FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | JULY 2023

IOM UN MIGRATION

Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid

OVERVIEW

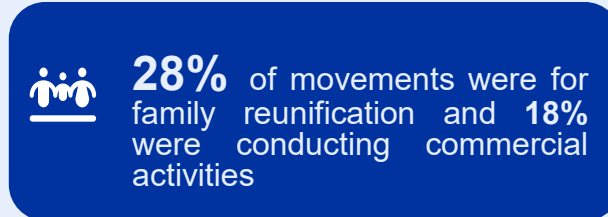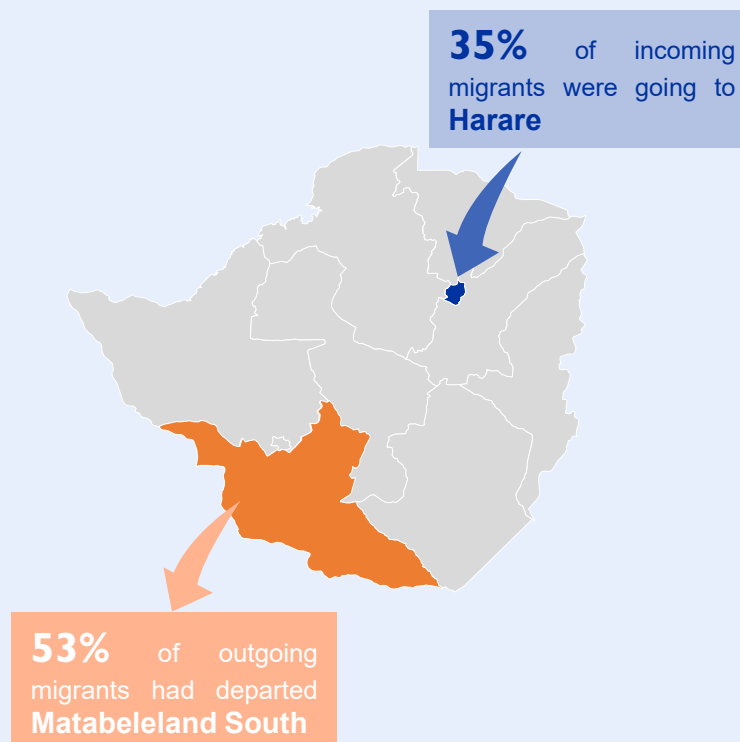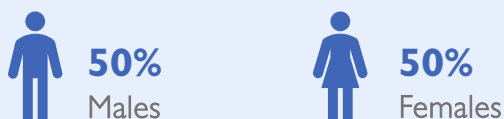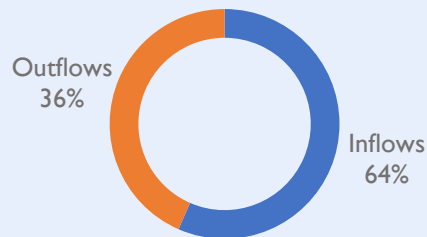During the month of July 2023, a total of 45,194 movements were recorded and 3,186 migrants were interviewed across 41 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 5% compared to the previous month. Sixty-four per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 36% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (48%), Harare (14%) and Chiredzi (6%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (53%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (35%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 37,110 (82%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 5,108 (11%) movements. Forty-two per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 25% were long-term economic movements whilst 17% were for family reunification. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 31% were going to Harare, 22% to Beitbridge and 7% to Bulawayo.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 59% short-term movements, 23% family reunification movements and 18% long-term movements. Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 85% were travelling from Harare, 6% from Bulawayo and 4% from Karoi.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (68%) and Gauteng (22%) as their intended destinations. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 44% were travelling from Gauteng, 24% from Lusaka and 16% from Western Cape.

HIGHLIGHTS

45,194 Total Movements
5% decrease

Outflows 36%
Inflows 64%

50% Males
50% Females

35% of incoming migrants were going to **Harare**

53% of outgoing migrants had departed **Matabeleland South**

28% of movements were for family reunification and **18%** were conducting commercial activities

63% were in possession of a travel document

695 Pregnant Women
339 Unaccompanied Children
394 Persons with chronic illness
67 Persons with a disability
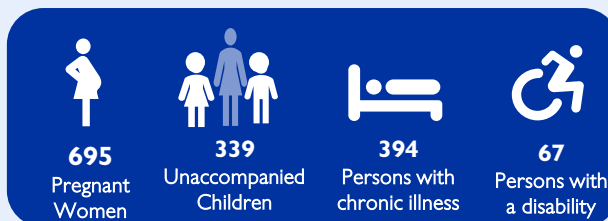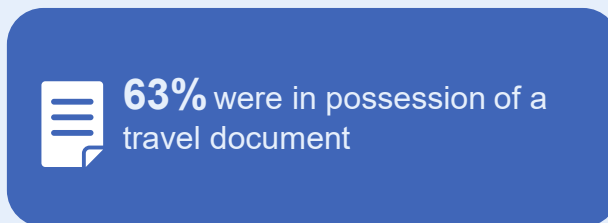
JOURNEY PROFILES

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

South Africa	Mozambique	Botswana	Zambia	Other
76%	14%	6%	4%	1%
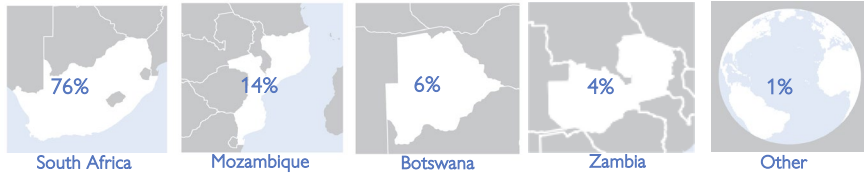
Seventy-six per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 27% were moving due to slow environmental change, 20% indicated that they were looking for employment whilst 16% were travelling for family reunification. According to migrants surveyed, the primary factors influencing their decision to choose South Africa as their destination country were either returning to their current job or finding a new job there (39%), attractive socio-economic conditions (24%), and reuniting with their families (22%). It was found that 25% of those travelling to South Africa were females aged between 26 – 35 years.

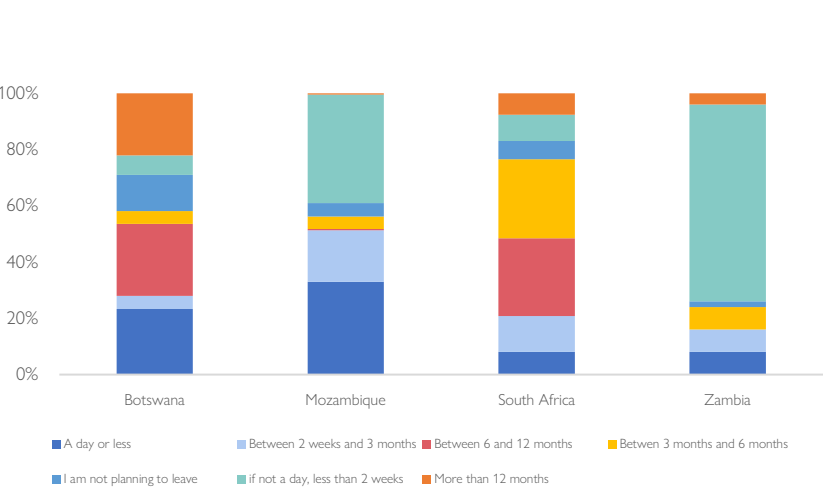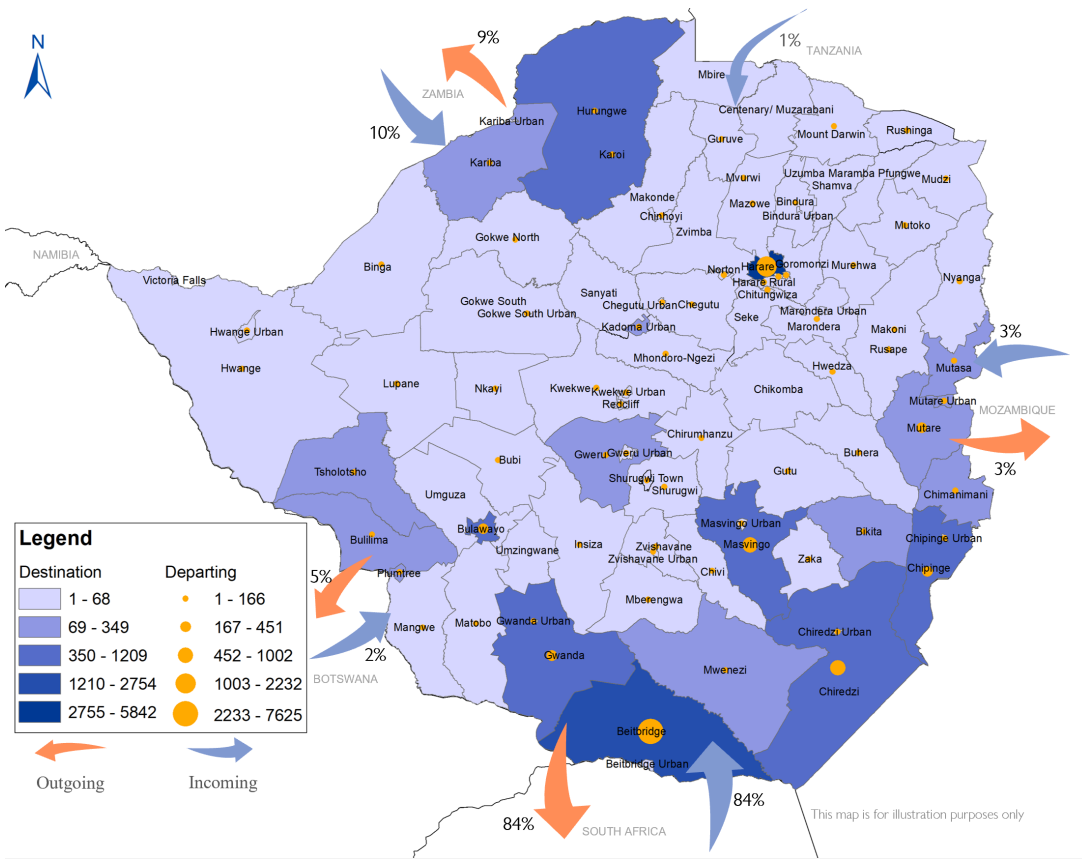Fourteen per cent of the surveyed migrants indicated that Mozambique was their final intended destination. Thirty-seven per cent indicated that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 37% were reuniting with family whilst 5% were travelling due to religious or cultural reasons. Thirty-one per cent of migrants travelling to Mozambique chose the country as their destination because they had family there, 20% due to the affordable prices and 19% due to the appealing socio-economic conditions. Nineteen per cent of those travelling to Mozambique were males aged 26-35.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION

Legend:
- A day or less
- Between 2 weeks and 3 months
- Between 6 and 12 months
- Between 3 months and 6 months
- I am not planning to leave
- if not a day, less than 2 weeks
- More than 12 months

MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS

Legend

Destination
- 1 - 68
- 69 - 349
- 350 - 1209
- 1210 - 2754
- 2755 - 5842

Departing
- 1 - 166
- 167 - 451
- 452 - 1002
- 1003 - 2232
- 2233 - 7625

Outgoing — Incoming

This map is for illustration purposes only

Beitbridge (48%), Harare (14%), Chiredzi (6%), and Masvingo (6%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (34%), Beitbridge (17%), Bulawayo (7%) and Hurungwe (6%) districts received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 56% were short-term local movements, 27% were travelling to reunite with their families whilst 9% were long-term economic movements. Forty-five per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 32% were long-term economic movements whilst 15% were for family reunification.

Twenty-eight per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 3 months and 6 months whilst 27% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 34% were between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 22% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks.

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

Sixty-seven per cent of the interviewed migrants were in possession of an identification document. Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 78% were in possession of a passport, 17% held a national identity card whilst 4% were in possession of a birth certificate.

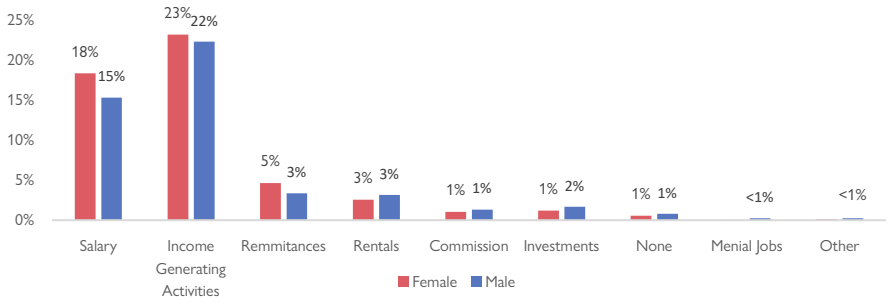Thirty-three per cent did not have an identification document and of those, 65% were travelling through the Zimbabwe-South Africa border whilst 21% went through the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border. Fifty-one per cent of those that did not have an identification were females and of those, 44% were aged 26 – 35 years. The main reasons of travelling for the females aged 26-35 were Family reunification (28%), looking for a job (23%) and slow environmental change (18%).

TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION

VISA TYPE

Sixty-four per cent of the surveyed migrants were in possession of a Visitor's visa whilst 18% held a work visa. Thirty-seven per cent of those who held a visitor's visa were travelling to South Africa and their intended period of stay was between 3 months and 6 months (62%), between 6 months and 12 months (25%) and between 2 weeks and 3 months (12%). The main reason for their journey was to look for livelihood opportunities (66%), family reunification (14%) and conducting commercial activities (12%). The top three sending districts for migrants who held a visitor's visa to South Africa were Bulawayo (37%), Tsholotsho (15%) and Gwanda (11%).

Eight per cent of the surveyed migrants were in possession of the Zimbabwe Exemption Permit. Thirty-three per cent of the ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe were from Gauteng province, 28% from Western Cape and 11% from Mpumalanga. Their destination provinces were Manicaland (33%), Harare (28%) and Masvingo (17%). The main reasons for travelling were to reunite with family (94%) whilst 6% were looking for livelihood opportunities. Fifty-six per cent of the ZEP holders traveling to Zimbabwe were planning to stay for a period less than 2 weeks whilst 44% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months.

VISA TYPE BY COUNTRY WHERE IT IS HELD

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Migrants Residing Outside Zimbabwe

Legend: Female, Male

Category	Female	Male
Employed	28%	38%
Self-Employed	11%	6%
Unemployed	6%	1%
Unemployed & looking for a job	2%	2%
Unemployed & not looking for a job	3%	<1%
Student	1%	1%
Retired		1%

Of the surveyed respondents who stated that they were Zimbabwean nationals but resided outside of Zimbabwe, 66% stated that they were employed in their country of usual residence, 17% were self-employed and 7% were unemployed.

Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 32% were self-employed, 31% were unemployed and were looking for employment, and 21% were employed. Female respondents made up 17% of the self-employed respondents while most of the unemployed migrants were males (18%). Most of the migrants who were self-employed as well as unemployed were between the ages of 26-35.
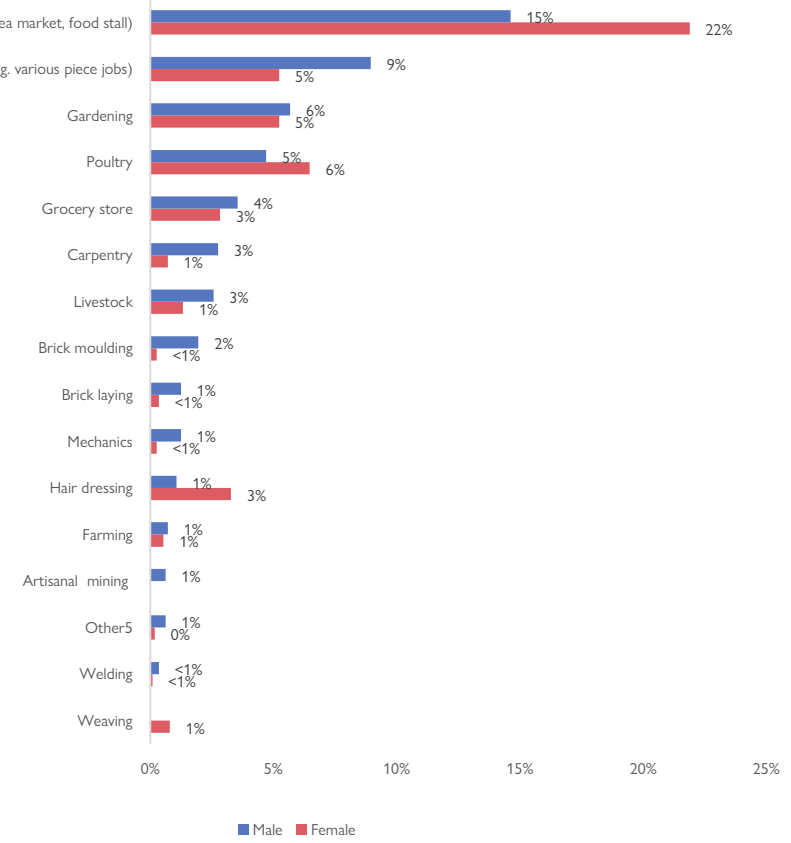
SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

Category	Female	Male
Salary	18%	15%
Income Generating Activities	23%	22%
Remmitances	5%	3%
Rentals	3%	3%
Commission	1%	1%
Investments	1%	2%
None	1%	1%
Menial Jobs	<1%	
Other		<1%

Legend: Female, Male

Of the 1751 migrants surveyed who stated that their place of usual residence was Zimbabwe, 45% stated that their source of income was through income-generating activities. 27% of these migrants resided in Manicaland, 21% in Masvingo, and 17% in Matabeleland South.

Migrants residing in Bulawayo made up the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (37%), 20% in Masvingo, and 11% in Manicaland. Overall, female migrants residing in Zimbabwe were relying more on remittances as a source of income.

Male migrants who stated that their source of income was through menial jobs resided in Bulawayo and Matabeleland South provinces.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

Activity	Male	Female
Vending (e.g. flea market, food stall)	15%	22%
Miscellaneous casual work (e.g. various piece jobs)	9%	5%
Gardening	6%	5%
Poultry	5%	6%
Grocery store	4%	3%
Carpentry	3%	1%
Livestock	3%	1%
Brick moulding	2%	<1%
Brick laying	1%	<1%
Mechanics	1%	<1%
Hair dressing	1%	3%
Farming	1%	1%
Artisanal mining	1%	
Other5	1%	0%
Welding	<1%	<1%
Weaving		1%

Legend: Male, Female

Most of the migrants who stated receiving income from income generating activities were operating flea markets/ food stalls or vending stalls. A total of 37%, of which 22% were females. Thirty-one per cent were residing in Manicaland, 19% in Masvingo, and 13% in Matabeleland South.

Female migrants were predominantly involved in poultry projects, hairdressing, and weaving, while male migrants were predominantly involved in casual work, gardening, and operating grocery stores.

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REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

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MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons for Movement

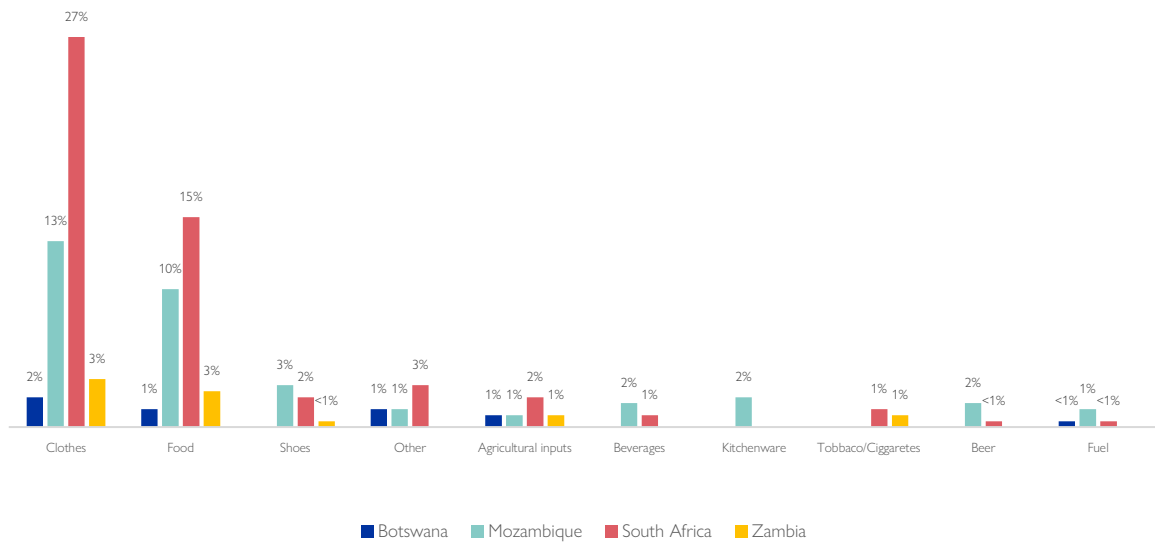
Legend: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia
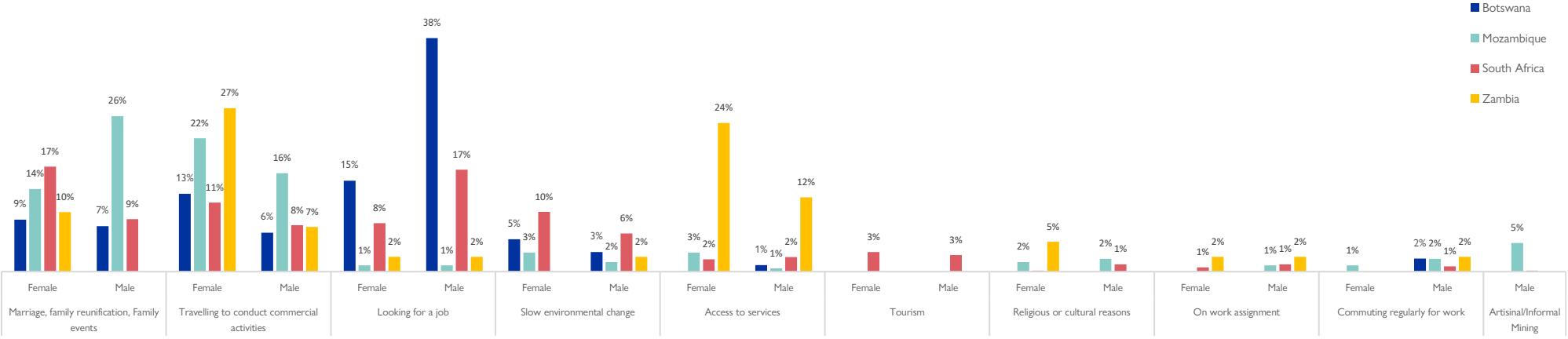
During the reporting period, 35% of migrants were travelling to unite with family or attend family events. 26% stated they were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 15% stated that they were looking for employment.

Of the surveyed migrants who were travelling to South Africa and who also indicated that their place of usual residence was Zimbabwe, 26% stated that their reason for travel was to unite with family or attend family events. 17% of the surveyed migrants were female.
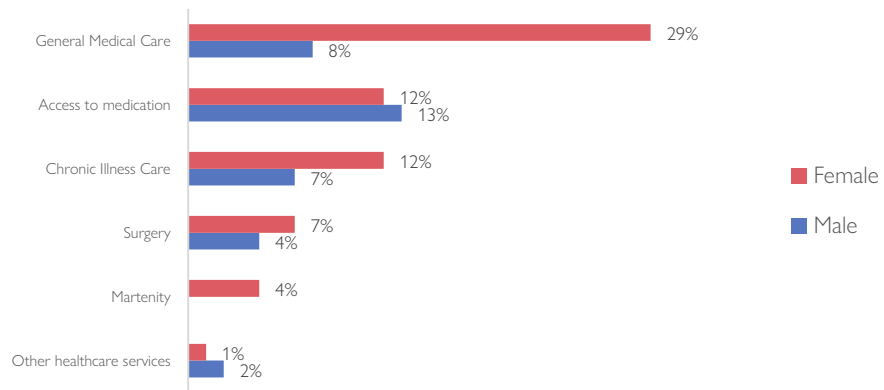
Travelling to conduct commercial activities, access services, and slow environment change were cited as the main reason for travel by female migrants. While male migrants cited, travelling to conduct commercial activities, looking for employment, and travelling due to work assignments or commuting regularly for work as their main reason for travel.

Of the migrants who stated that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities, South Africa, Zambia, and Mozambique remained the preferred destinations. Most migrants were travelling to purchase clothing and food, mostly in Mozambique and South Africa.
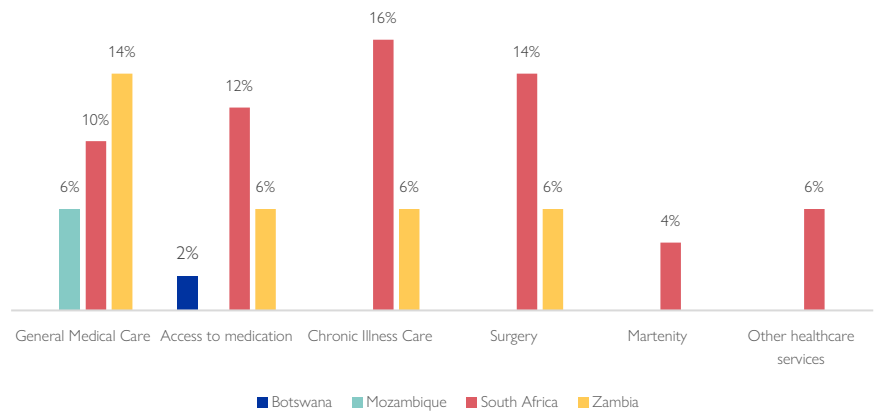
WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION

Legend: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia

FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | JULY 2023

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

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MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

General Medical Care — Female 29%, Male 8%
Access to medication — Female 12%, Male 13%
Chronic Illness Care — Female 12%, Male 7%
Surgery — Female 7%, Male 4%
Martenity — Female 4%
Other healthcare services — Female 1%, Male 2%
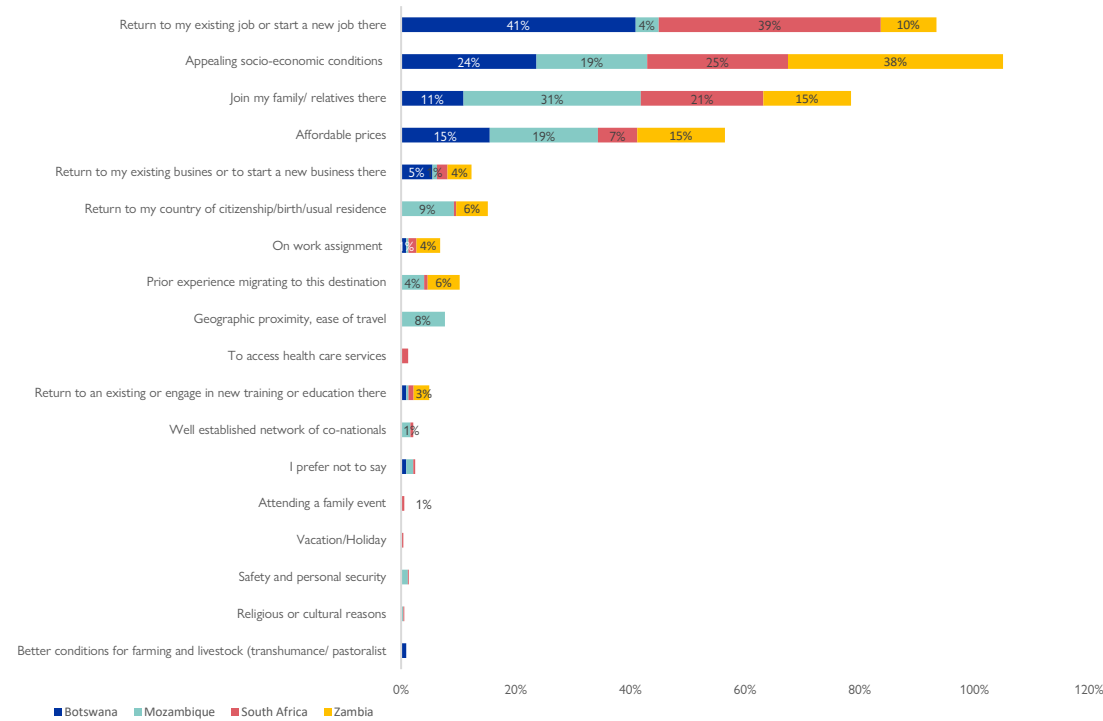
Legend: Female, Male

Thirty-one per cent of migrants surveyed stated that they had diabetes, 27% had hypertension whilst 12% disclosed that they had been diagnosed with cancer.
Thirty-three per cent of those going to access General medical care were travelling from Hurungwe, 13% from Bulawayo whilst 13% were from Harare.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY

General Medical Care — Mozambique 6%, South Africa 10%, Zambia 14%
Access to medication — Botswana 2%, South Africa 12%, Zambia 6%
Chronic Illness Care — South Africa 16%, Zambia 6%
Surgery — South Africa 14%, Zambia 6%
Martenity — South Africa 4%
Other healthcare services — South Africa 6%

Legend: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia

WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe

Return to my existing job or start a new job there — Botswana 41%, Mozambique 4%, South Africa 39%, Zambia 10%
Appealing socio-economic conditions — Botswana 24%, Mozambique 19%, South Africa 25%, Zambia 38%
Join my family/ relatives there — Botswana 11%, Mozambique 31%, South Africa 21%, Zambia 15%
Affordable prices — Botswana 15%, Mozambique 19%, South Africa 7%, Zambia 15%
Return to my existing busines or to start a new business there — Botswana 5%, 3%, South Africa 4%
Return to my country of citizenship/birth/usual residence — Mozambique 9%, South Africa 6%
On work assignment — 3%, Zambia 4%
Prior experience migrating to this destination — Mozambique 4%, Zambia 6%
Geographic proximity, ease of travel — Mozambique 8%
To access health care services
Return to an existing or engage in new training or education there — 3%
Well established network of co-nationals — 1%
I prefer not to say
Attending a family event — 1%
Vacation/Holiday
Safety and personal security
Religious or cultural reasons
Better conditions for farming and livestock (transhumance/ pastoralist

Legend: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia

Thirty-nine per cent of those travelling to South Africa chose the destination because they were returning to their existing jobs or starting a new one there, 24% because of appealing socio-economic conditions whilst 11% chose the destination due to family reunification. The top three sending districts for those returning to their jobs were Bulawayo (26%), Beitbridge (13%) and Harare (11%).

Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 38% chose the destination due to appealing socio-economic conditions there whilst 15% chose the destination due to affordable prices. Of those travelling to Zambia due to the appealing socio-economic conditions, 74% were planning to stay for 2 weeks or less whilst 11% were planning to stay for less than a day.

The top three reasons why migrants travelling to Mozambique chose the destination were to join family/relatives there (31%), appealing socio-economic conditions (19%) and affordable prices (19%).

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

585 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Fifty-one per cent of those who faced challenges were female and of those, 47% were aged 26-35. Fifty-one per cent of the migrants experienced forced eviction or loss of housing/shelter, 13% discrimination and stigmatization, 11% encountered roadblocks and delays whilst 4% faced deportation. Migrants who encountered forced eviction from South Africa were travelling to Gwanda (16%), Bulawayo (14%), Tsholotsho (9%) and Chitungwiza (9%).

It was found that 50% of those who faced deportation went through the Zimbabwe-Botswana border whilst 44% went through the Zimbabwe-South Africa border. Twenty-eight per cent of those who faced deportation were males aged between 36 – 45 years.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Forced eviction or loss of housing/shelter	0	0	416	0	416
Discrimination/Stigmatizations	1	0	108	0	109
Roadblocks and/or delays	1	0	90	2	93
Quality of my food has worsened as I can spend less money on food	0	0	54	0	54
Deportation	16	1	14	1	32
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	11	2	2	4	19
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	17	0	17
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.)	2	0	13	1	16
Identity document issues	1	1	9	3	14
Mental trauma and/or depression	0	0	12	0	12
Theft	0	0	9	1	10
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	0	1	4	0	5
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	4	0	4
Forced to perform work against my own will	2	0	2	0	4
Lack of information	0	0	3	0	3
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	0	0	1	0	1
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	1	0	0	0	1

VULNERABILITIES

695 Pregnant Women

339 Unaccompanied Children

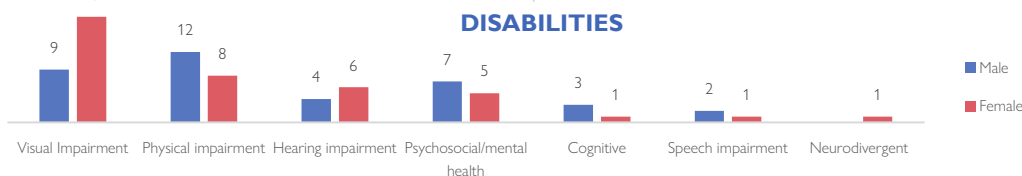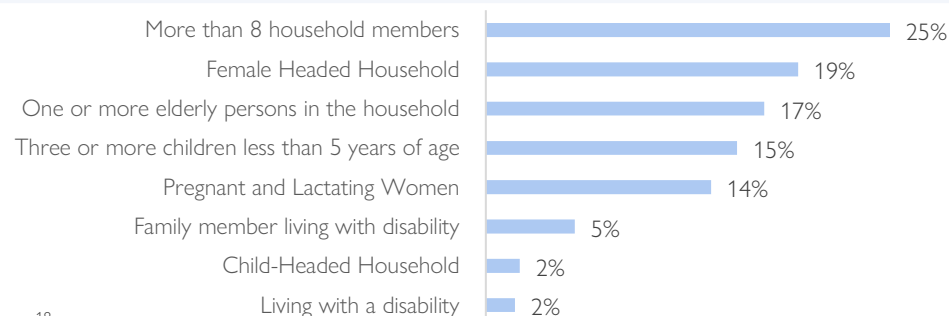**394** Persons with chronic illness

231 Elderly in need of care

67 Persons with a disability

Seventy-six per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. Among the respondents, 418 reported having more than 8 members in their household and 323 were family members of a female-headed household. Sixty-two per cent of members of female headed households were outflows and of those, 21% were travelling from Bulawayo, 11% from Beitbridge whilst 9% were from Masvingo.

More than 8 household members	25%
Female Headed Household	19%
One or more elderly persons in the household	17%
Three or more children less than 5 years of age	15%
Pregnant and Lactating Women	14%
Family member living with disability	5%
Child-Headed Household	2%
Living with a disability	2%

DISABILITIES

	Male	Female
Visual Impairment	9	18
Physical impairment	12	8
Hearing impairment	4	6
Psychosocial/mental health	7	5
Cognitive	3	1
Speech impairment	2	1
Neurodivergent		1

Twenty-seven migrants had visual impairment and of those, 52% were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe Corridor. Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 41% were travelling from Bulawayo, 18% from Mwenezi whilst 12% were from Karoi. Their main reasons for travelling were to look for a job (24%), conducting commercial activities (18%) and access to services (18%).

It was found that 32% of the disabled migrants were inflows and of those, 59% were travelling along the Zimbabwe-Zambia border. The top three receiving districts for the incoming migrants were Hurungwe (41%) , Masvingo (5%) and Zaka (5%).

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

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES
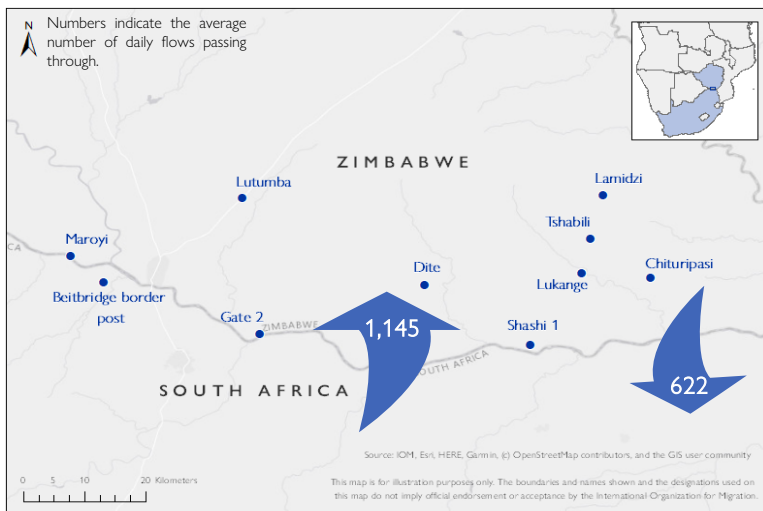
37,110 Movements Observed

2,154 Surveys Conducted
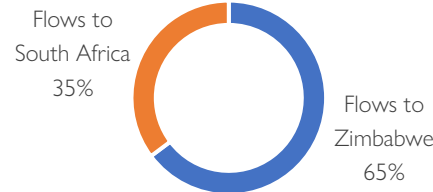
15 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 37,110 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,767. This represented a 1 per cent decrease compared to June during which 1,777 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (65%) and Zimbabwe (35%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (61%) and South Africa (35%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 37,110 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 482 women who were visibly pregnant and 261 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Twenty-eight per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification and 20 per cent were travelling due to slow environmental changes like loss of agriculture due to drought or death of livestock due to drought.
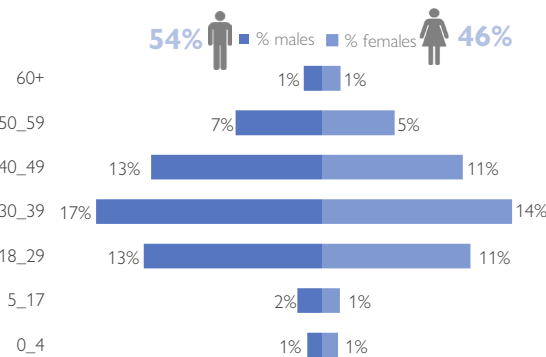
Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZIMBABWE

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

1,145
622

SOUTH AFRICA

Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © 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

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Car	Bus	Truck	Animal
31%	29%	20%	19%	1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to South Africa 35%

Flows to Zimbabwe 65%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

54% ■ % males ■ % females **46%**

Age	% males	% females
60+	1%	1%
50_59	7%	5%
40_49	13%	11%
30_39	17%	14%
18_29	13%	11%
5_17	2%	1%
0_4	1%	1%

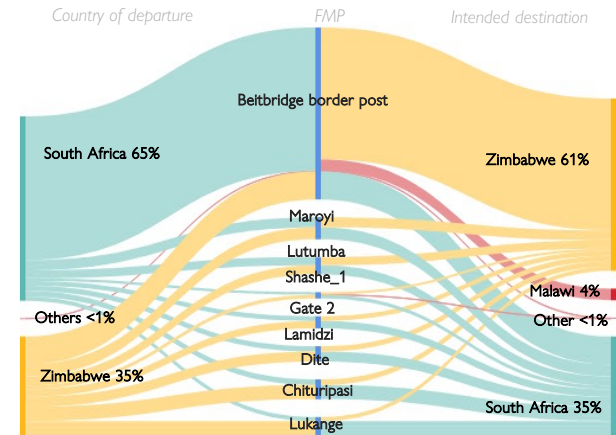## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	42%	70%	30%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	25%	21%	79%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	17%	51%	49%%
Seasonal Migration	14%	91%	9%
Forced Conflict	1%	91%	9%

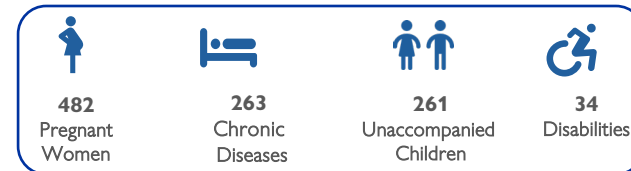* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were Visual impairment (32%), mental health condition (25%), physical impairment (16%), hearing impairment (16%), cognitive (9%) and speech impairment (2%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure — FMP — *Intended destination*

Beitbridge border post

South Africa 65%
Zimbabwe 61%

Maroyi
Lutumba
Shashe_1
Gate 2
Lamidzi
Dite
Chituripasi
Lukange

Others <1%
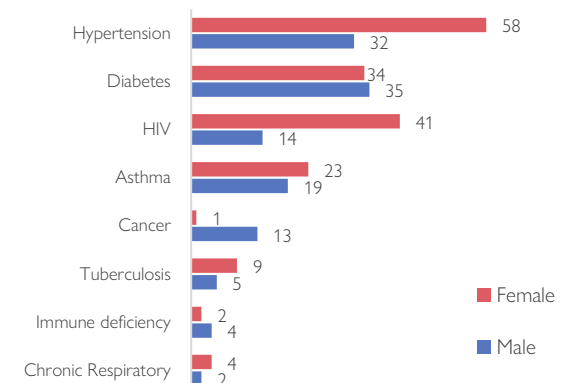Malawi 4%
Other <1%

Zimbabwe 35%
South Africa 35%

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

VULNERABLE GROUPS

482 Pregnant Women

263 Chronic Diseases

261 Unaccompanied Children

34 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Illness	Female	Male
Hypertension	58	32
Diabetes	34	35
HIV	41	14
Asthma	23	19
Cancer	1	13
Tuberculosis	9	5
Immune deficiency	2	4
Chronic Respiratory	4	2

■ Female ■ Male

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JULY 2023

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KEY FIGURES

5,108 Movements Observed
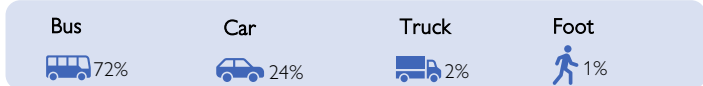
414 Surveys Conducted

6 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,108 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 243. This represented a 16 per cent decrease compared to June, during which 288 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (57%), Zimbabwe (31%), the United States of Tanzania (7%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (64%), Zambia (32%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,108 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 6 per cent of individuals observed. Forty-one per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 15 per cent were travelling for family reunification. Forty-nine per cent of those travelling to conduct commercial activities were going to buy or sell clothes whilst 22% were going to buy/sell food
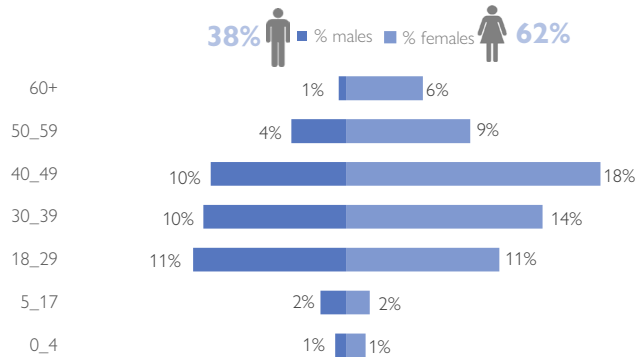
Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZAMBIA   ZIMBABWE

78

165

ZAMBIA

ZIMBABWE

ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

Shopping Centre   Bus station

Chirundu Border Post   Truck stop

ZIMBABWE

0 0.4 0.8   1.6 Kilometers

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

0 2.75 5.5   11 Kilometers

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus	Car	Truck	Foot
72%	24%	2%	1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Zambia 32%

Flows to Zimbabwe 68%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

38% ■ % males   ■ % females **62%**

Age	Male	Female
60+	1%	6%
50_59	4%	9%
40_49	10%	18%
30_39	10%	14%
18_29	11%	11%
5_17	2%	2%
0_4	1%	1%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	59%	67%	33%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	23%	65%	35%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	18%	86%	14%%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	<1%

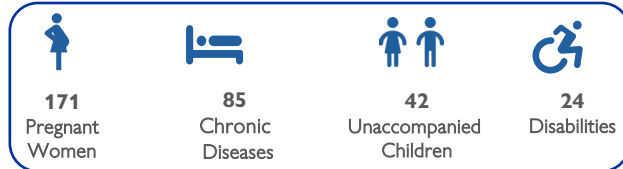* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (46%), visual impairment (38%), hearing impairment (8%), speech impairment (4%) and Neurodivergent (4%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   *FMP*   *Intended destination*

Zambia 57%

Zimbabwe 31%

Others 1%

Tanzania 7%

South Africa 5%

Shopping centre

Chirundu Border Post

Chirundu Bus Station

Chikangwe

Chifamba Comlplex

Truck stop

Zimbabwe 64%
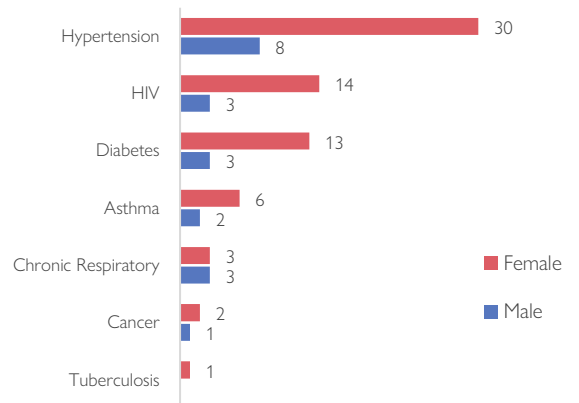
Zambia 32%

South Africa 3%
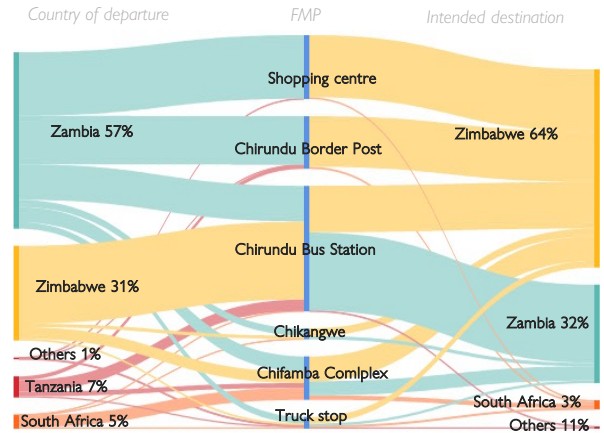
Others 11%

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

VULNERABLE GROUPS

171 Pregnant Women

85 Chronic Diseases

42 Unaccompanied Children

24 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Illness	Female	Male
Hypertension	30	8
HIV	14	3
Diabetes	13	3
Asthma	6	2
Chronic Respiratory	3	3
Cancer	2	1
Tuberculosis	1	

■ Female
■ Male

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

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

1,160 Movements Observed
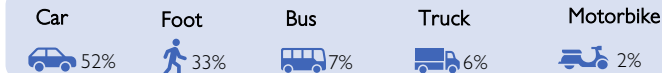
453 Surveys Conducted

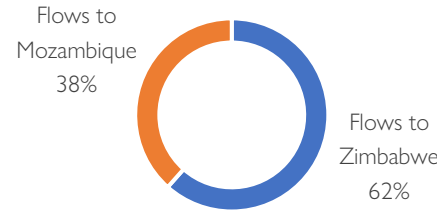**10** Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,160 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 73. This represented a 38 per cent decrease compared to June during which 118 individual movements were observed daily. This decrease can be attributed to the fact that these are movements recorded along 10 FMPs unlike in June with 12 FMPs. Mozambique (61%) and Zimbabwe (39%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (61%), Mozambique (39%), and South Africa (1%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,160 individuals observed, 50 per cent were females and 50 per cent were males. There were 18 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Forty per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 31 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.
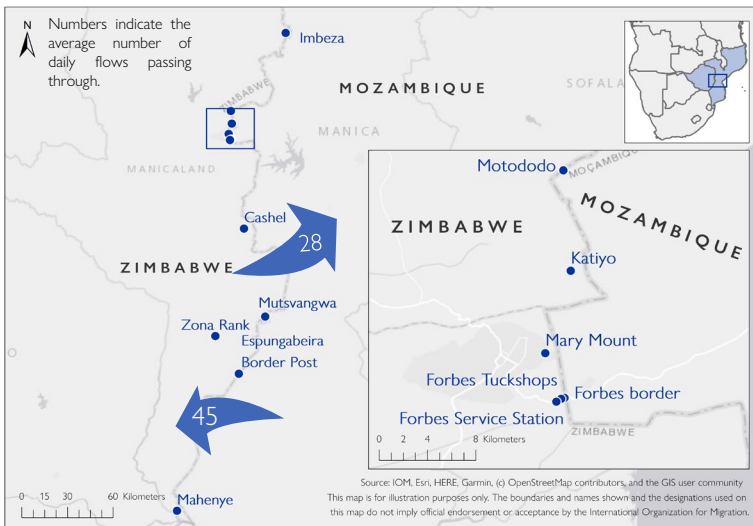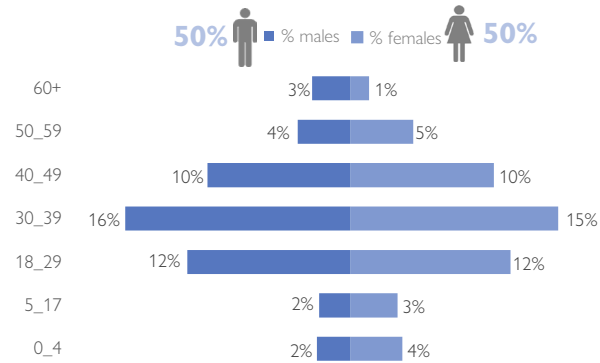
Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

28

45

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

Flows to Mozambique 38%

Flows to Zimbabwe 62%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

50% % males ■ % females **50%**

Age	% males	% females
60+	3%	1%
50_59	4%	5%
40_49	10%	10%
30_39	16%	15%
18_29	12%	12%
5_17	2%	3%
0_4	2%	4%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

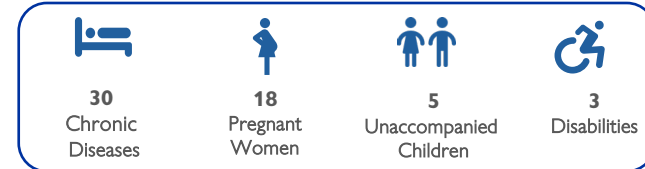| Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	74%	60%	40%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	24%	57%	43%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	2%	63%	37%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	<1%

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

The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (67%) and visual impairment (33%).
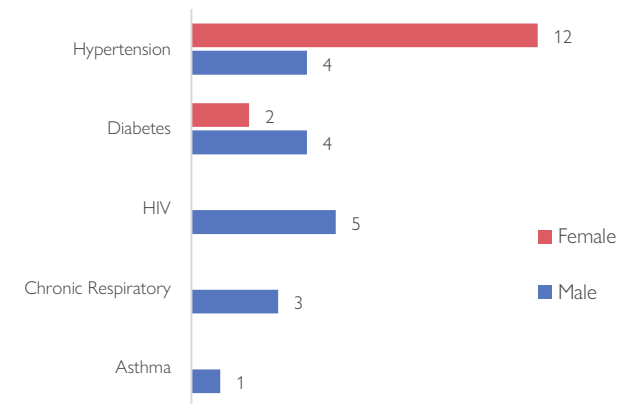
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Foot	Bus	Truck	Motorbike
52%	33%	7%	6%	2%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

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

Zona Rank
Katiyo
Chikukwa
Imbeza
Forces Service Station
Forbes Tuckshop
Tamandayi
Mutsvangwa
Forbes Border Post
Marymount Teachers College

Mozambique 61%

Zimbabwe 39%

Zimbabwe 61%

South Africa 1%

Mozambique 39%

VULNERABLE GROUPS

30 Chronic Diseases

18 Pregnant Women

5 Unaccompanied Children

3 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Illness	Female	Male
Hypertension	12	4
Diabetes	2	4
HIV		5
Chronic Respiratory		3
Asthma		1

■ Female ■ Male

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JULY 2023

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

1,816 Movements Observed

165 Surveys Conducted

6 Flow Monitoring Points
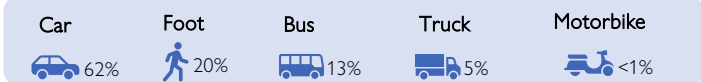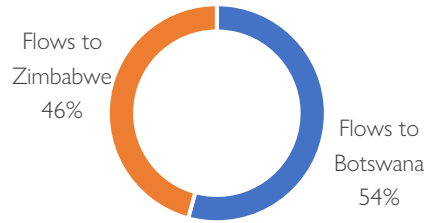
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,816 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 121. This represented a 19 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to June during which 102 individual movements were observed daily. Zimbabwe (54%), Botswana (27%) and South Africa (18%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (45%), Botswana (41%) and South Africa (14%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,816 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 24 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed. Of the surveyed migrants, 33 per cent were travelling to look for jobs while 32 per cent were travelling for family reunification.
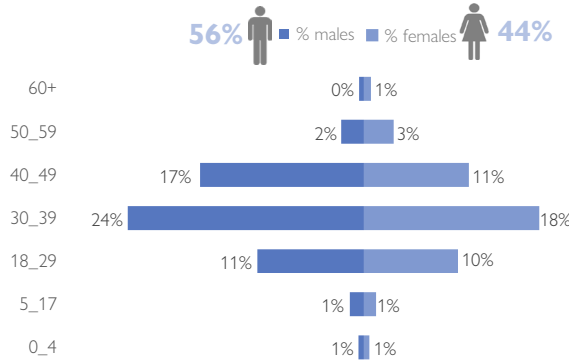
Malanswazi

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZIMBABWE
Border Post Rank
BOTSWANA
Plumtree Border Post
Nxele

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometer

ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA

Plumtree Bus Station

67

BOTSWANA

55

ZIMBABWE

Madabe

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

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

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MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Foot	Bus	Truck	Motorbike
62%	20%	13%	5%	<1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Zimbabwe 46%

Flows to Botswana 54%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

56% % males ■ % females **44%**

Age	Male	Female
60+	0%	1%
50_59	2%	3%
40_49	17%	11%
30_39	24%	18%
18_29	11%	10%
5_17	1%	1%
0_4	1%	1%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	54%	42%	56%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	28%	50%	50%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	18%	14%	86%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	<1%	100%
Forced Conflict	<1%	50%	50%

* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.
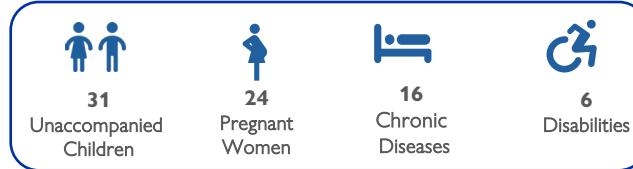
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were Visual impairment (50%), hearing impairment (17%), mental health (17%) and speech impairment (17%).
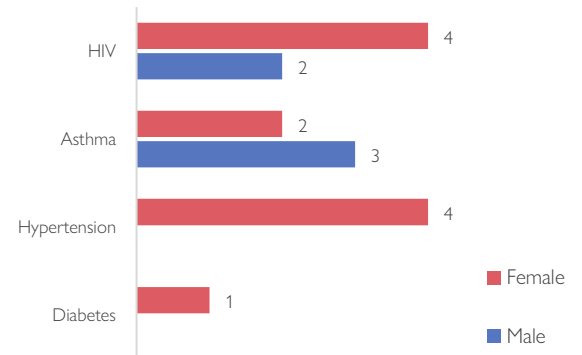
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   FMP   *Intended destination*

Plumtree Bus Station
Zimbabwe 54%
Border Post Rank
Botswana 41%
Madabe
Maitengwe Border Post
Botswana 27%
Zimbabwe 45%
Nxele
South Africa 18%
Plumtree Border Post
South Africa 14%
Other 1%
Malawi <1%
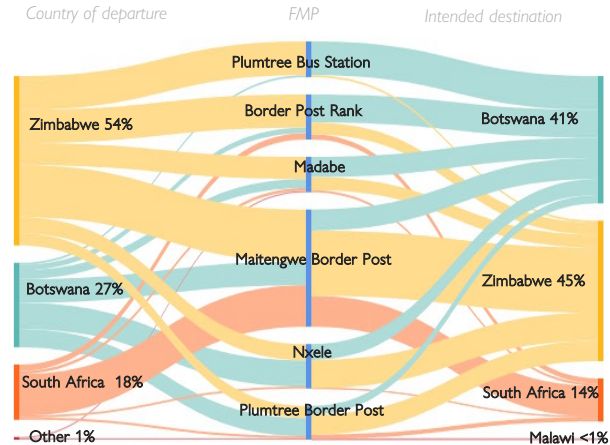
Others include Namibia, Zambia and Mozambique for countries of departure

VULNERABLE GROUPS

31 Unaccompanied Children

24 Pregnant Women

16 Chronic Diseases

6 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Illness	Female	Male
HIV	4	2
Asthma	2	3
Hypertension	4	
Diabetes	1	

■ Female
■ Male

CONCLUSION

From the analysis, travel by female migrants is at par with male migrants, however, the reasons for movements vary. Female migrants are 3 times more likely to travel for medical and health reasons, with most choosing South Africa and Zambia as their destination for health services. Overall, both male and female migrants stated travelling to conduct commercial activities as a reason for their travel.

Regarding age analysis, it was observed from the surveys conducted that females aged between 18-25 years were migrating frequently to South Africa, majority of them had started their journey in Bulawayo. While male migrants between the ages of 26-35 were predominately travelling to South Africa in search of employment with the majority (12%) originating from Bulawayo. Migrants above the age of 56 years were observed along the Zimbabwe-Zambia corridor and Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. The reason for travel was mainly to reunite with family in the destination country.

The surveys also recorded non-Zimbabwean nationals who were transiting through the various flow monitoring points. These consisted of Zambians (39%), Mozambicans (27%), South Africans (18%), Malawians (6%), Congolese from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (5%), Tanzanians (3%) and Motswana (1%).

1. https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2023-06-28-scolding-high-court-judgment-declares-zep-termination-unlawful-permits-stay-valid-for-another-year/

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 July 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.

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