OVERVIEW

January 2023 recorded a total of 44,328 movements and 2,973 migrants were interviewed across 33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 18% compared to the previous month. 51% of movements observed were outflows, whilst 49% were inflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (38%), Harare (14%), and Chiredzi (9%).

The period is characterised by increased outflows as migrants return to their places of usual residence after the December festive season. Matabeleland South recorded the highest number of outflows (32%) and inflows (27%). 34, 857 movements were recorded along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. Of the migrants surveyed who indicated that Limpopo was their place of usual residence, 43% highlighted Beitbridge district as their intended destination. Outgoing migrants who had departed from Matabeleland South highlighted Vhembe district in Limpopo province as their intended destination. Most migrants (51%) indicated they were travelling to Vhembe district to conduct commercial activities.
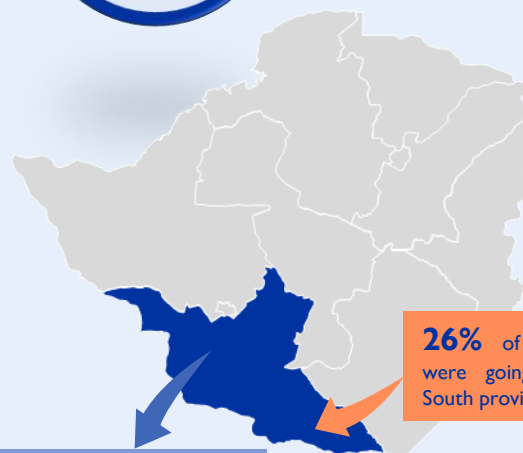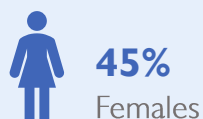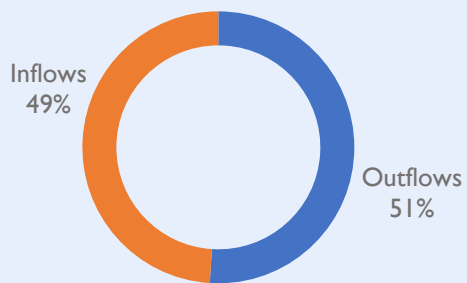
The Zimbabwe – Zambia corridor recorded a total of 4,901 movements. From the surveys, conducted migrants indicated that they were travelling mainly to conduct commercial activities with Lusaka province (43%) being their intended destination. Migrant inflows from Zambia highlighted Karoi (45%) as their intended destination.

Migrants surveyed along the Zimbabwe – Mozambique corridor indicated Chipinge (18%) as their intended destination and were travelling to access services.

HIGHLIGHTS

44,328 Total Movements
18% decrease

Inflows 49%
Outflows 51%

55% Males
45% Females

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

33% of outgoing migrants had departed **Matabeleland South**

26% of incoming migrants were going to Matabeleland South province.

29% of movements were for family reunification and **24%** were travelling to conduct commercial activities.

33% received the 3rd COVID-19 shot (booster)

1,024 Pregnant Women

966 Unaccompanied Children

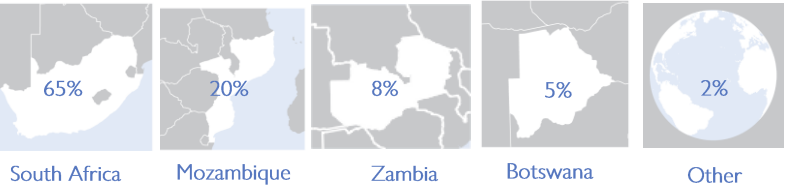**429** Persons with chronic illness

89 Persons with a disability

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

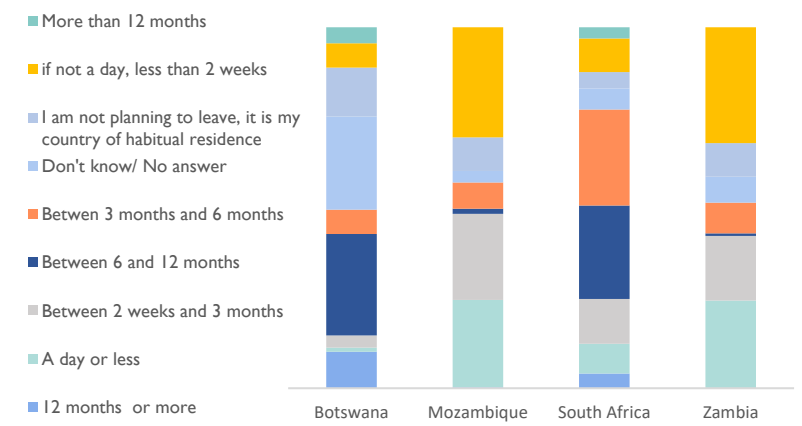|				
65%	20%	8%	5%	2%
South Africa	Mozambique	Zambia	Botswana	Other

Sixty-five 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 employment, 16% were visiting their family members, 11% were travelling to conduct commercial activities whilst 6% were returning to work.
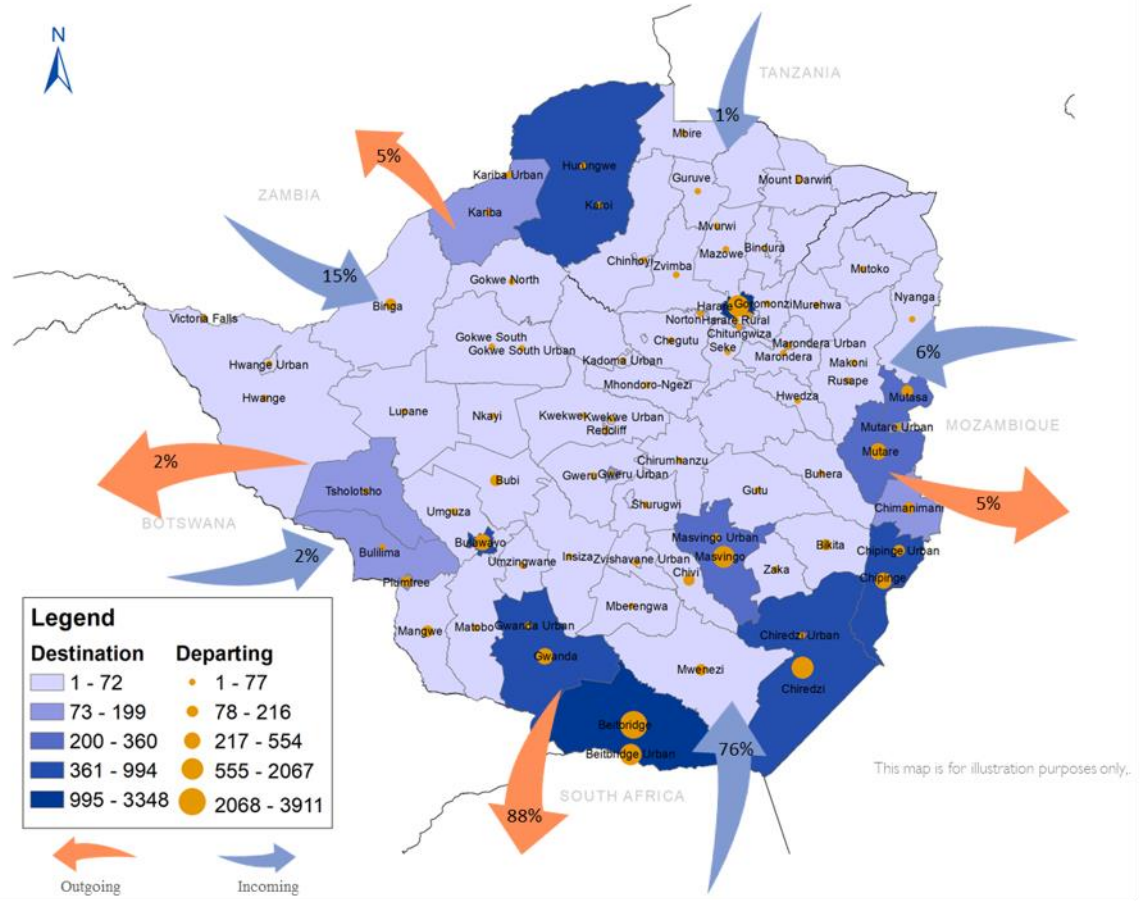
Twenty per cent of migrants indicated that Mozambique was their final intended destination. Thirty-seven per cent of the migrants indicated that they were visiting family, 29% were travelling to conduct commercial services, 7% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 6% were travelling due to religious and cultural reasons.

30% of the surveyed migrants indicated had no travel documentation, and of those 37% were travelling to South Africa.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION

Legend:
- 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
- 12 months or more

Botswana   Mozambique   South Africa   Zambia

MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS

Legend

Destination	Departing
1 - 72	1 - 77
73 - 199	78 - 216
200 - 360	217 - 554
361 - 994	555 - 2067
995 - 3348	2068 - 3911

Outgoing   Incoming

This map is for illustration purposes only.

Beitbridge (38%), Harare (14%), Chiredzi (9%), and Masvingo (6%) districts were the highest-sending districts, while Harare (17%), Beitbridge (13%), Hurungwe (5%), Bulawayo (4%) and Chiredzi (4%) districts received the most migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 48% were short-term movements whilst 32% were travelling for family reunification. Thirty-nine per cent of the outgoing migrants mentioned that their movements were short-term whilst 38% were due to long-term economic reasons. Seventeen per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period between six months and 12 months whilst 18% were planning to stay between 3 and 6 months. 30% of incoming migrants travelling to access services indicated Chipinge as their final destination.
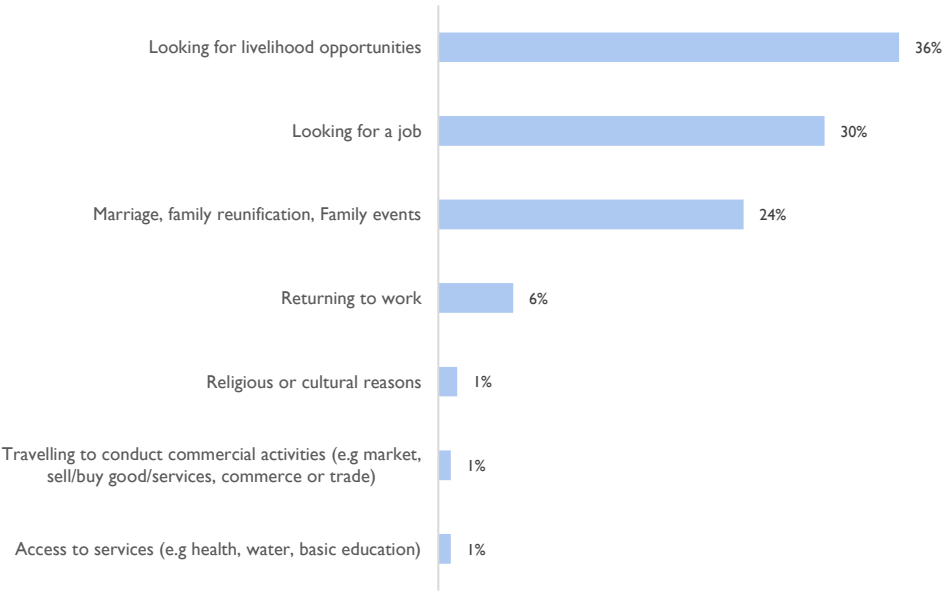
212 migrants interviewed were in possession of Zimbabwe Exemption Permit (ZEP) and were bringing some of their properties back home.
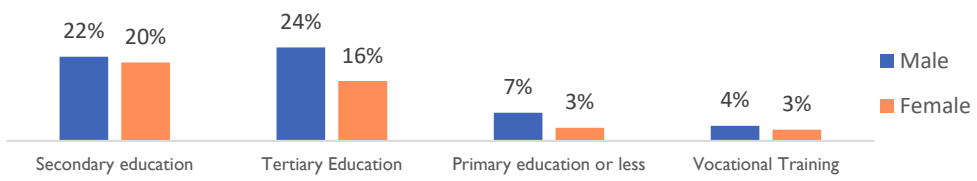
57% Males

43% Females

Of the migrants in possession of the ZEP, 47% indicated that they were intending to stay in Zimbabwe for a period of fewer than 2 weeks. Thirty-two per cent of migrants who were travelling from South Africa were from Gauteng province, 18% from Western Cape and 12% from Kwazulu-Natal. Their destination provinces in Zimbabwe included Harare (37%), Masvingo (31%) and Manicaland (8%).

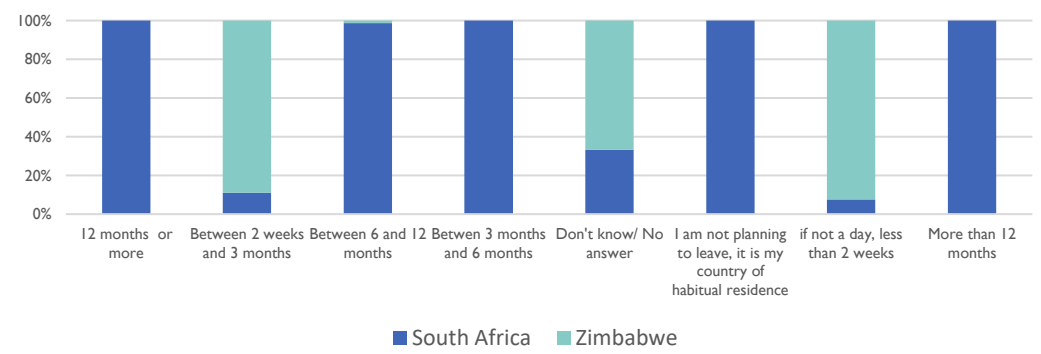### Main Reason for the journey for ZEP holders

Reason	Percentage
Looking for livelihood opportunities	36%
Looking for a job	30%
Marriage, family reunification, Family events	24%
Returning to work	6%
Religious or cultural reasons	1%
Travelling to conduct commercial activities (e.g market, sell/buy good/services, commerce or trade)	1%
Access to services (e.g health, water, basic education)	1%

Level of education of ZEP holders by Sex

	Male	Female
Secondary education	22%	20%
Tertiary Education	24%	16%
Primary education or less	7%	3%
Vocational Training	4%	3%

43% of ZEP holders who reported South Africa as their usual place of residence were tertiary educated whilst 41% were secondary educated. Ninety-five per cent of the ZEP holders reported being employed in South Africa, 2% unemployed and 3% as self-employed. 42% of tertiary-educated ZEP holders are based in Gauteng, 15% in Western Cape and 14% in Kwazulu-Natal. For secondary-educated ZEP holders, 72% are based in Gauteng, 13% in Limpopo and 8% in Western Cape. Ninety-four per cent of tertiary-educated ZEP holders reported that they were employed in South Africa, whilst 93% of secondary-educated ZEP holders indicated that they were employed. The top three employment sectors for tertiary-educated ZEP holders were Engineering, manufacturing and construction (19%), Education (16%) and Other service activities (10%). The top three employment sectors for secondary-educated ZEP holders were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (41%), Hospitality (11%) and Transportation and storage(8%).

How long are you planning to stay in your intended destination

Legend: South Africa, Zimbabwe

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

Most ZEP holders whose intended destination was South Africa were planning to stay there for 12 months or more months and others indicated they had no intentions of leaving the country. Those travelling to Zimbabwe were staying for a period of 2 weeks to 3 months and were travelling for family reunification.
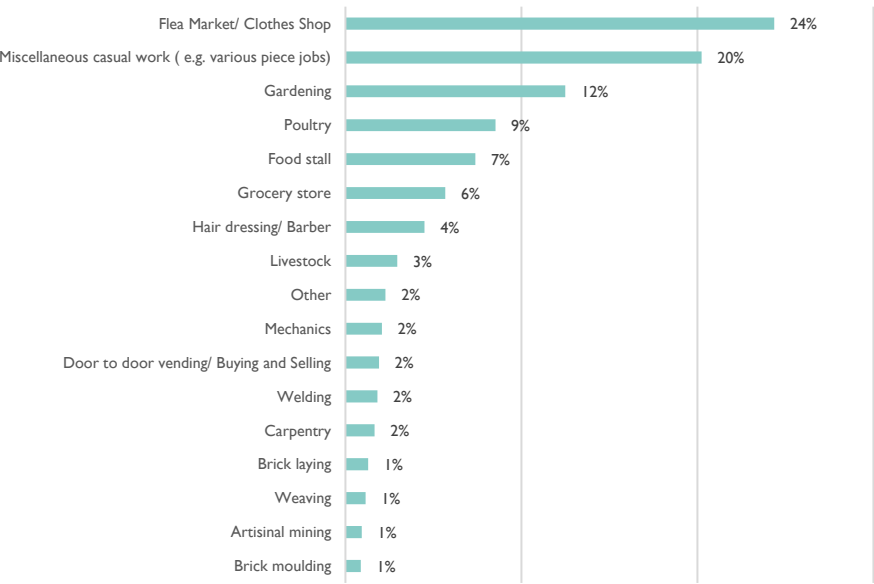
SOURCES OF INCOME *

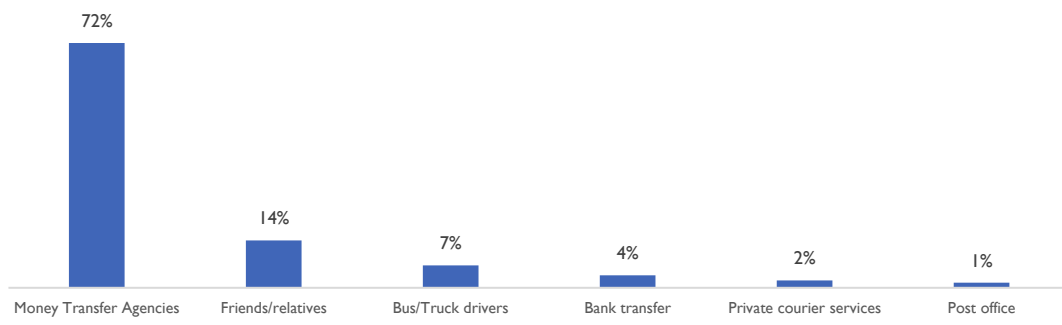| Category	Percentage
Salary	43%
Income Generating Activities	40%
Remmitances	4%
Rentals	4%
Commission	4%
Investments	4%
Other	2%
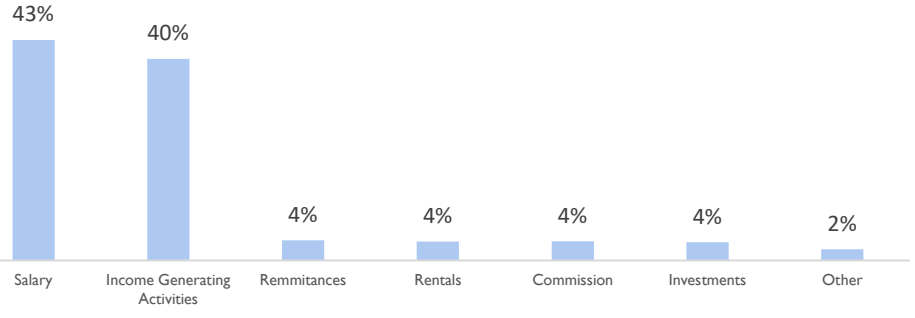
43 per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported that their source of income was in the form of income-generating activities. Thirty-eight per cent reside in Manicaland, 16% in Mashonaland West, 11% in Masvingo and 10% in Matabeleland South. The most common income-generating activities were Flea market/clothes shop (24%), Casual work (20%) and Gardening (12%).

TYPES OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Activity	Percentage
Flea Market/ Clothes Shop	24%
Miscellaneous casual work (e.g. various piece jobs)	20%
Gardening	12%
Poultry	9%
Food stall	7%
Grocery store	6%
Hair dressing/ Barber	4%
Livestock	3%
Other	2%
Mechanics	2%
Door to door vending/ Buying and Selling	2%
Welding	2%
Carpentry	2%
Brick laying	1%
Weaving	1%
Artisinal mining	1%
Brick moulding	1%

HOW DO YOU SEND/ RECEIVE REMITTANCES

Method	Percentage
Money Transfer Agencies	72%
Friends/relatives	14%
Bus/Truck drivers	7%
Bank transfer	4%
Private courier services	2%
Post office	1%

Of the surveyed migrants who reported to be receiving remittances, 38% reported Manicaland as their place of usual residence, 20% Bulawayo and 10% Mashonaland West. Remittances are mainly used for Household needs (32%), Food (28%) and Health/Medication (22%). Fifty-nine per cent of the migrants reported receiving between $100 - $500 and 36% received less than $100.

WHAT ARE THE REMITTANCES USED FOR?

Use	Percentage
Household needs	32%
Food	28%
Health/Medication	22%
Education	11%
Rentals	6%
Other	1%
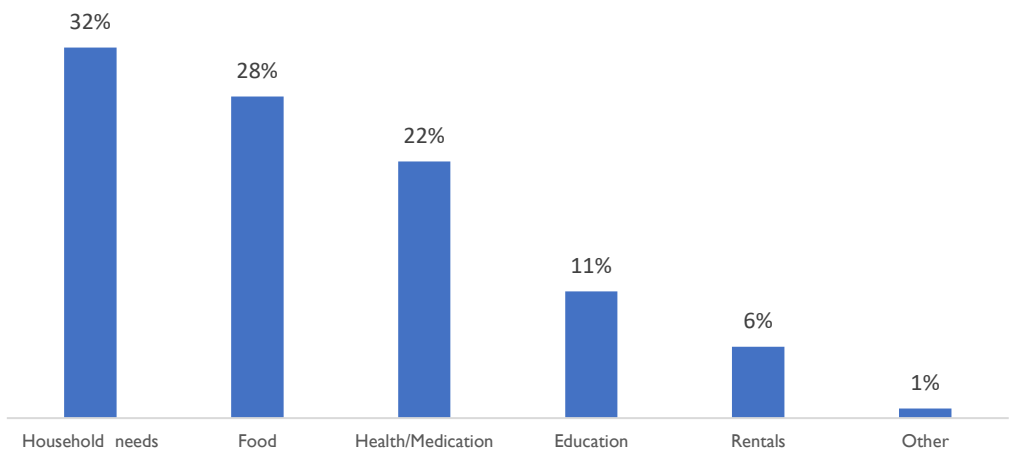
MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION

Legend: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
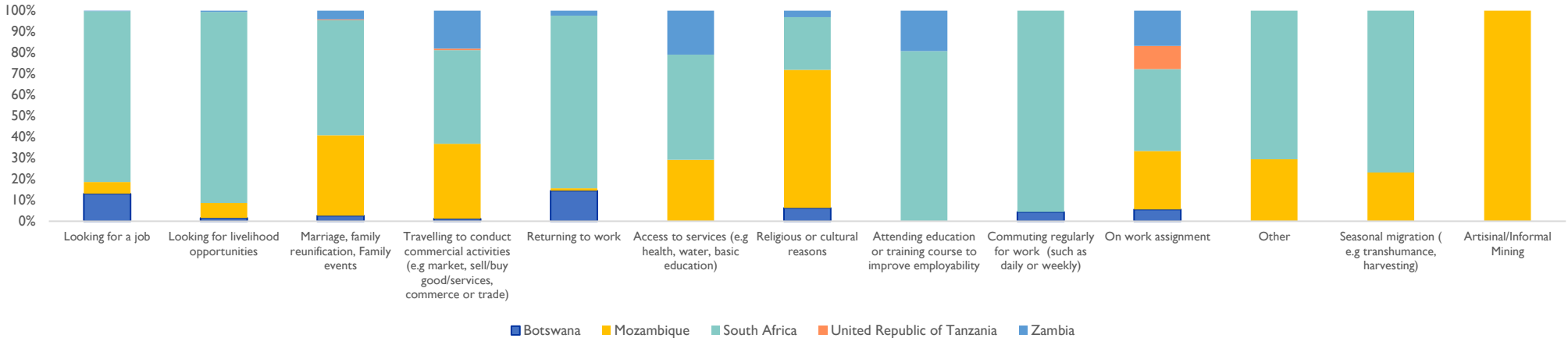
IF TRAVELLING TO PURCHASE IN THE DESTINATION COUNTRY, WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING?

Legend: Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia

Migrants in search of employment made up 23% of movements during the reporting period. South Africa remained the preferre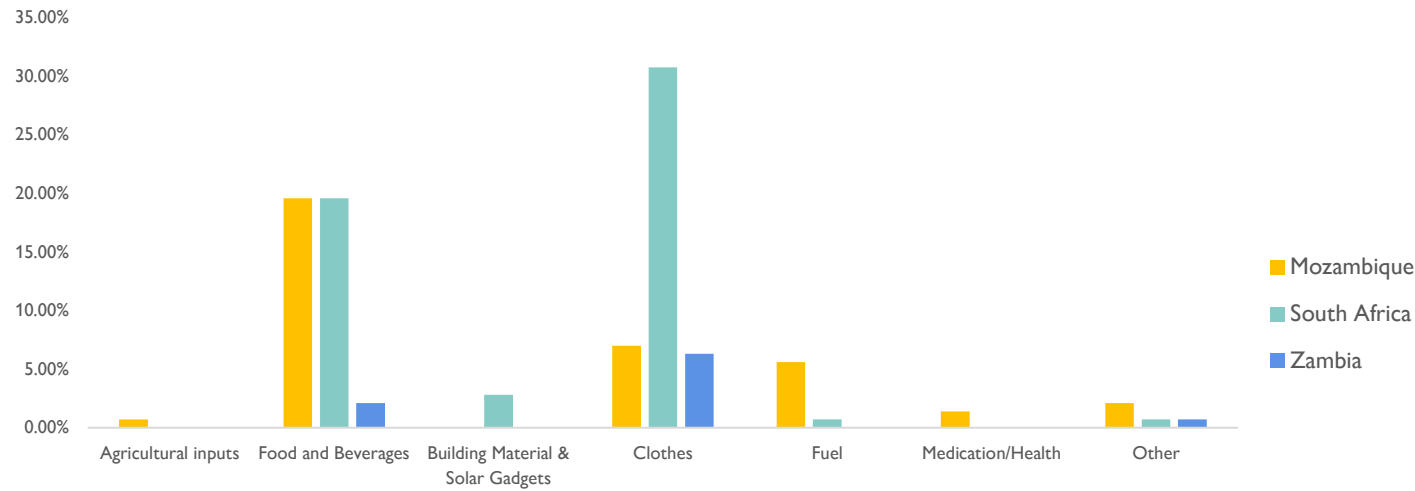d destination with 81% of migrants opting to find employment there. Of the migrants who were seeking livelihood opportunities, 91% were headed to South Africa. Migrants travelling to Mozambique were likely to travel for religious or cultural reasons (66%) or for family reunifications (38%).

In total 17% of movements were to conduct commercial activities, with Zambia, South Africa and Mozambique being preferred destinations. Of those who indicated that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 85% travelled to purchase goods. The majority of migrants had travelled to purchase clothing (44%). Forty-one per cent food and beverages and 6% fuel.

FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | JANUARY 2023

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

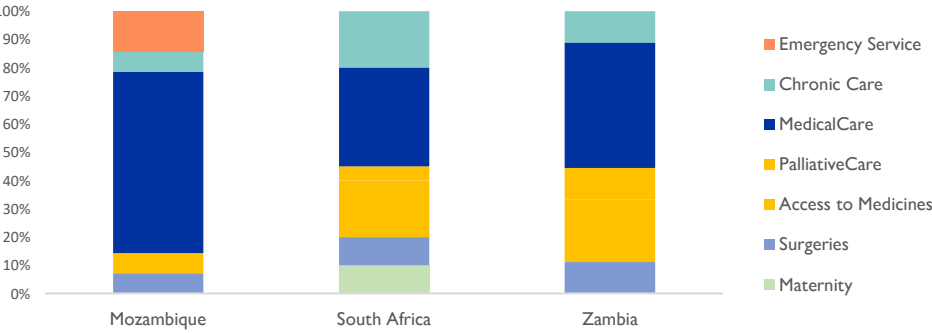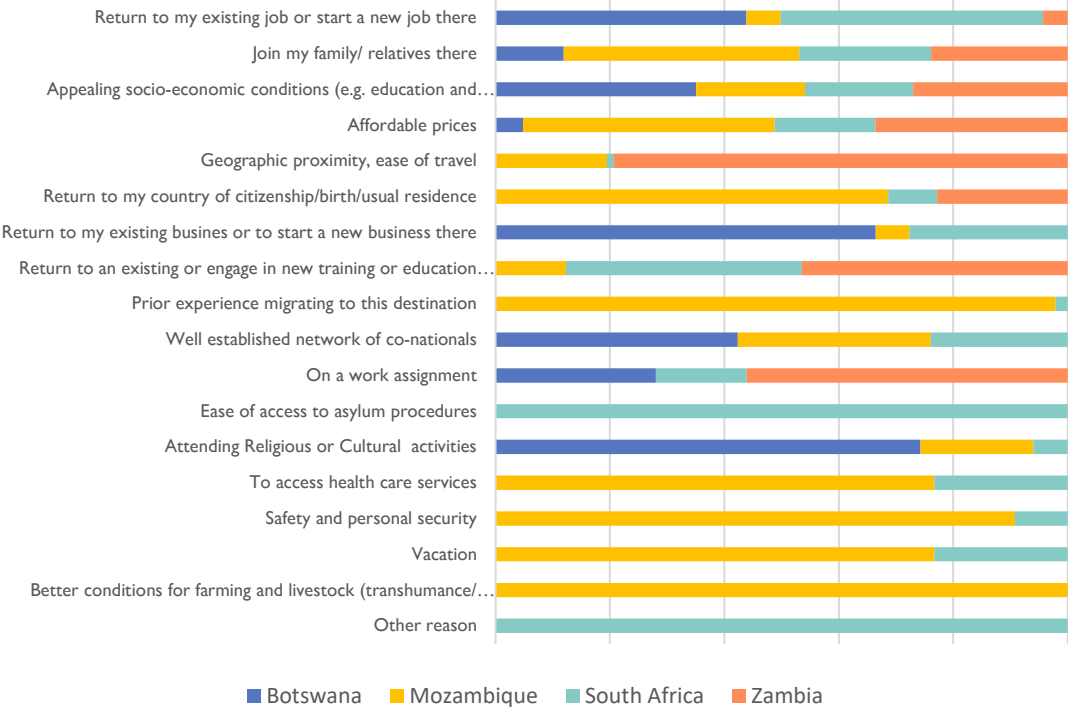| Category	Percentage
General Medical Care	47%
Access to Medication	16%
Chronic Illness	14%
Surgery	9%
Emergency Services	5%
Palliative Care	5%
Martenity	5%
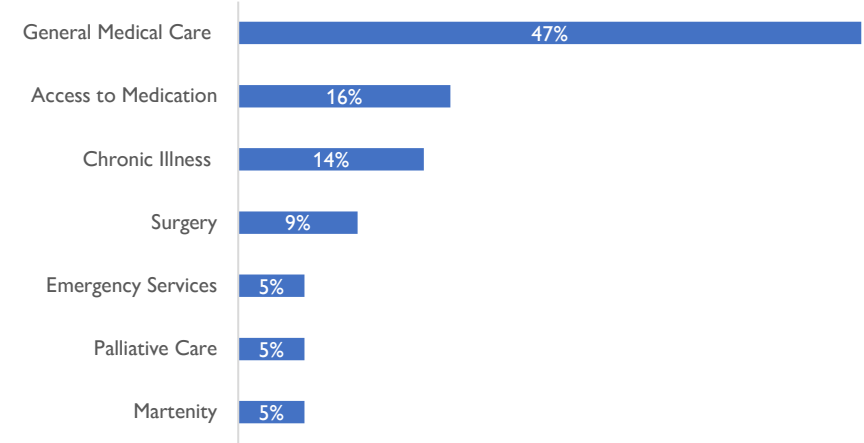
Migrants who mentioned travelling to access health indicated that access to general medical care (47%) was the main type of health service they needed. Health services accessed in the destination country were determined by the proximity of the destination to the migrant place of usual residence. Migrants who travelled to Mozambique to access health care had travelled from Chipinge and Mutasa districts. Migrants who chose South Africa to access healthcare had travelled from Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Lupane, Zaka and Kwekwe. While migrants from Kariba, Karoi, Makonde and Hurungwe travelled to Zambia to access health care services.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE DESTINATION COUNTRY

Legend:
- Emergency Service
- Chronic Care
- MedicalCare
- PalliativeCare
- Access to Medicines
- Surgeries
- Maternity

Countries: Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia

WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Categories (top to bottom):
- Return to my existing job or start a new job there
- Join my family/ relatives there
- Appealing socio-economic conditions (e.g. education and…
- Affordable prices
- Geographic proximity, ease of travel
- Return to my country of citizenship/birth/usual residence
- Return to my existing busines or to start a new business there
- Return to an existing or engage in new training or education…
- Prior experience migrating to this destination
- Well established network of co-nationals
- On a work assignment
- Ease of access to asylum procedures
- Attending Religious or Cultural activities
- To access health care services
- Safety and personal security
- Vacation
- Better conditions for farming and livestock (transhumance/…
- Other reason

Legend: ■ Botswana ■ Mozambique ■ South Africa ■ Zambia

Thirty-eight per cent of the migrants surveyed indicated that they had chosen the destination as they were returning to their existing employment or starting employment in the destination country. Of the migrants who indicated travelling to South Africa, 49% were returning to their existing jobs.

Most migrants who travelled to Mozambique had chosen the destination due to the fact they had family in the country (28%), while 21% indicated the affordable prices in the country as a deciding factor.

Twenty-three per cent of migrants who chose Zambia did so due to its appealing socio-economic environment, while thirty-one per cent indicated the geographic proximity and ease of travel to Zambia as their main decision to travel there.

Most migrants travelling to Botswana were returning to their existing jobs or starting employment there (48%). Thirty per cent of migrants had also opted to travel to Botswana due to its appealing socio-economic conditions.
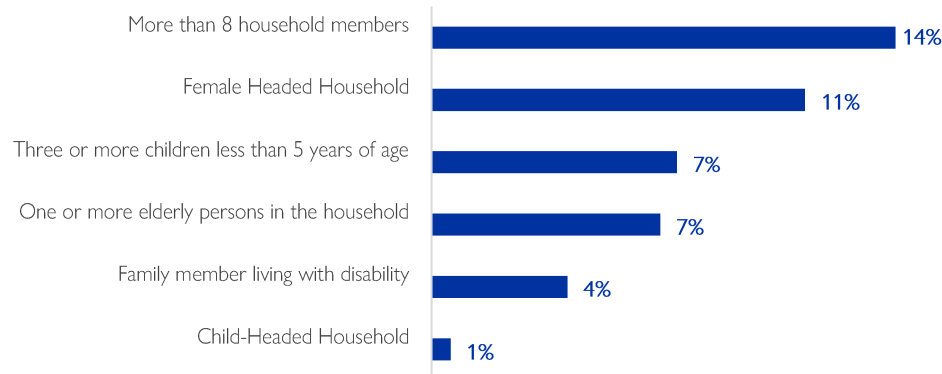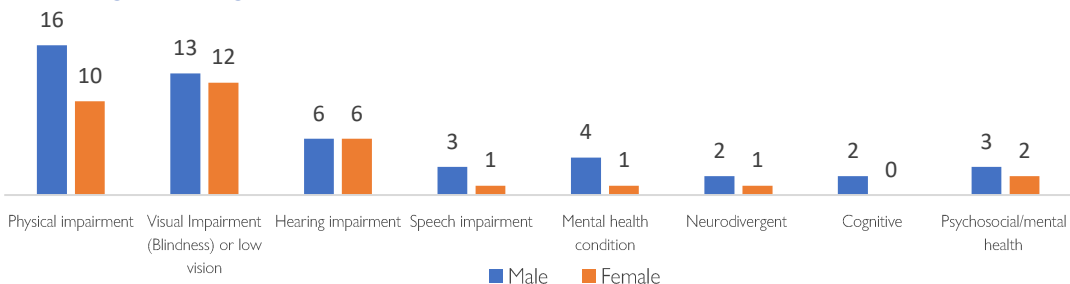
CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia
Lack of money or finances	6	4	14	0
Deportation	20	0	3	1
Theft/Bribing/	1	3	5	14
Identity document issues	5	8	2	2
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	10	2	1	1
Discrimination / Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	2	1	8	1
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	11	0
Lack of or difficult access to food	1	1	8	0
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment (Masks, Gloves, Sanitizers, Soaps)	0	8	0	0
Mental trauma and/or depression (including homesickness or distress)	3	0	2	1
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	0	0	5	0
Lack of information	0	0	5	0
Difficult access to water	0	0	2	0
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	1	0
Forced to perform work against my own will	1	0	0	0

131 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Sixty per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 40 per cent were outflows. 18 per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges reported deportation and lack of finances (18%). The Botswana- Zimbabwe corridor had the highest number of deportations. 11 per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges reported bribing for their entry through informal crossing points and the Zimbabwe- South Africa corridor had the highest cases

VULNERABILITIES

1,024 Pregnant Women	**966** Unaccompanied Children	**429** Persons with chronic illness	**318** Elderly in need of care	**89** Persons with a disability

- More than 8 household members — 14%
- Female Headed Household — 11%
- Three or more children less than 5 years of age — 7%
- One or more elderly persons in the household — 7%
- Family member living with disability — 4%
- Child-Headed Household — 1%

DISABILITIES

	Male	Female
Physical impairment	16	10
Visual Impairment (Blindness) or low vision	13	12
Hearing impairment	6	6
Speech impairment	3	1
Mental health condition	4	1
Neurodivergent	2	1
Cognitive	2	0
Psychosocial/mental health	3	2

■ Male ■ Female

Eighty per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor and 91% of unaccompanied minors were transiting along the same corridor. Forty-two per cent of the migrants who reported that they were members of a female-headed household were residents of Manicaland province whilst 19 per cent were coming from Masvingo. Matabeleland South was the province of usual residence for 63 per cent of child-headed families reported.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT
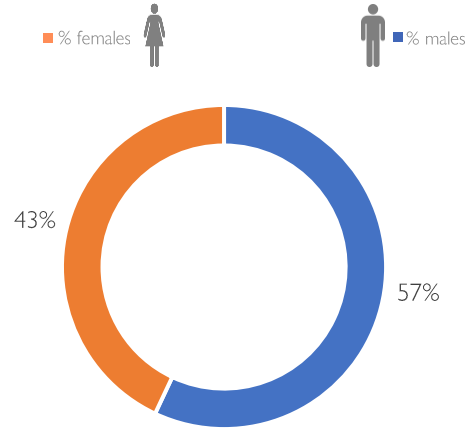## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JANUARY 2023

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

34,857 Movements Observed

1,472 Surveys Conducted

10 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 34,857 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,660. This represented an 15 per cent decrease compared to December during which 1,934 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (53%) and South Africa (47%) were the main countries of departure whilst South Africa (53%) and Zimbabwe (45%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. However, this information is based on direct estimation, therefore is likely under-reported Out of 34,857 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 822 women who were visibly pregnant and 875 unaccompanied children observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of individuals observed Twenty-nine per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification whilst 23 per cent travelled to look for livelihood opportunities. Twenty-one per cent were travelling to look for jobs in their intended destination countries.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

■ % females   ■ % males

43%   57%

VULNERABLE GROUPS

Unaccompanied Children **875**

Pregnant Women **822**

Chronic Diseases **234**

Disabilities 55

Of the migrants with chronic diseases 36 per cent suffered from diabetes and 24 per cent suffered from hypertension . Twenty-seven per cent of those with disabilities had visual impairment and 22 per cent were suffering from physical impairment.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Truck	Foot	Bus	Animal	Motorbike
44%	28%	16%	10%	2%	<1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows t Zimbabwe 45%

Flows to South Africa 55%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   FMP   *Intended destination*

Beitbridge border post

Maroyi
Chituripasi
Lukange
Dite
Tshabili
Lutumba
Gate 2
Shashi
Lamidzi

South Africa 47%   Zimbabwe 45%

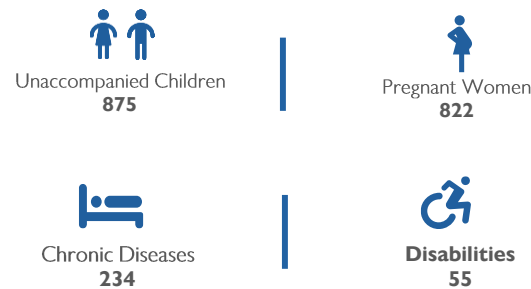Zimbabwe 53%   South Africa 53%

Others<1%   Others 2%

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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

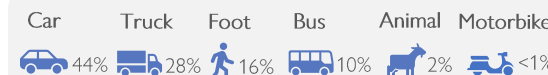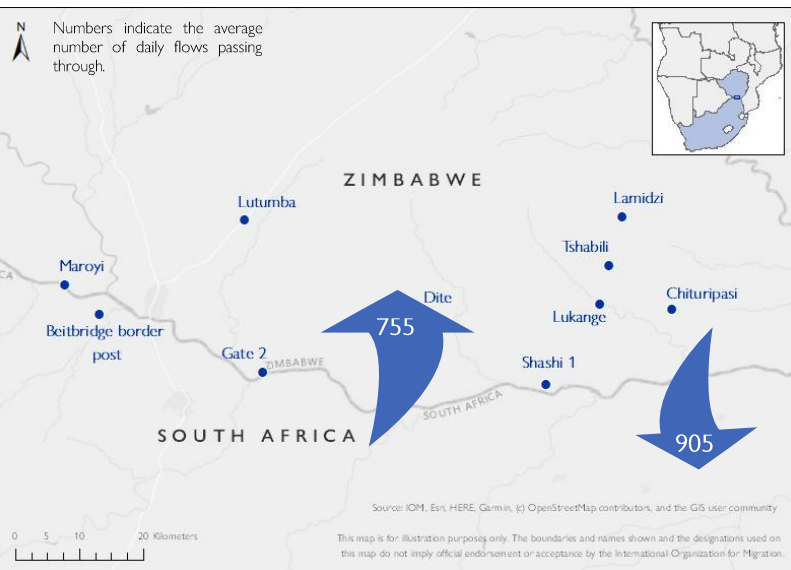| Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	36%	56%	44%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	33%	20%	80%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	17%	91%	9%
Seasonal Migration	12%	19%	81%

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

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

N

Z I M B A B W E

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

755

905

S O U T H   A F R I C A

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   5   10   20 Kilometers

KEY FIGURES

4,901 Movements Observed
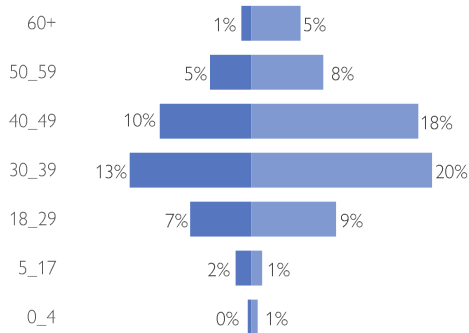
683 Surveys Conducted

7 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 4,901 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 233. This represented a 13 per cent decrease compared to December, during which 268 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (61%), Zimbabwe (23%) and South Africa (11%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (68%) and Zambia (30%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,901 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 171 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 72 unaccompanied children observed, 57 were boys and 15 were girls. 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 48 per were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 18 per cent were travelling for family reunification. Fifty-eight per cent of those travelling to conduct commercial activities were going to buy or sell clothes.
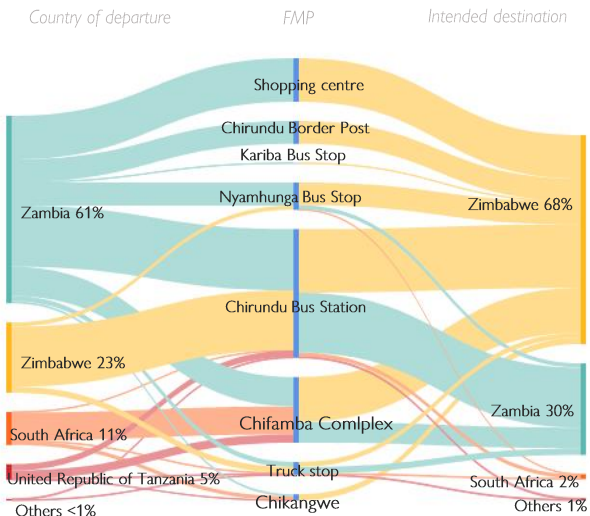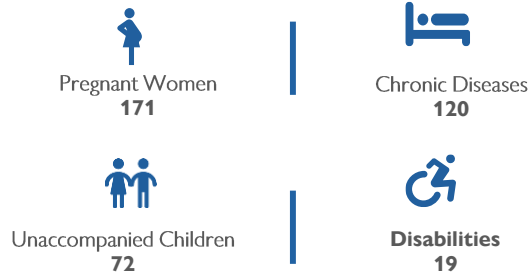
Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

71

163

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.

0 0.4 0.8   1.6 Kilometers

0 2.75 5.5   11 Kilometers

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

38% % males ■ % females **62%**

Age	% males	% females
60+	1%	5%
50_59	5%	8%
40_49	10%	18%
30_39	13%	20%
18_29	7%	9%
5_17	2%	1%
0_4	0%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Pregnant Women **171**
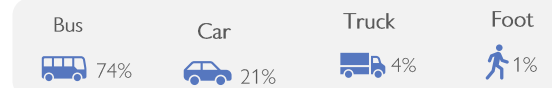
Chronic Diseases **120**

Unaccompanied Children **72**

Disabilities **19**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 56 per cent suffered from hypertension and 19 per cent suffered from diabetes. Thirty-seven per cent of the disabled suffered from physical impairments and 32 per cent suffered from visual impairments
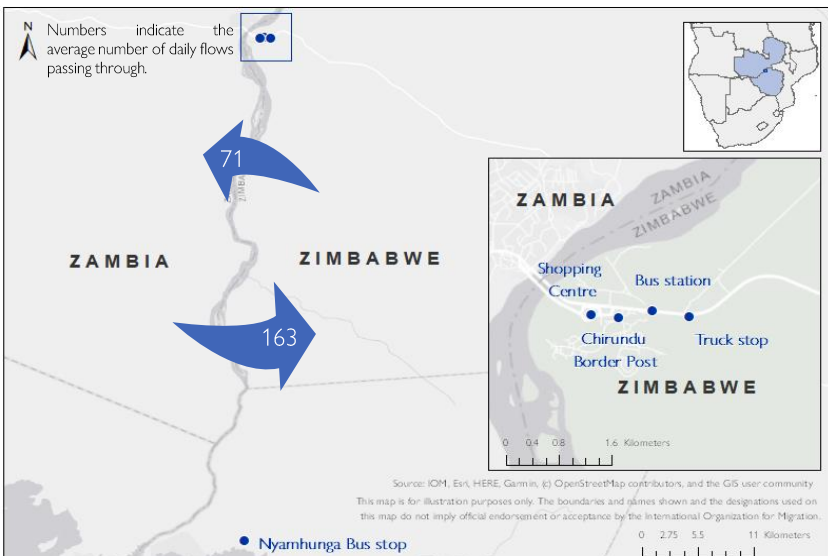
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus 74%   Car 21%   Truck 4%   Foot 1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Zambia…

Flows to Zimbabwe 70%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   FMP   *Intended destination*

Zambia 61%

Zimbabwe 23%

South Africa 11%

United Republic of Tanzania 5%

Others <1%

Shopping centre

Chirundu Border Post

Kariba Bus Stop

Nyamhunga Bus Stop

Chirundu Bus Station

Chifamba Comlplex

Truck stop

Chikangwe

Zimbabwe 68%

Zambia 30%

South Africa 2%

Others 1%

Others include Mozambique, Malawi and the Democratic Republic of Congo for countries of departure and Malawi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	73%	72%	28%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	15%	82%	18%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	10%	74%	26%
Seasonal Migration	1%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	1%	50%	50%

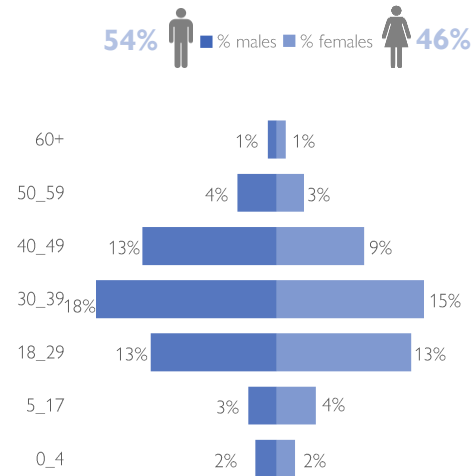* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT
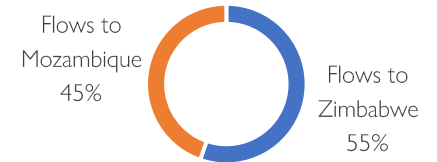## ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | JANUARY 2023

DTM — IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

3,537 Movements Observed
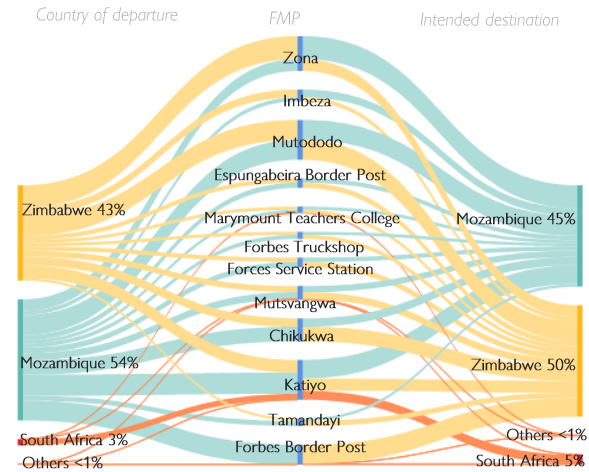
672 Surveys Conducted
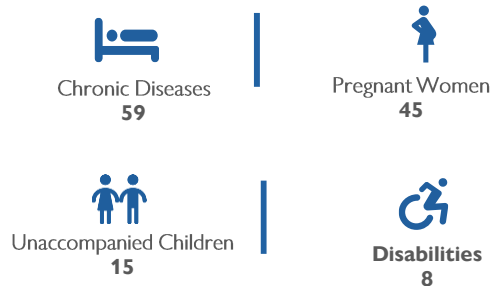
12 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,537 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 168. This represented a 24 per cent increase compared to December during which 136 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (54%), Zimbabwe (43%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (50%), Mozambique (45%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,537 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 45 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Forty-two per cent of the surveyed migrants were travelling to join their family members. Twenty-six per cent travelled to conduct commercial activities and 30% of them were travelling to buy/sell food and 26% clothes.

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

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

54% % males ■ % females **46%**

Age	Males	Females
60+	1%	1%
50_59	4%	3%
40_49	13%	9%
30_39	18%	15%
18_29	13%	13%
5_17	3%	4%
0_4	2%	2%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Chronic Diseases **59**

Pregnant Women **45**

Unaccompanied Children **15**

Disabilities **8**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 56 per cent were suffering from hypertension and 15 per cent suffered from diabetes. Sixty-three per cent of those with a disability suffered from physical impairment.
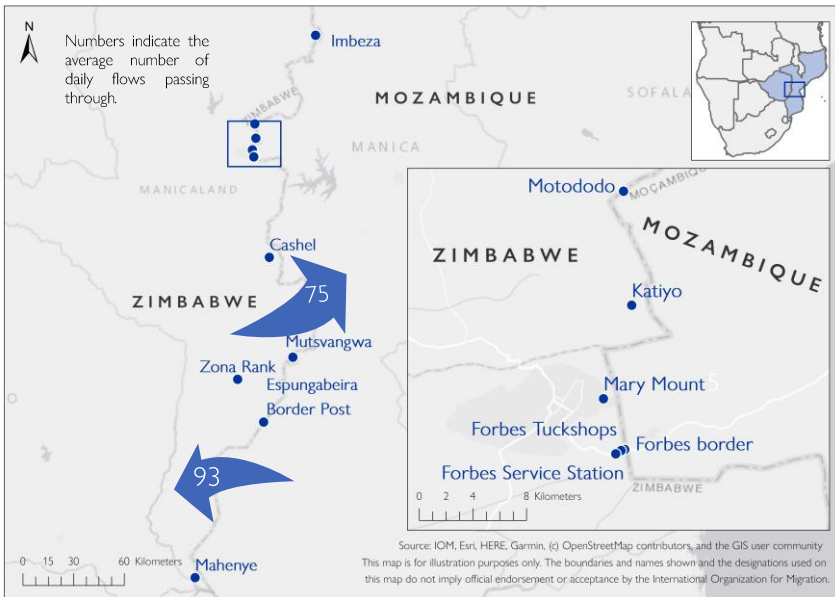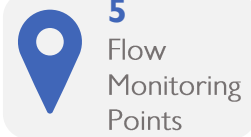
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car 46% Foot 27% Motorbike 24% Bus 3% Truck <1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Mozambique 45%

Flows to Zimbabwe 55%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

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

FMPs: Zona, Imbeza, Motododo, Espungabeira Border Post, Marymount Teachers College, Forbes Truckshop, Forces Service Station, Mutsvangwa, Chikukwa, Katiyo, Tamandayi, Forbes Border Post

Zimbabwe 43% → Mozambique 45%
Mozambique 54% → Zimbabwe 50%
South Africa 3% → Others <1%
Others <1% → South Africa 5%

Others include Zambia, Malawi and Lesotho 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)	68%	54%	46%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	23%	59%	41%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	44%	56%
Seasonal Migration	1%	56%	44%
Forced Conflict	<1%	33%	67%
Covid 19	<1%	100%	<1%

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

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

1,033 Movements Observed

146 Surveys Conducted

5 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,033 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 49. This represented 2 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to December during which 48 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (48%), Botswana (36%) and South Africa (15%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (51%), Botswana (43%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,033 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, 33 per cent were travelling to look for jobs and 20 per cent of them were travelling for family reunification.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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

Age	% males	% females
60+	0%	0%
50_59	3%	1%
40_49	9%	8%
30_39	23%	21%
18_29	18%	11%
5_17	1%	3%
0_4	0%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Chronic Diseases **16**

Pregnant Women **5**

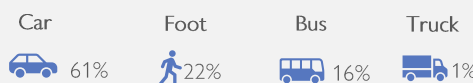Disabilities **7**

Unaccompanied Children **4**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 38 per cent suffered from Asthma and 31% suffered from Hypertension. Forty-three per cent of migrants who stated they were living with disabilities suffered from visual impairments.
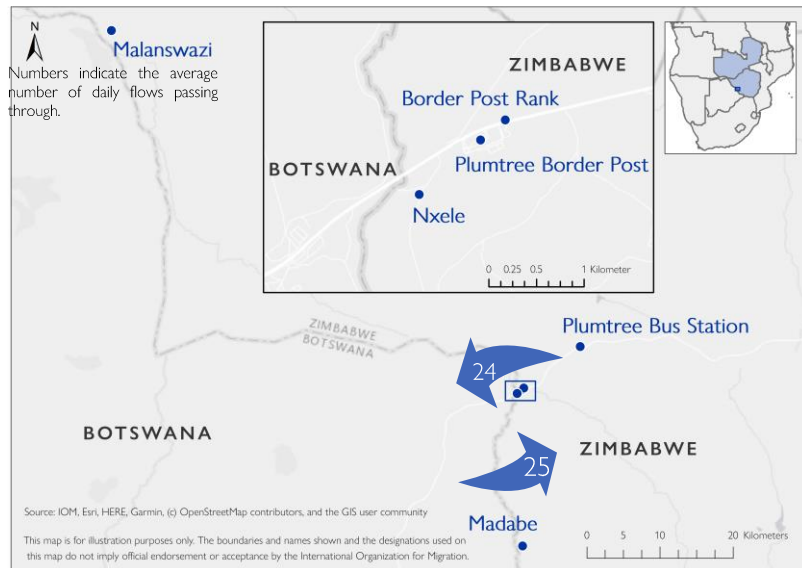
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Foot	Bus	Truck
61%	22%	16%	1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Botswana 49%

Flows to Zimbabwe 51%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   *FMP*   *Intended destination*

Botswana 36%
South Africa 15%
Zimbabwe 48%
Others 1%

Maitengwe Border Post
Nxele
Plumtree Border Post
Madabe
Plumtree Bus Station

Zimbabwe 51%
Botswana 43%
South Africa 5%
Others <0%

Others include Namibia, Lesotho and Zambia for countries of departure and Eswatini and Zambia for destination countries

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	29%	75%	25%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	27%	14%	86%
Seasonal Migration	22%	89%	11%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	21%	39%	61%
Unknown	1%	78%	22%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

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

Malanswazi

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZIMBABWE
Border Post Rank
Plumtree Border Post
Nxele

BOTSWANA

ZIMBABWE BOTSWANA

Plumtree Bus Station

24

25

ZIMBABWE

BOTSWANA

Madabe

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.

CONCLUSION

- IOM has included an additional flow monitoring point in Beitbridge at congregational areas and target communities that were not previously captured. 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 organizations 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 collects 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 31 January 2023.

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.

DTM
IOM·OIM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows:
"Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)"