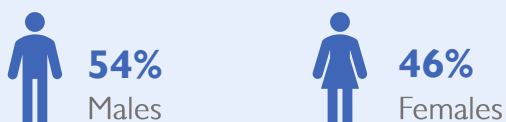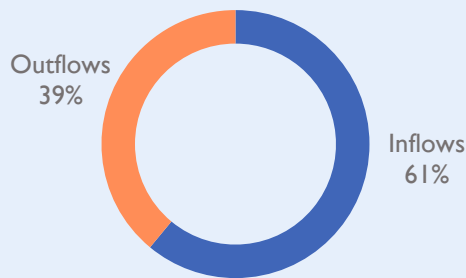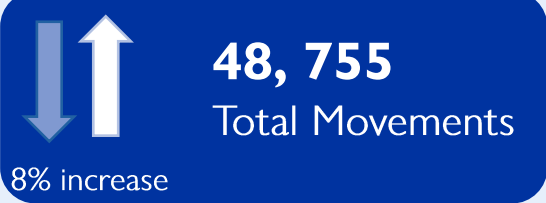## OVERVIEW

During the month of November 2022, a total of 48,755 movements were recorded and 3,245 migrants were interviewed across 33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded increased by 8% compared to the previous month. 61% of movements observed were inflows, whilst 39% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (43%), Harare (13%), and Masvingo (6%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 38,422 (79%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 6,144 (13%) movements. Thirty-four per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term local movements. These are characterised by movements of less than 6 months of people travelling to conduct commercial activities, travelling to access services and daily regular commuting. Twenty-six per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were family reunifications, and 24% were long-term economic movements. The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 72% short-term movements, and 16% long-term economic movements. Forty-four per cent of movements along the Botswana-Zimbabwe corridor were long-term economic movements. Sixty per cent of long-term economic movements were outflows while fifty-six of short-term local movements were inflows. The reporting period has generally been characterised by an increase in movements as a result of the approaching holiday seasons. Movements are predominantly for family reunification and travellers conducting commercial activities in anticipation for the December holiday season.

HIGHLIGHTS

48, 755 Total Movements
8% increase

Outflows 39%
Inflows 61%

54% Males
46% Females

230 of interviewed migrants were **ZEP** holders.

15% of incoming migrants were going to **Matabeleland South**

47% of outgoing migrants had departed **Matabeleland South**

31% of movements were for family reunification and **29%** were travelling to conduct commercial activities.

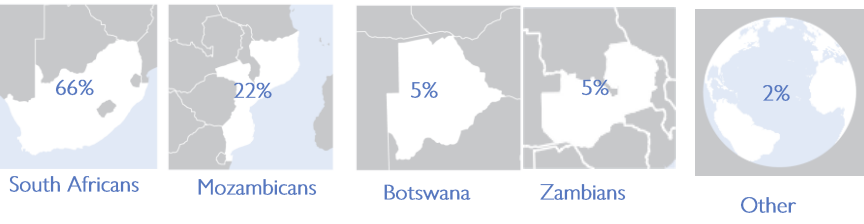**38%** received the 3rd COVID-19 shot (booster)
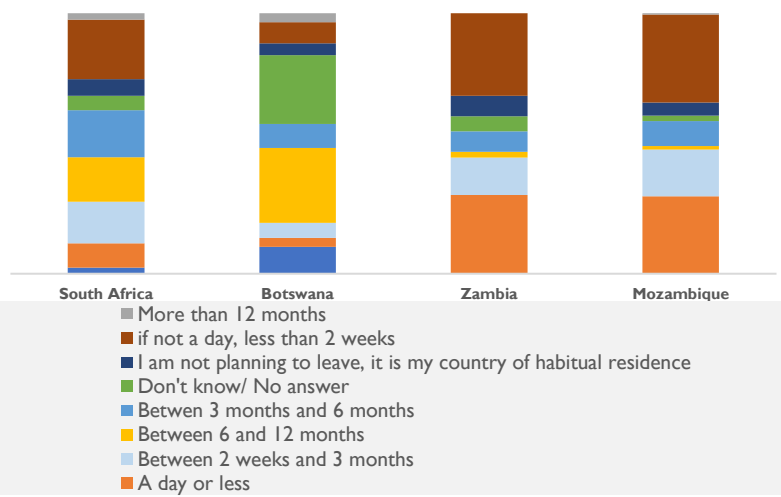
899 Pregnant Women
837 Unaccompanied Children
111 Persons with a disability

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

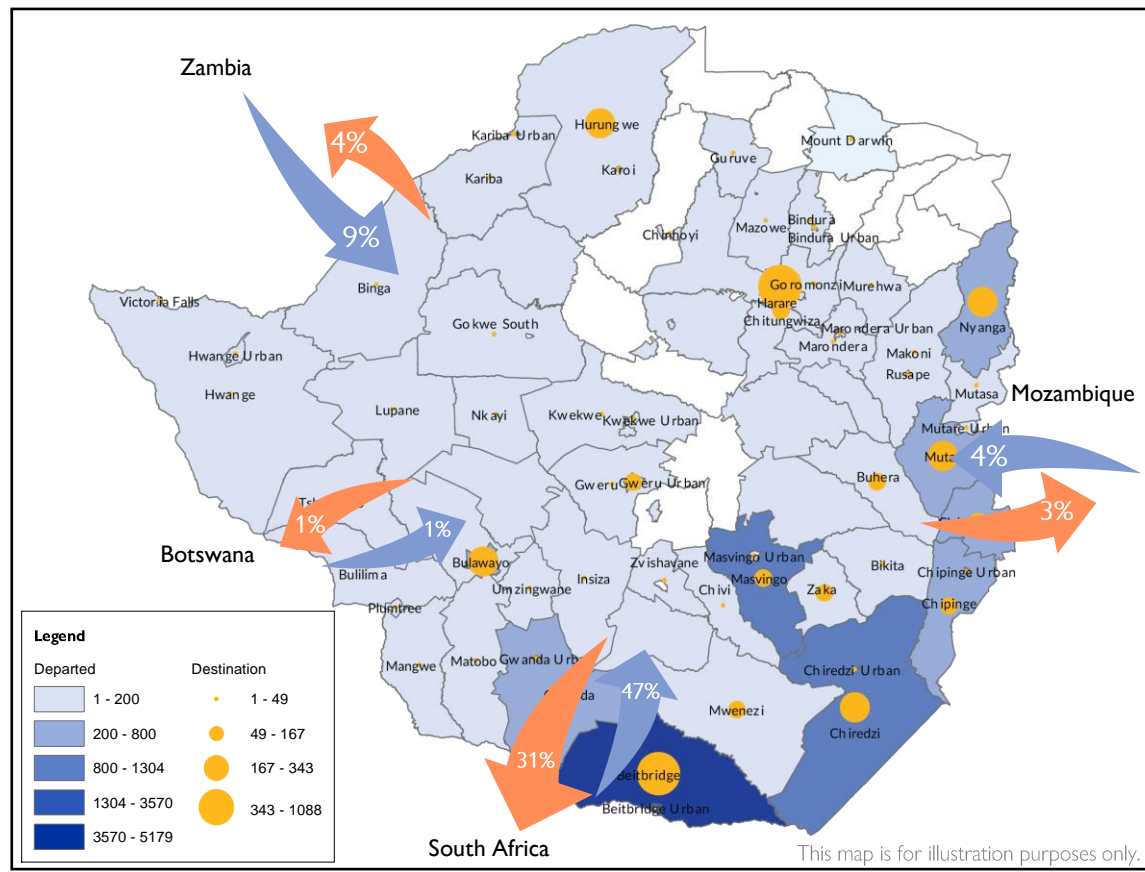|				
66%	22%	5%	5%	2%
South Africans	Mozambicans	Botswana	Zambians	Other

Sixty-six per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 41% indicated they had chosen the destination as they were returning to their existing employment, 23% were travelling to join their family and relatives, and 16% chose the destination due to its appealing socio-economic conditions. Twenty-three per cent of the respondents mentioned travelling to South Africa for a period of 2 weeks or less, while 18% planned to stay for a period of between 3-12 months. Forty-five per cent of migrants travelling to Mozambique were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Respondents mentioned the affordable prices in the country as a reason for their choice of destination.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION

South Africa   Botswana   Zambia   Mozambique

- More than 12 months
- if not a day, less than 2 weeks
- I am not planning to leave, it is my country of habitual residence
- Don't know/ No answer
- Betwen 3 months and 6 months
- Between 6 and 12 months
- Between 2 weeks and 3 months
- A day or less

MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS

This map is for illustration purposes only.

Beitbridge (49%), Harare (15%), Masvingo (7%), and Chiredzi (6%), districts were the highest migrant-sending districts. Beitbridge (17%), Nyanga (14%), and Chipinge (9%) districts were the highest migrant-receiving districts during the reporting period. Fifty-seven of migrants travelling to South Africa mentioned Gauteng as their final destination province. Seventy-five per cent of travellers to Zambia were headed to Lusaka and 90% of those travelling to Mozambique were headed to Manica.

Twenty-nine per cent of migrants travelling to Botswana were planning to stay for a period of six months or more, and the majority (43%) were returning to their existing place of employment. Forty-nine per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia were travelling for a day with 31% indicating that they chose Zambia due to its geographic proximity.
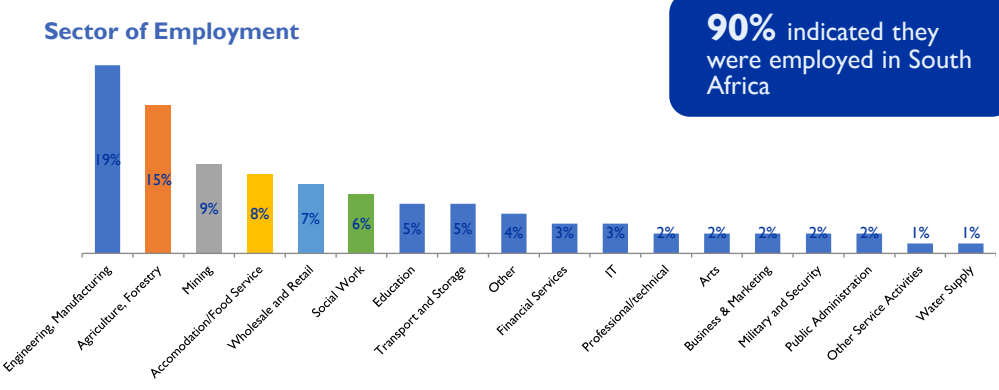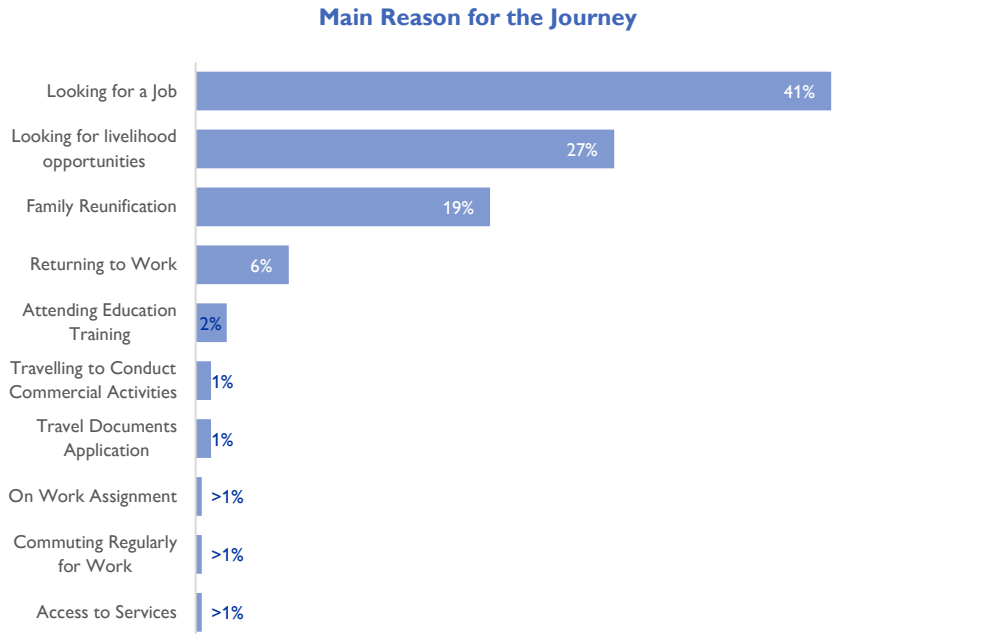
230 migrants interviewed were in possession of Zimbabwe Exemption Permit (ZEP) and were bringing some of their properties back home.
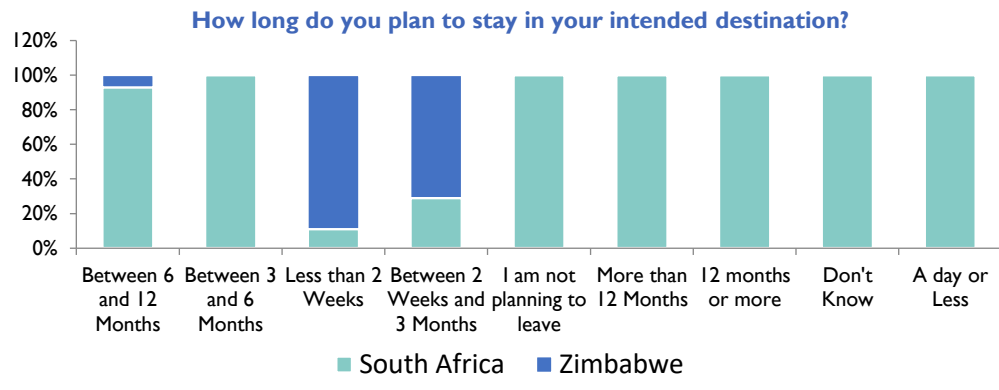
57% Males

43% Females

During the reporting period, 230 migrants indicated to be in possession of the Zimbabwe Exemption Permit(ZEP). 168 of the respondents cited South Africa as their place of usual residence, with 57 per cent reporting Gauteng province as their place of stay. Of the 168 respondents who cited South Africa as their place of usual residence, 90% indicated being employed in the host country. The top three employment sectors were the engineering, mining and construction sectors (19%), agriculture and forestry (15%), and mining (9%).

Main Reason for the Journey

Reason	%
Looking for a Job	41%
Looking for livelihood opportunities	27%
Family Reunification	19%
Returning to Work	6%
Attending Education Training	2%
Travelling to Conduct Commercial Activities	1%
Travel Documents Application	1%
On Work Assignment	>1%
Commuting Regularly for Work	>1%
Access to Services	>1%

Sector of Employment

90% indicated they were employed in South Africa

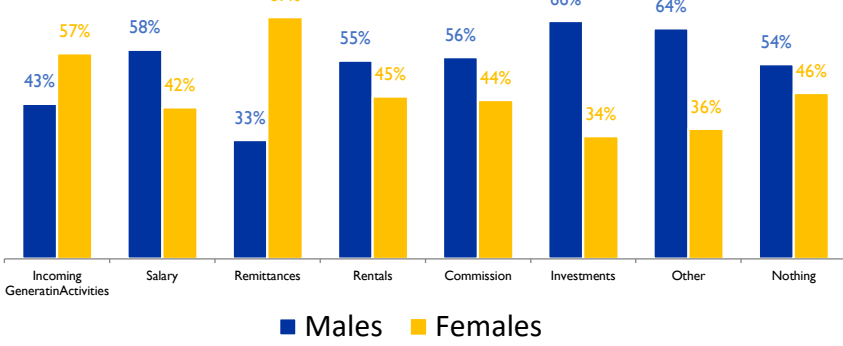| Sector	%
Engineering, Manufacturing	19%
Agriculture, Forestry	15%
Mining	9%
Accomodation/Food Service	8%
Wholesale and Retail	7%
Social Work	6%
Education	5%
Transport and Storage	5%
Other	4%
Financial Services	3%
IT	3%
Professional/technical	2%
Arts	2%
Business & Marketing	2%
Military and Security	2%
Public Administration	2%
Other Service Activities	1%
Water Supply	1%

Of the migrants whose place of usual residence in South Africa was Gauteng, 50% indicated that their highest level of education was at tertiary level (Bachelor, Masters or Doctorate degree). Thirteen per cent were employed in engineering and manufacturing and in health and social work services. Sixty-eight per cent of migrants residing in the Western Cape had completed their tertiary education and 32% were predominantly employed in the hospitality industry. Migrants residing in Limpopo were mostly employed in the agricultural sector (32%) and their highest level of completed education was at the secondary level (82%).

How long do you plan to stay in your intended destination?

Legend: ■ South Africa ■ Zimbabwe

Categories: Between 6 and 12 Months | Between 3 and 6 Months | Less than 2 Weeks | Between 2 Weeks and 3 Months | I am not planning to leave | More than 12 Months | 12 months or more | Don't Know | A day or Less
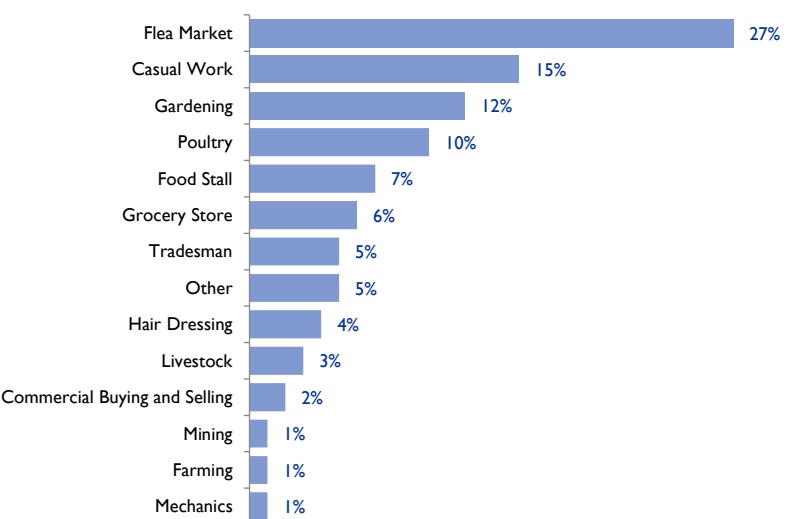
Most of the ZEP holders travelling to South Africa planned to stay for 12 months or more whilst others indicated that they had no intention to leave South Africa. Those travelling to Zimbabwe for a period of 2 weeks or more, were travelling for family reunifications.

SOURCES OF INCOME*

Incoming Generatin Activities — Males 43%, Females 57%
Salary — Males 58%, Females 42%
Remittances — Males 33%, Females 67%
Rentals — Males 55%, Females 45%
Commission — Males 56%, Females 44%
Investments — Males 66%, Females 34%
Other — Males 64%, Females 36%
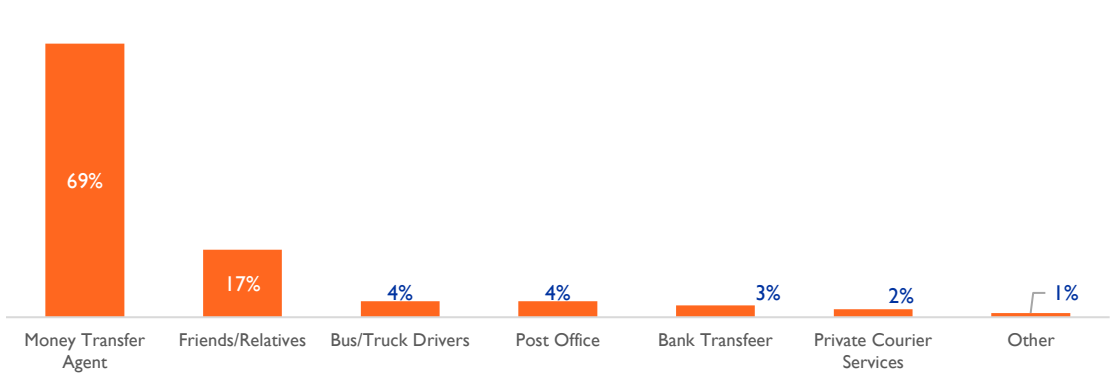Nothing — Males 54%, Females 46%

■ Males ■ Females

42 per cent of migrants reported that their source of income was from income-generating activities. 40% were receiving a salary from their place of employment. Of the migrants who reported undertaking income-generating activities, 27% were operating a flea market, and the majority (31%) were based in Manicaland. 5% of tradesmen included carpenters, bricklayers, moulders, weavers, and welders.

TYPE OF INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY

Flea Market — 27%
Casual Work — 15%
Gardening — 12%
Poultry — 10%
Food Stall — 7%
Grocery Store — 6%
Tradesman — 5%
Other — 5%
Hair Dressing — 4%
Livestock — 3%
Commercial Buying and Selling — 2%
Mining — 1%
Farming — 1%
Mechanics — 1%

HOW DO YOU SEND/RECEIVE REMITTANCES AND HOW OFTEN?

Money Transfer Agent — 69%
Friends/Relatives — 17%
Bus/Truck Drivers — 4%
Post Office — 4%
Bank Transfeer — 3%
Private Courier Services — 2%
Other — 1%

Sixty-seven per cent of female migrants mentioned that their source of income was through remittances. The majority (69%) of migrants received their remittances through money transfer agents, while 17% received or sent their remittances through friends and family. Eighty-one per cent of migrants indicated that they sent money or received money on a monthly basis. Most of the remittances received went towards household needs.

WHAT ARE REMITTANCES USED FOR
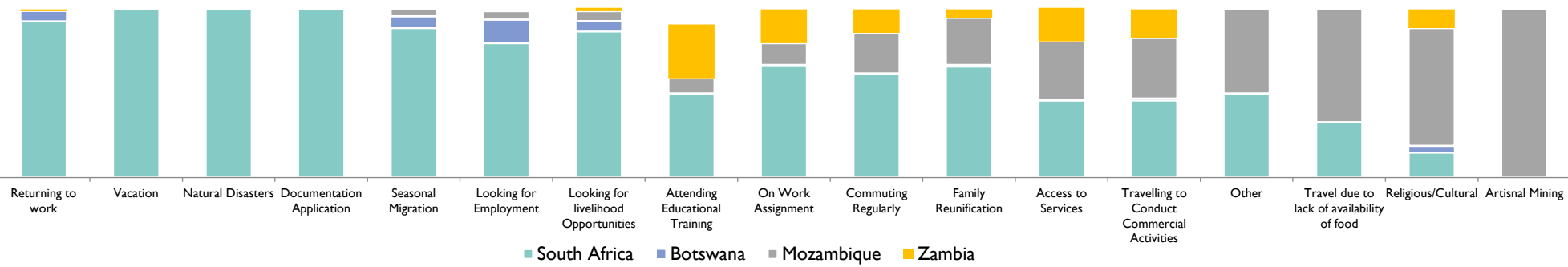

Household Needs — 33%
Food — 25%
Health/Medication — 21%
Education — 14%
Rentals — 6%
Other — >1%
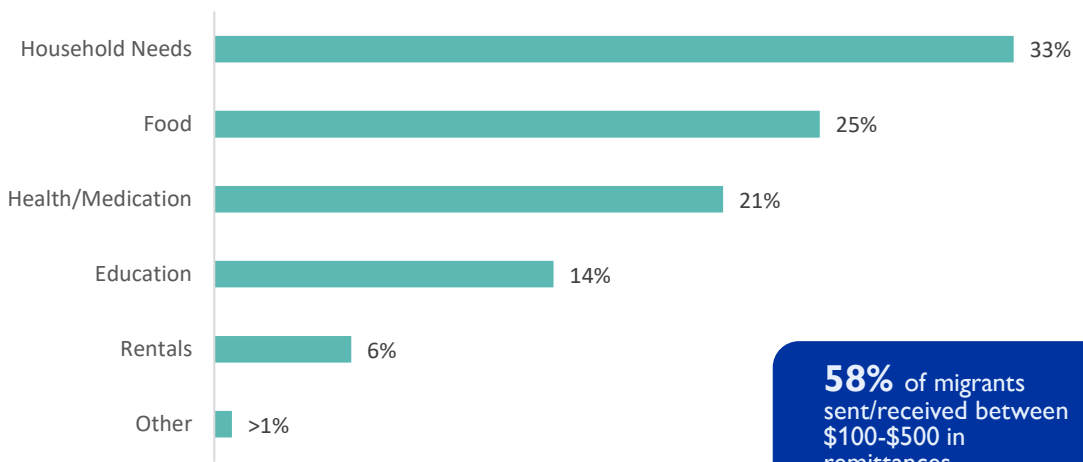
58% of migrants sent/received between $100-$500 in remittances

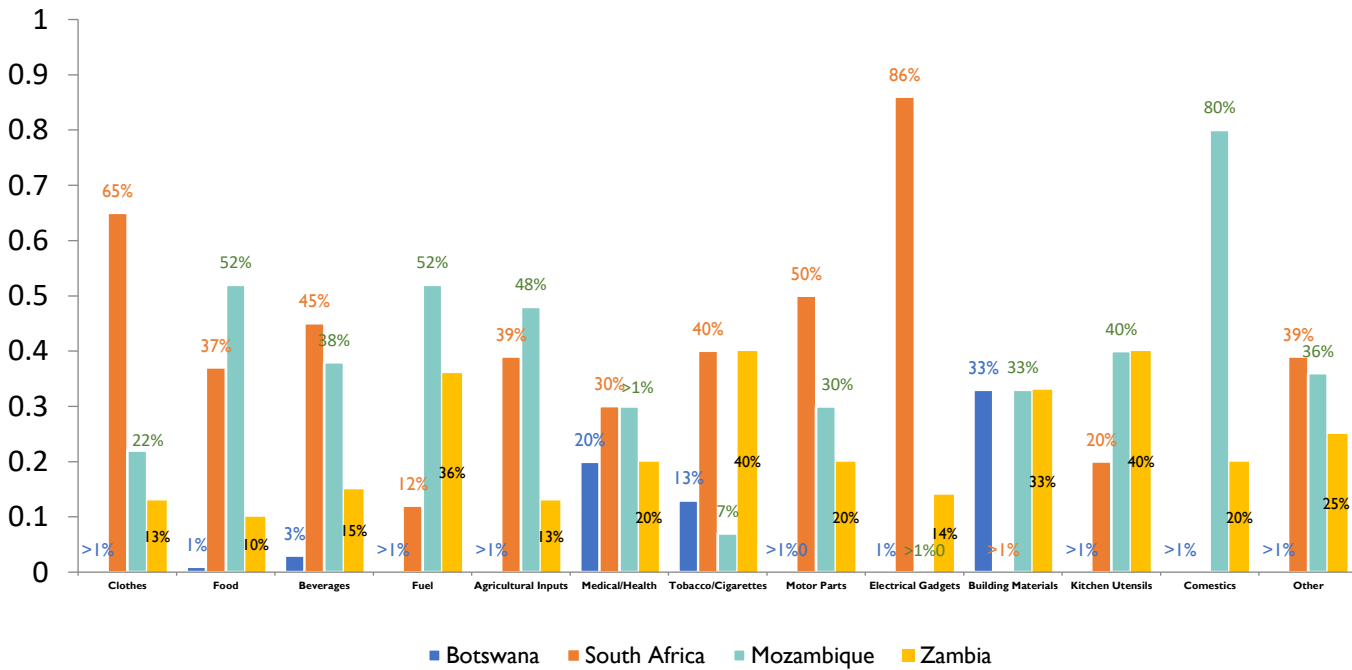* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | NOVEMBER 2022

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION

Categories: Returning to work, Vacation, Natural Disasters, Documentation Application, Seasonal Migration, Looking for Employment, Looking for livelihood Opportunities, Attending Educational Training, On Work Assignment, Commuting Regularly, Family Reunification, Access to Services, Travelling to Conduct Commercial Activities, Other, Travel due to lack of availability of food, Religious/Cultural, Artisanal Mining

Legend: ■ South Africa ■ Botswana ■ Mozambique ■ Zambia

South Africa remains the most popular destination for migrants who are seeking employment, livelihood opportunities, commercial activities and seasonal migration. 70% of migrants travelling for religious and cultural reasons were travelling to Mozambique. While those travelling to conduct artisanal mining reported Mozambique as their intended destination.
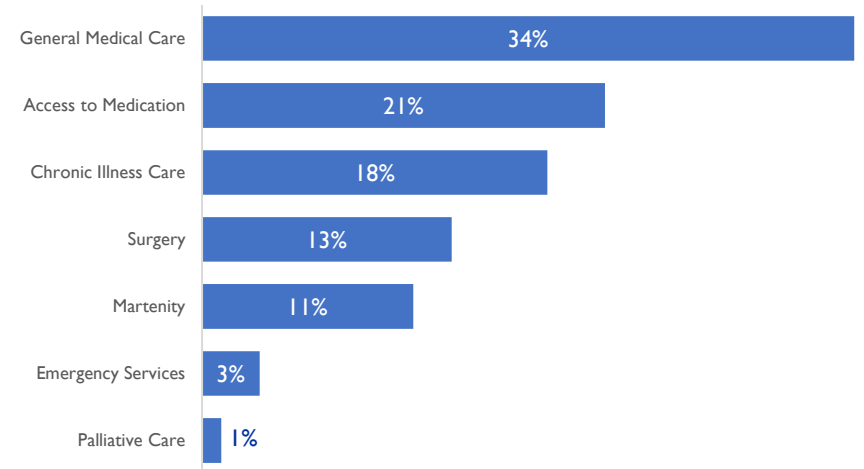
439 (26%) of travellers mentioned travelling to conduct commercial activities, of which 81% indicated travelling to buy goods.
Of the migrants who indicated travelling to purchase goods, 36% were travelling to purchase clothing, with South Africa being the preferred destination. Twenty-seven per cent of migrants indicated that they were travelling to purchase food, and most (52%) were observed travelling to Mozambique. Zambia was a popular destination for those who were travelling to purchase tobacco/cigarettes (40%), building materials (33%) and fuel (36%).

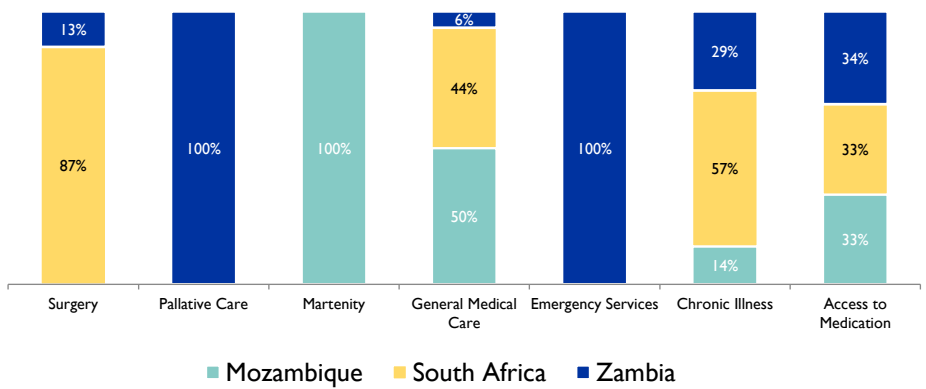## IF TRAVELLING TO PURCHASE IN THE DESTINATION COUNTRY, WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING?

Legend: ■ Botswana ■ South Africa ■ Mozambique ■ Zambia

FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | NOVEMBER 2022

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

MAIN REASONS FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

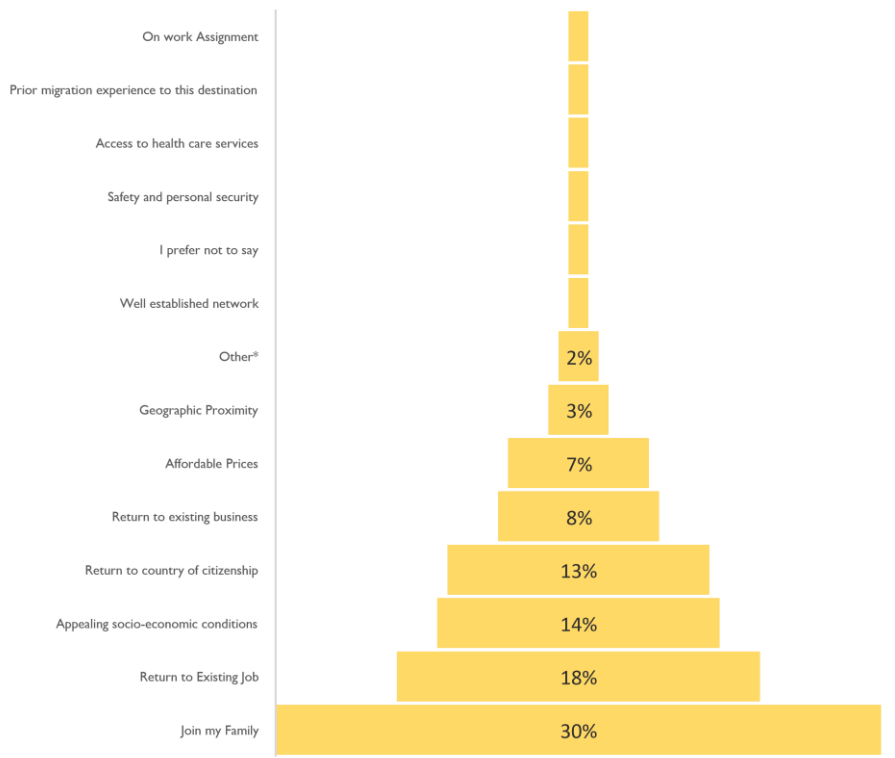| Category	Percentage
General Medical Care	34%
Access to Medication	21%
Chronic Illness Care	18%
Surgery	13%
Martenity	11%
Emergency Services	3%
Palliative Care	1%

Of the migrants who reported travelling to access health services, the top three services were general medical care (34%), access to medication (21%) and chronic illness care (18%). Eighty-seven per cent of migrants who travelled to access health care travelled to South Africa for surgery. 50% of migrants who travelled to Mozambique to access health services needed general medical care.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE DESTINATION COUNTRY

	Surgery	Pallative Care	Martenity	General Medical Care	Emergency Services	Chronic Illness	Access to Medication
Zambia	13%			6%		29%	34%
South Africa	87%			44%		57%	33%
Mozambique		100%	100%	50%	100%	14%	33%

■ Mozambique ■ South Africa ■ Zambia

50 per cent of Zimbabwean nationals who needed health care services travelled predominantly to South Africa. Migrants from Mozambique were observed travelling to Zimbabwe to access health care, the majority were females accessing general medical care and medication. 50% of migrants from Mozambique accessed services in Chipinge district.

WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Reason	Percentage
On work Assignment	
Prior migration experience to this destination	
Access to health care services	
Safety and personal security	
I prefer not to say	
Well established network	
Other*	2%
Geographic Proximity	3%
Affordable Prices	7%
Return to existing business	8%
Return to country of citizenship	13%
Appealing socio-economic conditions	14%
Return to Existing Job	18%
Join my Family	30%

Fifty-eight per cent of migrants who had started their journey in South Africa and were travelling to Zimbabwe indicated travelling to join their families. Thirty-one per cent of migrants travelling from Zambia to Zimbabwe indicated that they had chosen the destination due to its proximity and ease of travel. Forty-one per cent of migrants travelling from Zimbabwe to South Africa mentioned returning to an existing job or travelling to start a new job.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

180 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Thirty-seven per cent of those who encountered challenges were travelling between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Twenty-seven per cent of the migrants reported theft and bribing as a challenge that they encountered. Four per cent of migrants travelling along Zimbabwe and South Africa encountered challenges with their identity documents. 6% of male migrants who had transited between Botswana and Zimbabwe reported having been arrested and detained by authorities.
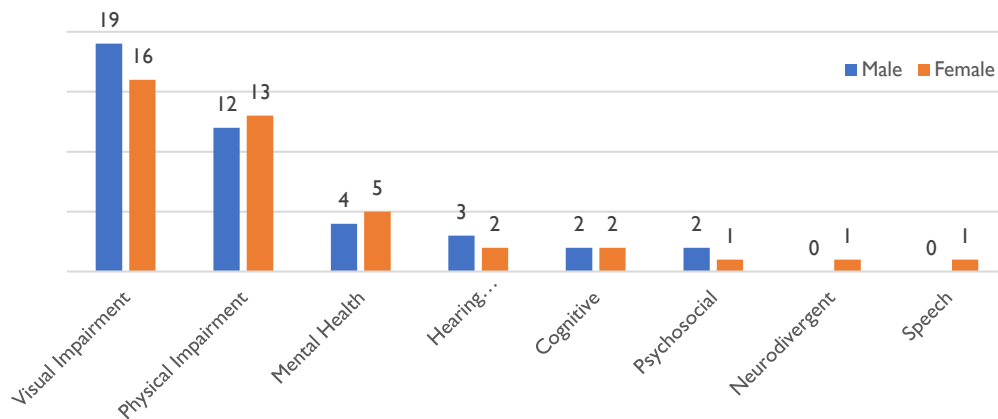
Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia
Theft/Bribing/	1	14	10	13
Lack of information	0	0	0	0
Identity document issues	0	14	6	4
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	5	1	1	0
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	0	0	1	0
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	0	0	0
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	1	0	0	0
Deportation	6	0	1	0
Mental trauma and/or depression (including homesickness or distress)	0	0	2	0
Lack of money or finances	2	4	6	4
Discrimination / Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	0	2	2	0
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment (Masks, Gloves, Sanitizers, Soaps)	0	13	1	0
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	3	0
Difficult access to water	0	0	2	0
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	3	0
Lack of or difficult access to food	0	0	3	0
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	1	0	4	0

VULNERABILITIES

899 Pregnant Women

837 Unaccompanied Children

504 Persons with chronic illness

293 Elderly in need of care

111 Persons with a disability

Seventy-six per cent of pregnant female were observed travelling along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor. Unaccompanied minors were mainly observed along the South Africa – Zimbabwe corridor.

DISABILITIES

■ Male ■ Female

	Male	Female
Visual Impairment	19	16
Physical Impairment	12	13
Mental Health	4	5
Hearing…	3	2
Cognitive	2	2
Psychosocial	2	1
Neurodivergent	0	1
Speech	0	1

Of the 125 surveyed migrants who answered 'Yes' to having a disability, 83 consented to disclosing their disability. 35 indicated that they had a visual impairment and 25 mentioned having a physical impairment. Fifty-five per cent of migrants with disabilities indicated that South Africa was their intended destination country.
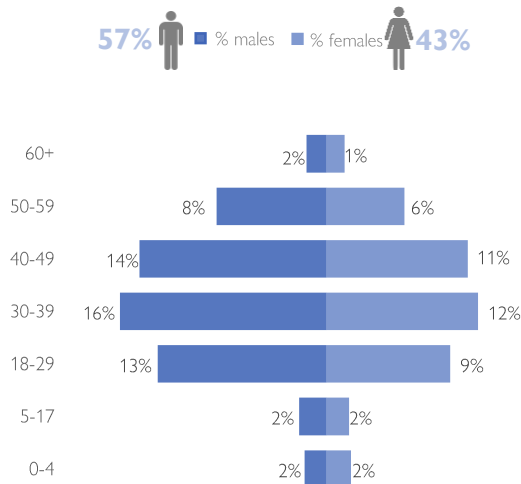
KEY FIGURES

38,422 Movements Observed

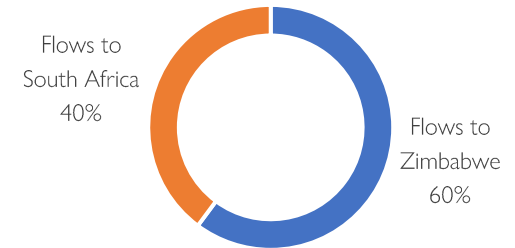**1,621** Surveys Conducted

10 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 38,422 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,746. This represented a 1 per cent decrease compared to October during which 1,759 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (59%) and Zimbabwe (41%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (63%) and South Africa (41%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 38,422 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 685 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 589 children were unaccompanied. Thirty-seven per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling so as to join their family members and 56 per cent of these were travelling to Zimbabwe and 44 per cent to South Africa. Twenty-nine per cent of the surveyed migrants were travelling to South Africa to return to their existing jobs whilst 11 per cent chose South Africa because of appealing socio-economic conditions. Eleven per cent stated that they were travelling to South Africa to buy different items and 56% travelled to buy clothes whilst 22% wanted to buy food.
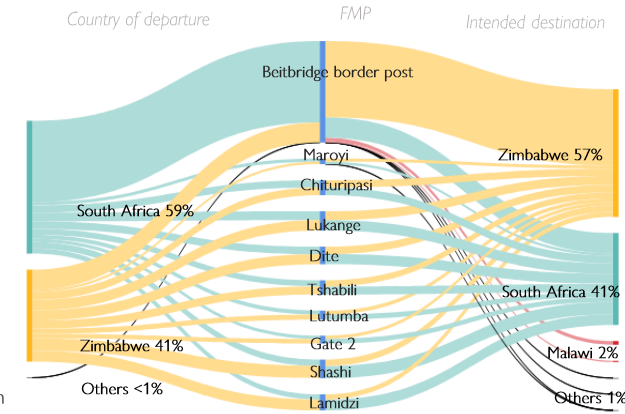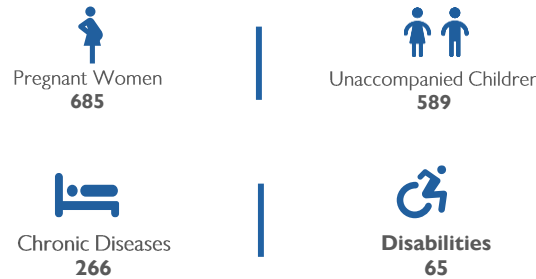
Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZIMBABWE

Lutumba
Lamidzi
Tshabili
Maroyi
Chituripasi
Beitbridge border post
Dite
Lukange
Gate 2
Shashi 1

2,010

1,331

SOUTH AFRICA

Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

57% ■ % males ■ % females **43%**

Age	Males	Females
60+	2%	1%
50-59	8%	6%
40-49	14%	11%
30-39	16%	12%
18-29	13%	9%
5-17	2%	2%
0-4	2%	2%

VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women **685**
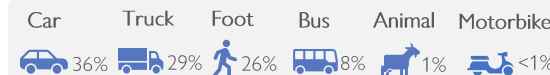
Unaccompanied Children **589**

Chronic Diseases **266**

Disabilities **65**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases 36 per cent suffered from diabetes and 25 per cent suffered from hypertension as well as HIV (25%). 32 per cent of those with disabilities had visual impairment and 25 per cent were suffering from physical impairment.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car 36% Truck 29% Foot 26% Bus 8% Animal 1% Motorbike <1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to South Africa 40%

Flows to Zimbabwe 60%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   FMP   *Intended destination*

Beitbridge border post

South Africa 59%
Zimbabwe 41%
Others <1%

Maroyi
Chituripasi
Lukange
Dite
Tshabili
Lutumba
Gate 2
Shashi
Lamidzi

Zimbabwe 57%
South Africa 41%
Malawi 2%
Others 1%

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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	34%	59%	41%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	26%	95%	5%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	24%	33%	67%
Seasonal Migration	14%	49%	51%

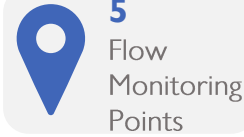* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.
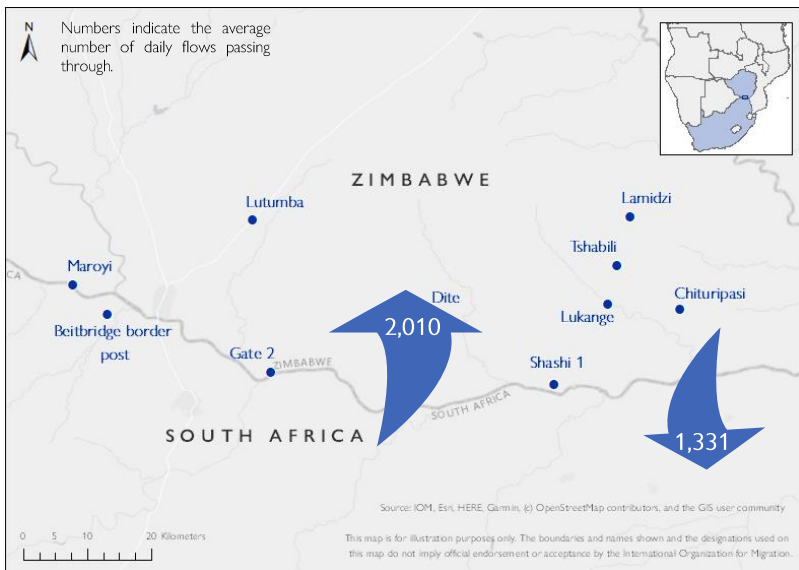
KEY FIGURES

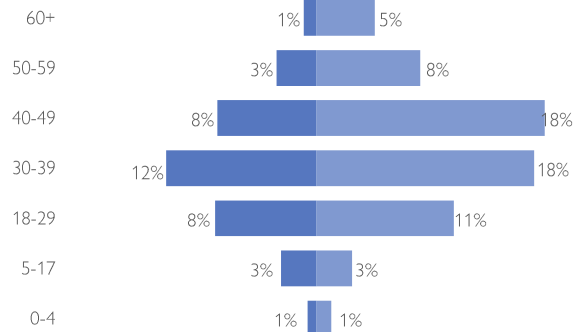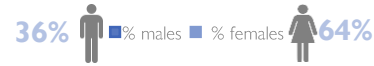**6,144** Movements Observed
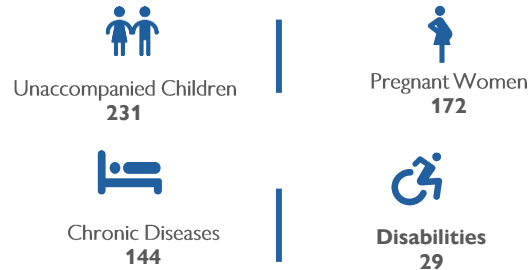
727 Surveys Conducted

5 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 6,144 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 279. This represented a 32 per cent increase compared to October, during which 211 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (60%), Zimbabwe (26%) and South Africa (10%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (66%) and Zambia (32%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,144 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 172 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 231 unaccompanied children observed, 104 were girls and 127 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 under-reported. Of the interviewed migrants coming to Zimbabwe, 24 per were returning to their existing business or coming to start new businesses in Zimbabwe whereas 20 per cent were returning to their country of usual residence or citizenship. Twenty-four per cent of the interviewed migrants were going to Zambia to conduct commercial activities thus buying and selling and 14 per cent of these travelling to buy clothes.

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

86

194

ZAMBIA

ZIMBABWE

ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

Shopping Centre
Bus station
Chirundu Border Post
Truck stop
ZIMBABWE

Nyamhunga Bus stop

Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

36% ■% males ■% females **64%**

Age	% males	% females
60+	1%	5%
50-59	3%	8%
40-49	8%	18%
30-39	12%	18%
18-29	8%	11%
5-17	3%	3%
0-4	1%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Unaccompanied Children **231**

Pregnant Women **172**

Chronic Diseases **144**

Disabilities **29**
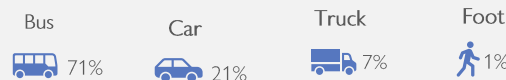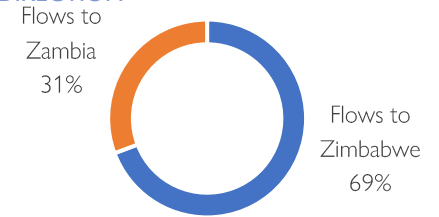
Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 53 per cent suffered from hypertension and 26 per cent suffered from diabetes. Forty-one per cent of the disabled suffered from visual impairments and 14 per cent suffered from physical impairments
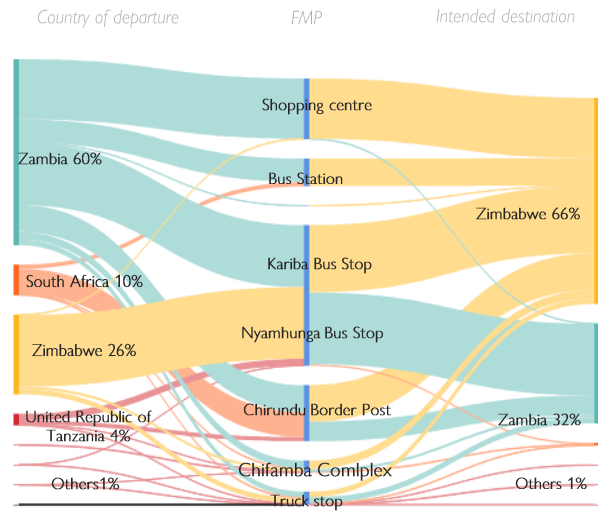
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus 71%
Car 21%
Truck 7%
Foot 1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Zambia **31%**

Flows to Zimbabwe **69%**

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure — *FMP* — *Intended destination*

Zambia 60%
South Africa 10%
Zimbabwe 26%
United Republic of Tanzania 4%
Others 1%

Shopping centre
Bus Station
Kariba Bus Stop
Nyamhunga Bus Stop
Chirundu Border Post
Chifamba Comlpex
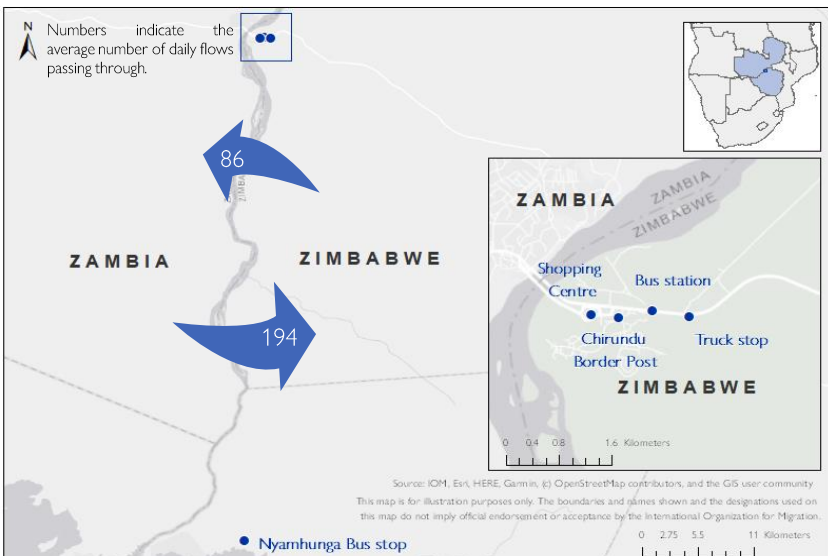Truck stop

Zimbabwe 66%
Zambia 32%
Others 1%

Others include Somalia and Mozambique for countries of departure and Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa 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%	88%	12%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	10%	77%	23%
Seasonal Migration	1%	100%	0%

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

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT
ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | NOVEMBER2022

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

3,310 Movements Observed

771 Surveys Conducted

12 Flow Monitoring Points
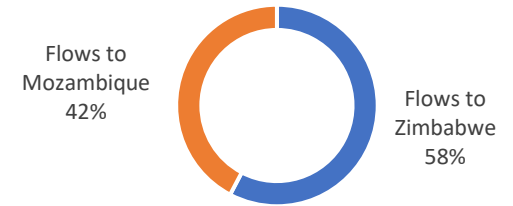
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,310 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 150. This represented a 17 per cent decrease compared to October during which 181 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (55%) and Zimbabwe (42%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (51%) and Mozambique (44%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,310 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 37 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. Thirty-two per cent of the surveyed migrants were moving to Zimbabwe(56%) and Mozambique(44%) to join their family members whilst 10 per cent chose Mozambique because of the appealing socio-economic conditions.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

55% % males % females **45%**

Age	% males	% females
60+	1%	1%
50-59	4%	3%
40-49	13%	8%
30-39	21%	17%
18-29	13%	13%
5-17	2%	1%
0-4	2%	2%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Chronic Diseases
83

Pregnant Women
37

Disabilities
13

Unaccompanied Children
10

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 64 per cent were suffering from hypertension and diabetes (24%). Thirty-eight per cent of those with a disability had physical impairment.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Motorbike	Foot	Bus	Truck
46%	27%	25%	2%	<1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Mozambique **42%**

Flows to Zimbabwe **58%**

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   FMP   *Intended destination*

Zona
Katiyo
Mutododo
Imbeza
Espungabeira Border Post
Forces Service Station
Chikukwa
Forbes Truckshop
Mutsvangwa
Marymount Teachers College
Tamandayi
Forbes Border Post

Zimbabwe 42%
Mozambique 55%
South Africa 2%
Zambia <1%
Malawi <1%

Mozambique 44%
Zimbabwe 51%
South Africa 4%
Others <1%

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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	69%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	23%	72%	28%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	61%	39%

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

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

Imbeza
Motododo
Cashel
Katiyo
Mutsvangwa
Zona Rank
Espungabeira Border Post
Mary Mount
Forbes Tuckshops
Forbes border
Forbes Service Station
Mahenye

64
87

MOZAMBIQUE
SOFALA
MANICA
MANICALAND
ZIMBABWE

Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community. This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.
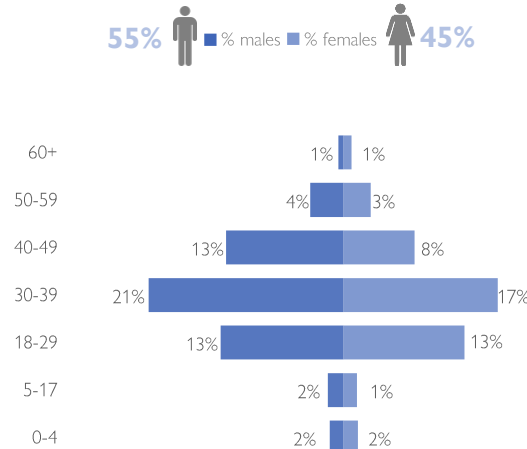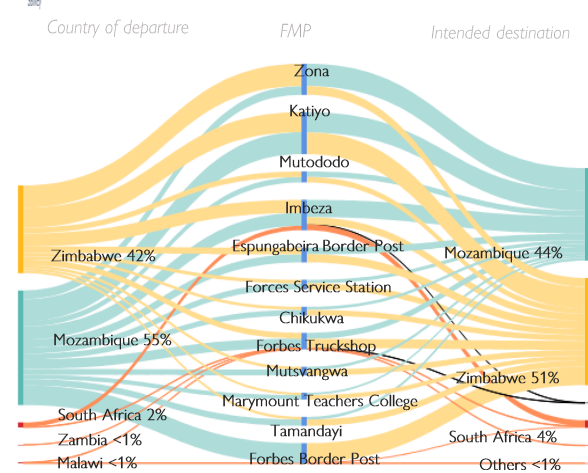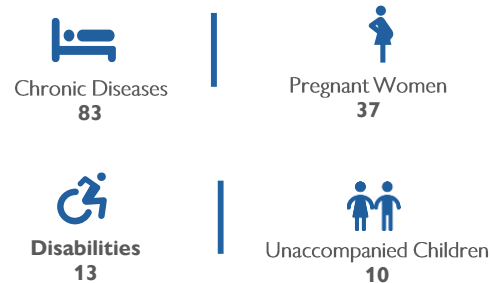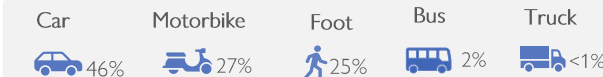
0   15   30   60 Kilometers

KEY FIGURES

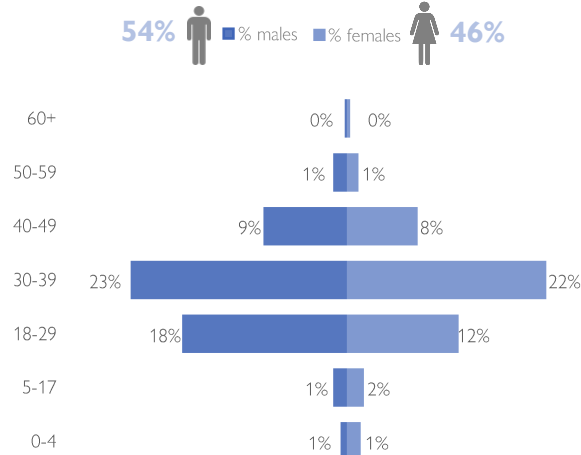**879** Movements Observed
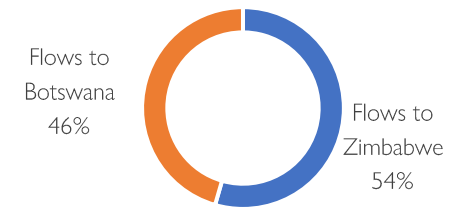
126 Surveys Conducted

4 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 879 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 37. This represented 27 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to October during which 51 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (47%) and Botswana (46%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (53%) and Botswana (43%)were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 879 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 5 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. Of the surveyed migrants, 29 per cent were travelling to Botswana to return to their existing jobs there while 17% chose Botswana because of the appealing socio-economic conditions. Ten per cent of the interviewed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe were travelling to join their family members there.
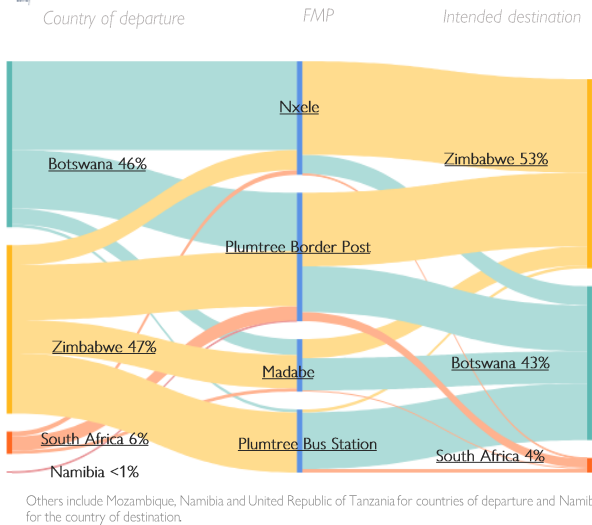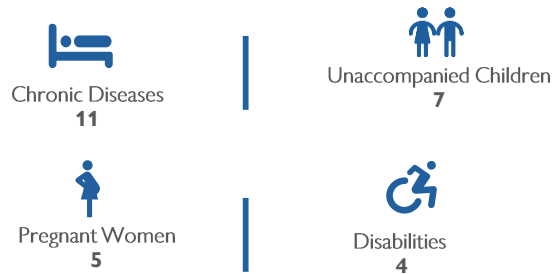
Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

Malanswazi

ZIMBABWE
Border Post Rank
Plumtree Border Post
Nxele
BOTSWANA

Plumtree Bus Station

18

20

Madabe

Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

54% % males   % females **46%**

Age	% males	% females
60+	0%	0%
50-59	1%	1%
40-49	9%	8%
30-39	23%	22%
18-29	18%	12%
5-17	1%	2%
0-4	1%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Chronic Diseases **11**

Unaccompanied Children **7**

Pregnant Women **5**

Disabilities **4**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 45 per cent suffered from HIV and 36 per cent were suffering from Asthma

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

| Foot	Car	Bus	Bicycle
47%	38%	14%	<1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Botswana 46%

Flows to Zimbabwe 54%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   FMP   *Intended destination*

Nxele

Botswana 46%

Plumtree Border Post

Zimbabwe 47%

Madabe

Zimbabwe 53%

Botswana 43%

South Africa 6%

Plumtree Bus Station

South Africa 4%

Namibia <1%

Others include Mozambique, Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure and Namibia for the country of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	44%	25%	69%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	40%	45%	55%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	66%	24%
Seasonal Migration	1%	40%	60%
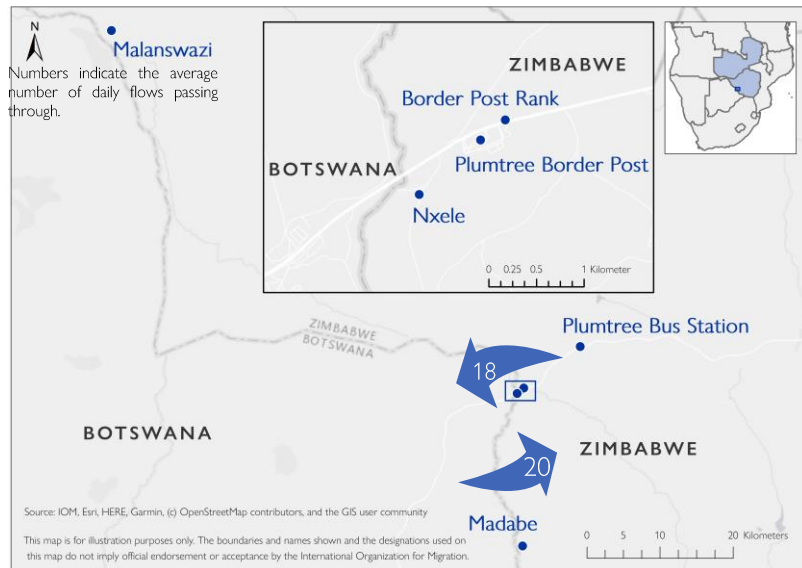
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

CONCLUSION

IOM continues to offer psychosocial support to migrants in need across the 4 corridors. Migrants in need of additional support are referred to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development and other supporting organisations such as Friendship Bench for further counselling services.

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 November 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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