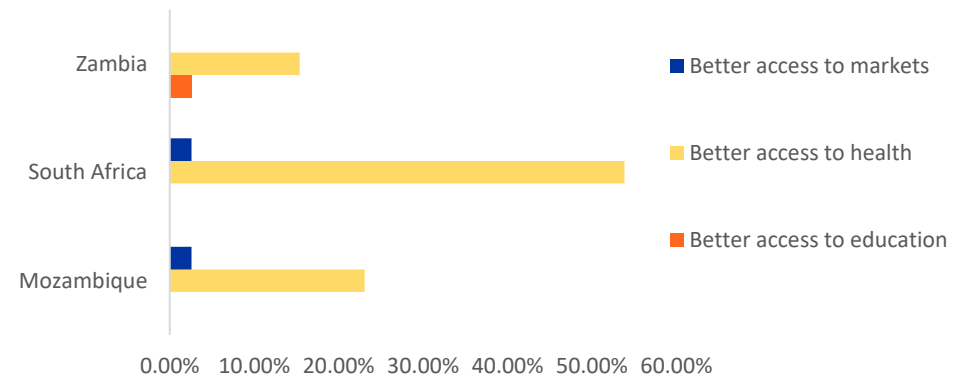


WHAT ARE YOU TRAVELLING TO BUY



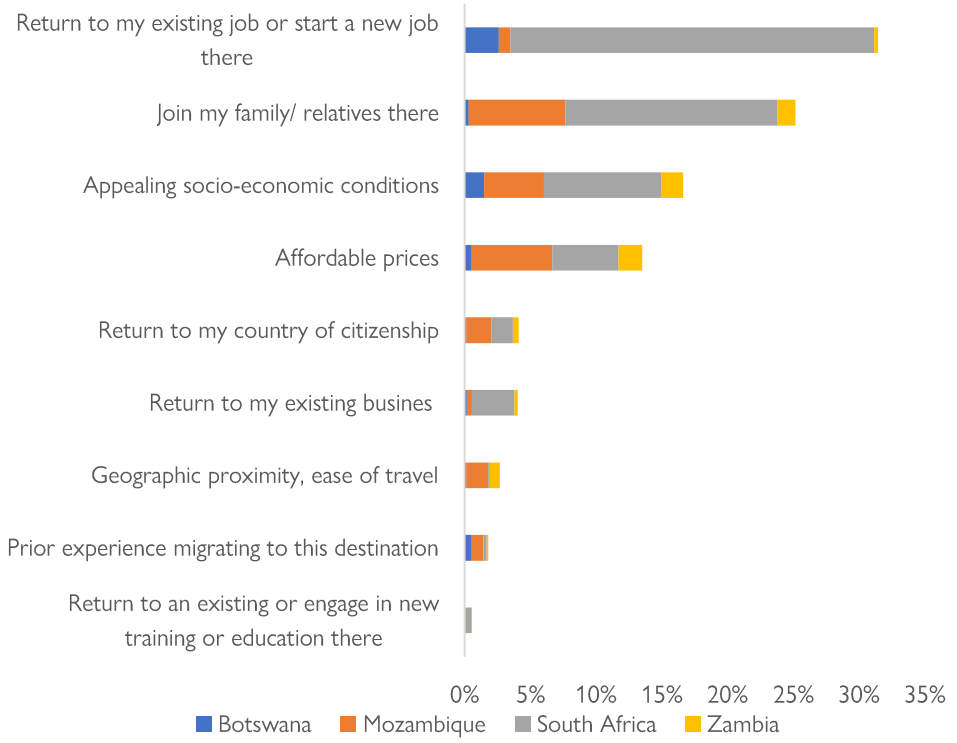
Of the migrants who reported travelling for commercial purposes, 40 per cent were travelling to purchase clothing. Fifty-two per cent travelled to South Africa to purchase clothing whilst 27 per cent travelled to Mozambique. Fifty-three per cent of Zimbabwean nationals travelled to Mozambique to purchase food. Migrants opted to travel to Mozambique (56%), South Africa (31%) and Botswana (13%) to purchase agricultural inputs.

SERVICES ACCESSED



54 per cent of Zimbabwean nationals travelled predominantly to South Africa to access health care, while 21% chose to access health care in Mozambique. Mozambican nationals travelled to Zimbabwe to access health care majority in Manicaland due to its geographic proximity.

WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?



Most migrants travelling to South Africa indicated that they were returning to their existing job. Migrants indicated that the affordable prices in Mozambique had made it their preferred place of purchasing goods. Both Mozambique and Zambia were chosen for their geographic proximity and ease of travel to these destinations.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

220 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Sixty-one per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 39 per cent were outflows. 19 per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges reported bribing for their entry through informal crossing points. Eleven per cent of migrants faced challenges with a lack of finances with the majority transiting from Botswana. Migrants transiting from Mozambique reported having challenges with accessing legal travel documentation. Male migrants transiting from South Africa alluded to facing difficulties accessing healthcare.

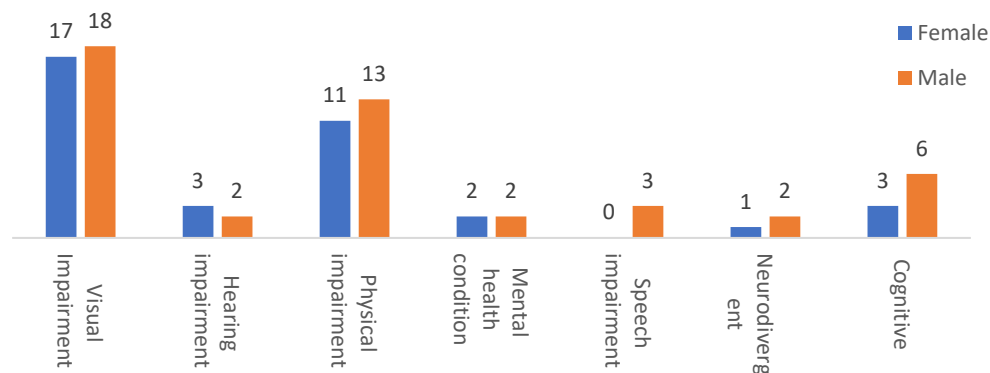
Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	0	0	12	0
Lack of or difficult access to food	2	0	5	1
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	7	0
Difficult access to water	0	1	12	1
Difficult access to health care services	0	2	13	0
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	0	0	4	0
Lack of money or finances	7	6	6	6
Mental trauma	1	2	1	0
Deportation	21	0	0	0
Arrest by authorities or non-government entities	8	3	5	8
Identity document issues	0	14	9	4
Lack of information	0	2	1	3
Theft/Bribing	0	7	10	26
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	0	0	3

VULNERABILITIES



Sixty-six per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor and were travelling mainly for commercial purposes. Twenty-one per cent of the pregnant migrant women had either travelled from Bulawayo or Masvingo and were mainly travelling to look for livelihood opportunities and to access health services. Among the respondents, 394 reported that their households were female-headed. Twenty-eight per cent of the migrants who reported that they were members of a female-headed household had started their journey from Manicaland province.

DISABILITIES



Of the 158 surveyed migrants who answered 'Yes' to having a disability, 35 indicated that they had a visual impairment and 24 mentioned having a physical impairment. Seventy-eight of the migrants were observed using the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor. Overall, fifty-eight of the migrants with disabilities reported that they were travelling for family reunification while 12% indicated travelling to conduct commercial activities.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | OCTOBER 2022

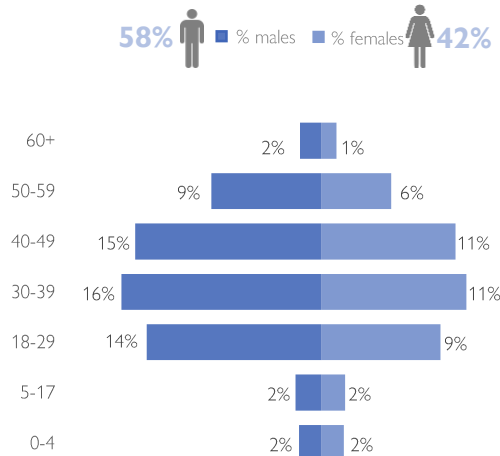
KEY FIGURES



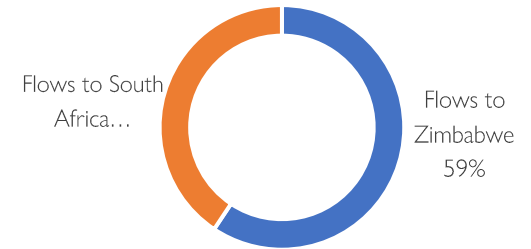
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 36,949 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,759. This represented an 3 per cent increase compared to September during which 1,714 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (59%) and Zimbabwe (41%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (56%) and South Africa (41%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 36,949 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 639 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 508 children were unaccompanied. 99.9 per cent of the outgoing migrants were going to South Africa. Forty-two per cent of interviewed outgoing migrants transiting along this corridor chose South Africa as a destination country because they were returning to their existing jobs or to start new jobs there. Joining family or friends (25%) and appealing socio-economic conditions (13%), were some other factors outgoing migrants choose South Africa as the destination country. Twelve per cent of the outgoing migrants were going to South Africa to purchase goods mainly food and clothes.

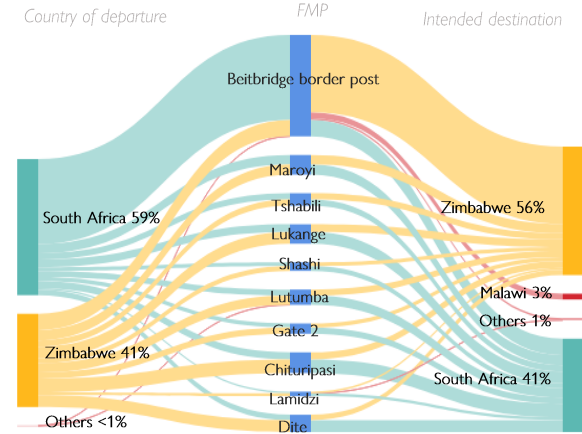
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



FLOW DIRECTION

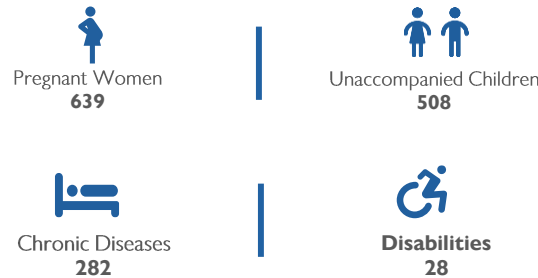


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



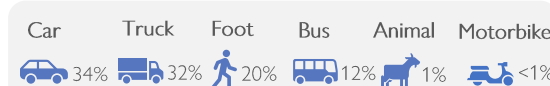
Others include Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Malawi for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



Of the migrants with chronic diseases 39 per cent suffered from diabetes and 27 per cent suffered from hypertension. 79 per cent of those with a disability had visual impairment and 32 per cent were suffering from physical impairment.

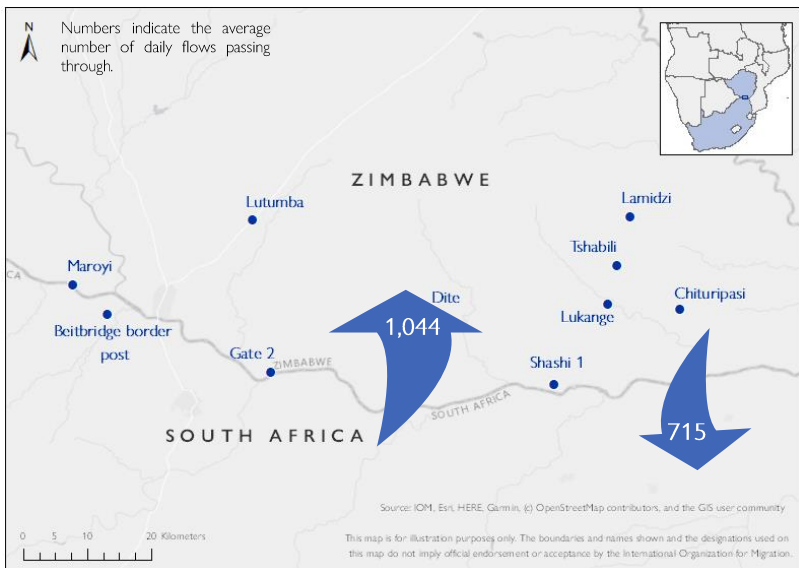
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	34%	54%	46%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	27%	29%	71%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	25%	94%	6%
Seasonal Migration	13%	48%	52%

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



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

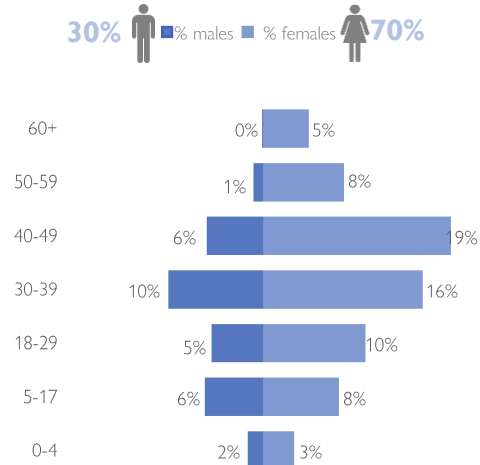
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | OCTOBER 2022

KEY FIGURES

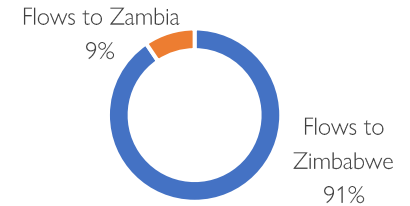


Over the reporting period, a total of 2,174 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 104. This represented an 55 per cent decrease compared to September, during which 234 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (80%), Zimbabwe (9%) and South Africa (8%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (85%) and Zambia (13%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,174 individuals observed, 30 per cent were males and 70 per cent were females. There were 71 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 201 unaccompanied children observed, 116 were girls and 85 were boys. These minor children were travelling mainly for commercial purposes. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely. Of the interviewed outgoing migrants going to Zambia, 26 per cent of them chose Zambia because of affordable prices whilst 25 per cent chose it because of Appealing socio-economic conditions.

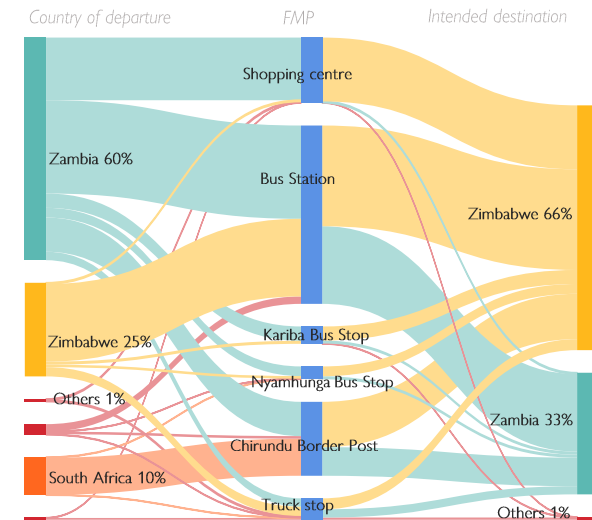
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



FLOW DIRECTION

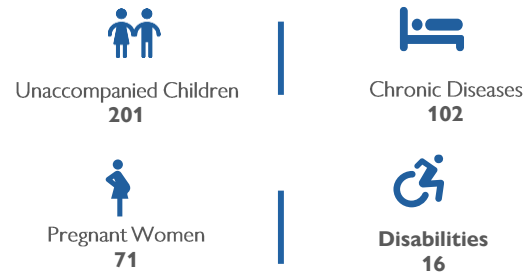


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



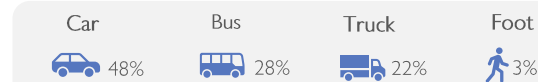
Others include Somalia and Mozambique for countries of departure and Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 54 per cent suffered from hypertension and 23 percent suffered from diabetes . Fifty-six per cent of the disabled suffered from visual impairments and 38 per cent suffered from physical impairments

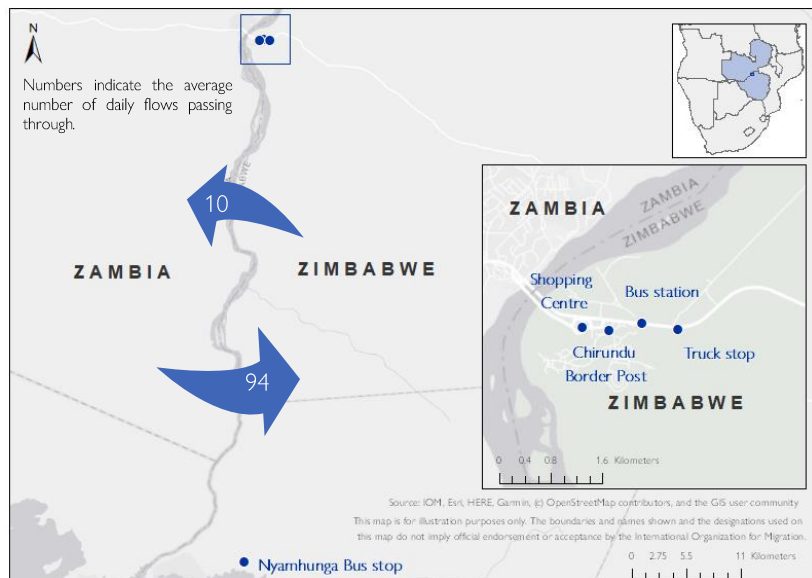
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	80%	84%	16%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	11%	72%	28%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	8%	76%	24%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%

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



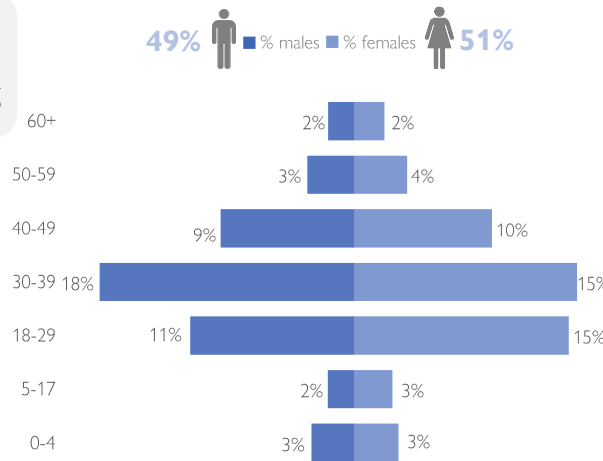
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

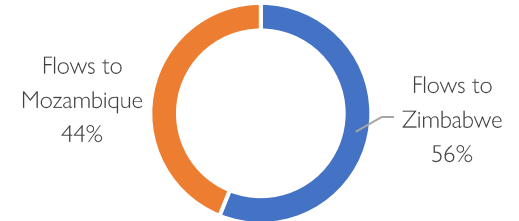
KEY FIGURES



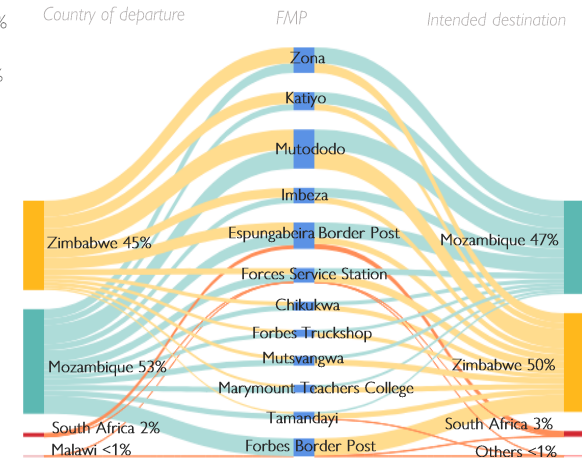
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



FLOW DIRECTION

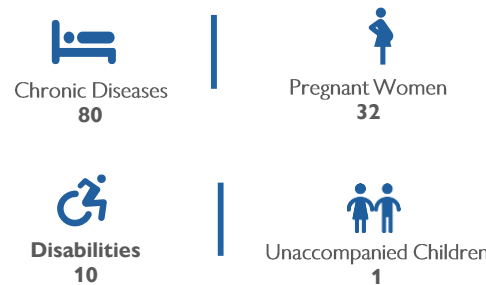


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



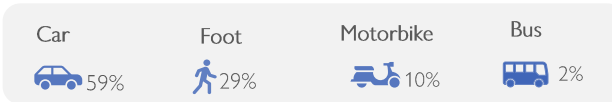
Others include Eswatini, and Malawi for countries of departure and Botswana, Malawi, and Zambia for the countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases 63 per cent were suffering from hypertension and diabetes (23%), seven of the those with a disability had physical impairment.

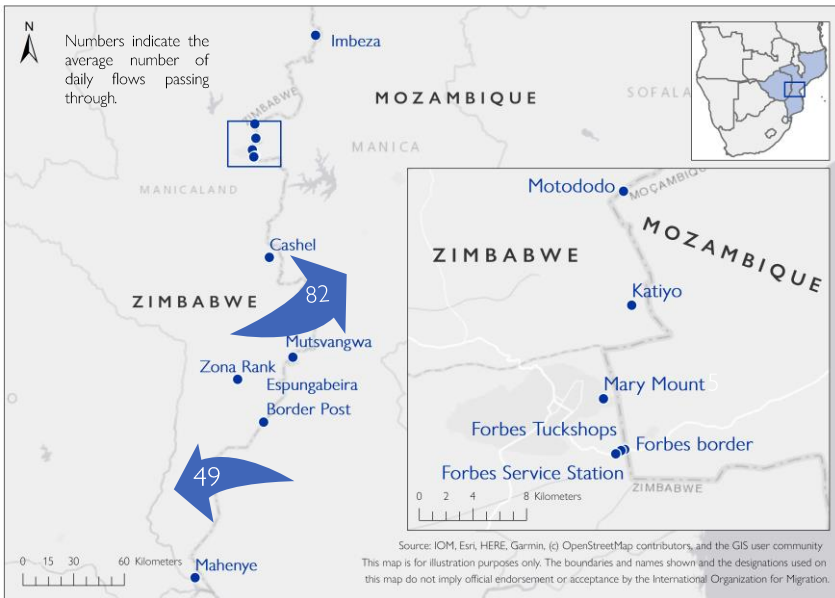
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	68%	52%	48%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	28%	74%	26%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	3%	53%	47%

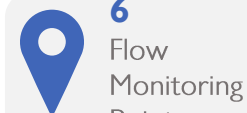
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | OCTOBER 2022

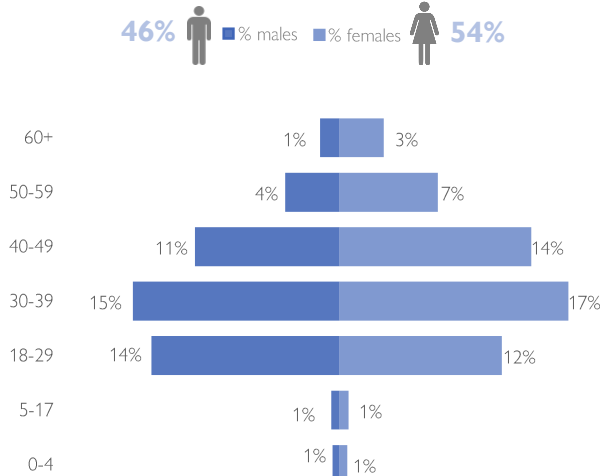
KEY FIGURES



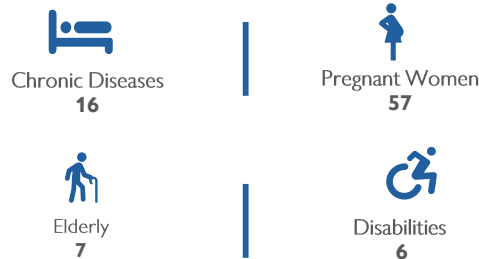
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,323 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 128. This represented more than 100 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to September during which 28 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (46%), Zambia (32) and Botswana (15%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (53%), Zambia(31%) and Botswana (12%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,323 individuals observed, 54 per cent were females and 46 per cent were males. There were 57 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up four per cent of the individuals observed. Of the interviewed migrants, 25 per cent of the beneficiaries chose Botswana as their final destination as they were returning to their existing jobs, there whilst 15 per cent chose it because of the appealing socio-economic conditions.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

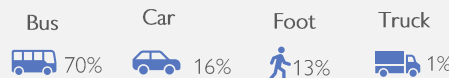


VULNERABLE GROUPS*

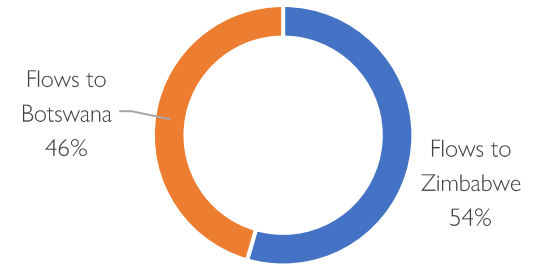


Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 31 per cent suffered from HIV and 25 per cent were suffering from Asthma

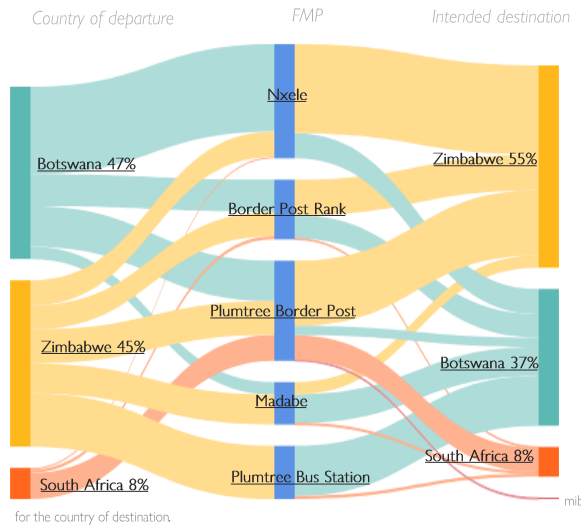
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



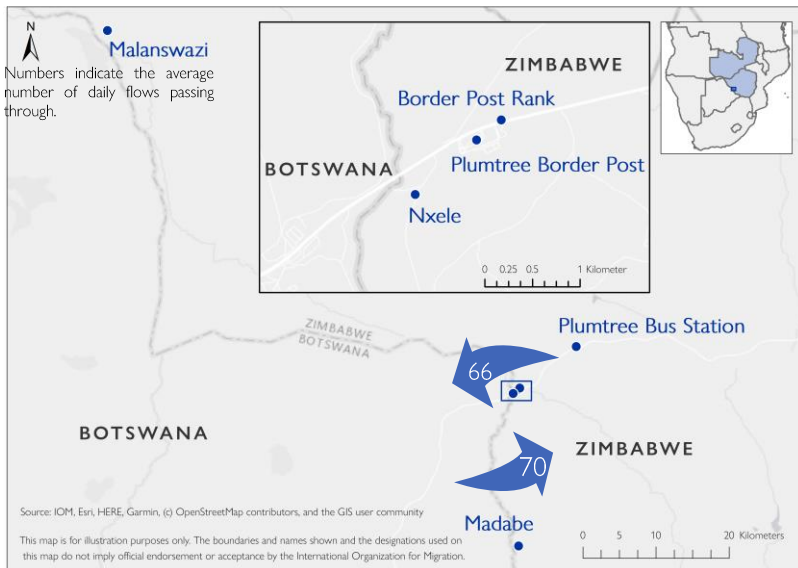
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	43%	31%	69%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	41%	31%	69%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	73%	27%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	71%	29%

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



CONCLUSION

IOM continues to closely monitor events regarding the non-renewal of Zimbabwe Exemption Permits beyond June 2023, 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. To assist migrants who are in distress, IOM has counsellors stationed at all 4 major points of entry. The IOM counsellors provided psychosocial first aid to migrants in need and link them with referral services for additional support.

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 October 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.

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