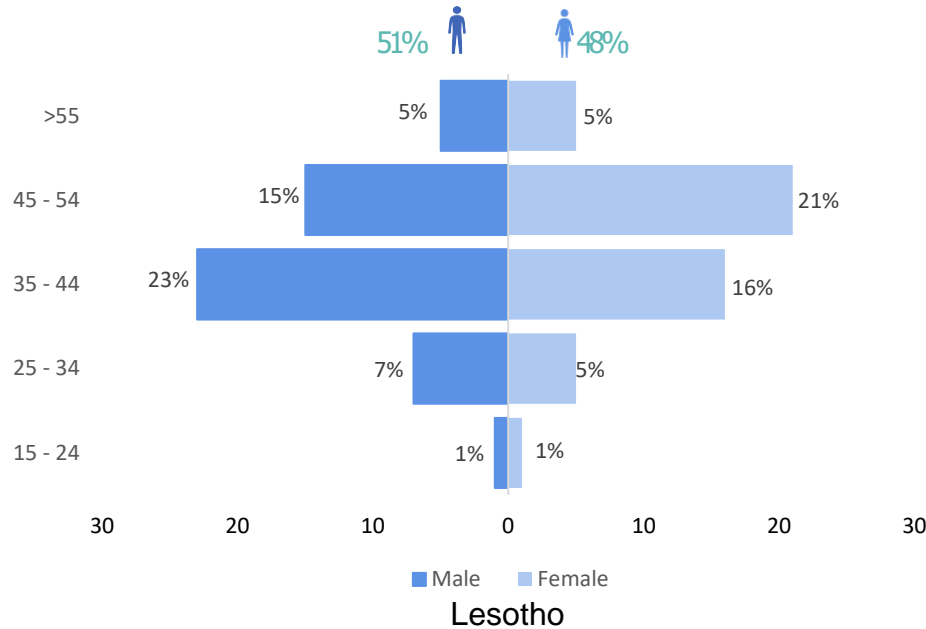


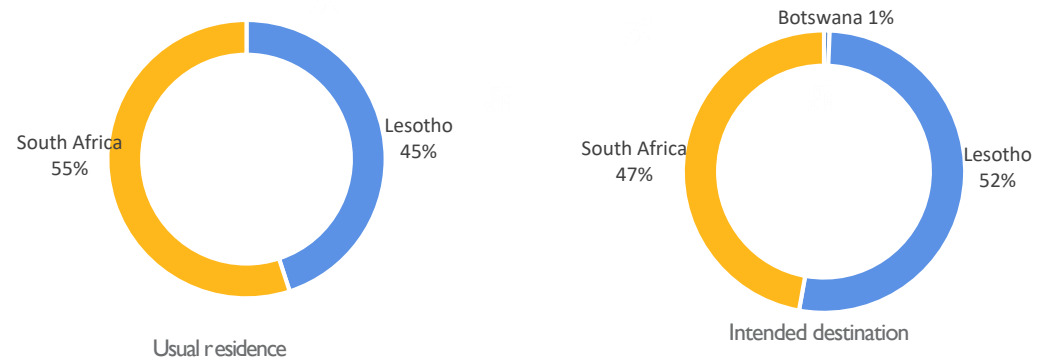


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

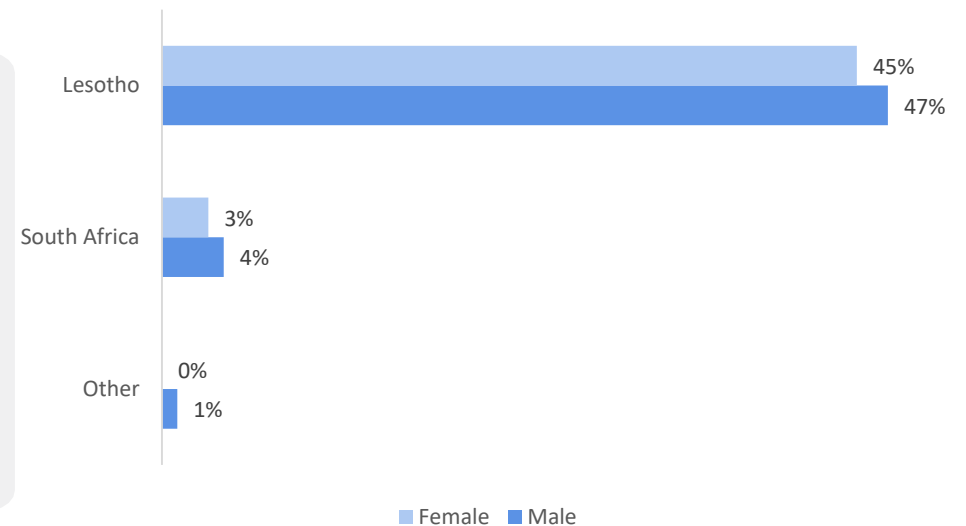
Sex and age distribution, by country of survey <sup>1</sup>



Usual residence and intended destination distribution



Disaggregation of migrants interviewed by nationality and sex



•**Sex and age distribution:** Lesotho is the country in which proportionally more men were interviewed, with 52% of people who were interviewed being male and 48% female. By sex, the highest proportion of males was in the age group 35 – 44 (23%), while the highest proportion of women's was in the 45 – 54 age group (21%)

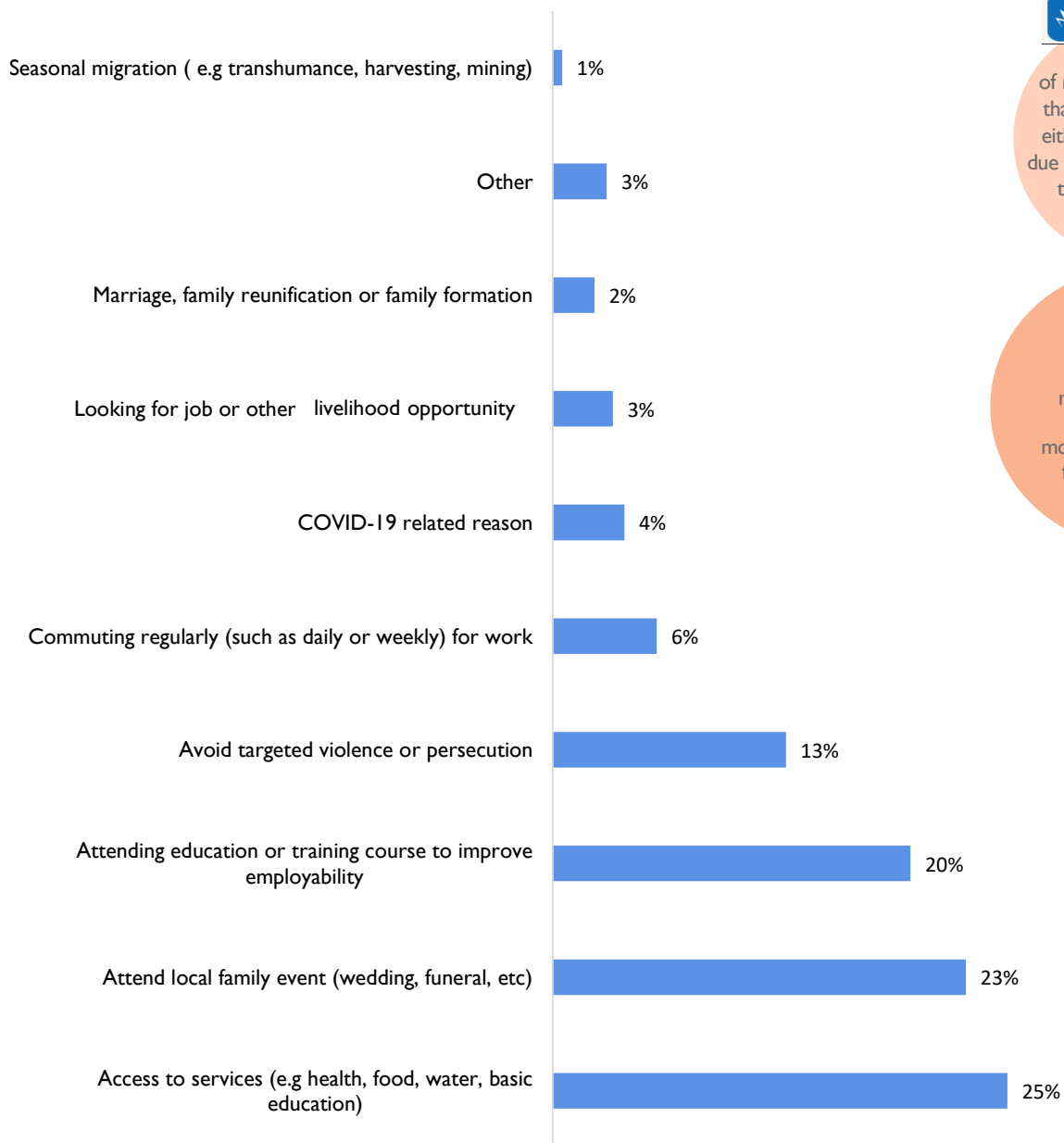
•**Nationalities and routes:** Most migrants tracked in all four Districts (Mafeteng, Mofalehoek, Quthing and Qacha's neck) were Lesotho nationals (92%), whereas 7% were South African nationals. Other nationalities accounted for 1%.

The majority of migrants reported that their usual residence was South Africa, with 52 per cent, and 32 per cent reported that their usual residence was Lesotho; 16 per cent answered Other / No answer. Most migrants had Lesotho as country of intended destination.

<sup>1</sup>The FMS survey is not administered to children under the age of 14 years. Refer to [About the data collection](#) for more details.

# REASONS FOR TRAVEL AND INTENTIONS

## Main reasons for travel \*



### Economic reasons



6%

of respondents reported that regular commute, either daily or monthly, due to work purposes was the main reason for travelling



3%

of respondents reported that their main purpose of movement was to look for another job or other livelihood opportunity

### Access to services



25%

Of respondents indicated that having access to services, such as health, food, water and basic education was the main reason to travel



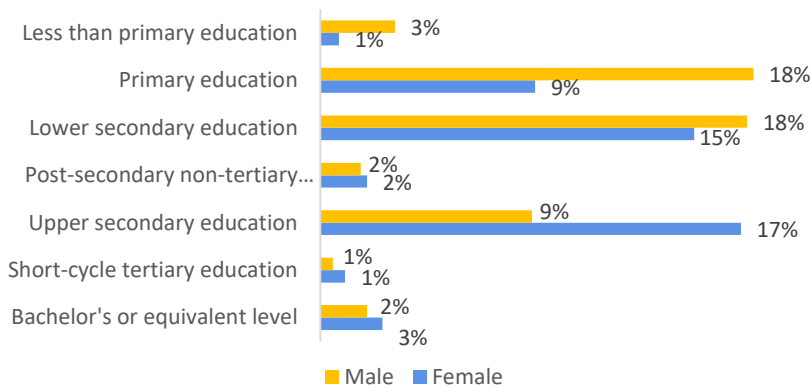
20%

of respondents mentioned attending education or training courses to improve employability as a reason to migrate

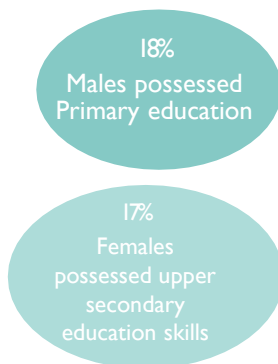
**•Reasons for travel:** Most migrants reported as a main reason for travel to gain better access to services, such as health, food, water or basic education (25%), to attend a local family event (23%) and attending education or training courses to improve their employability (20%). Also, 13 per cent of people reported the main reason of migration to avoid targeted violence or persecution.

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

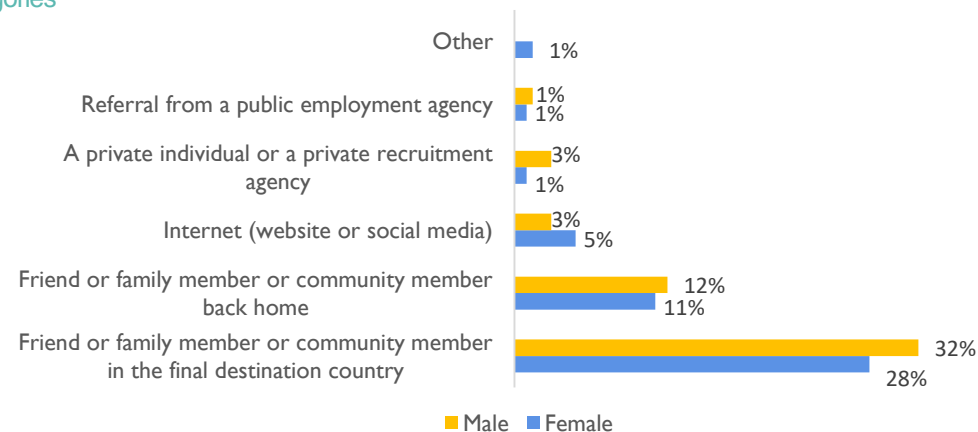
## Highest level of completed education



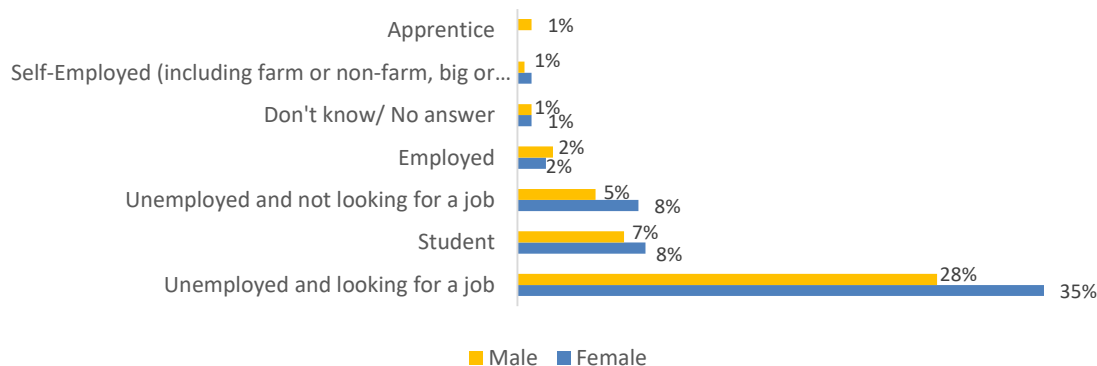
## Types of education categories



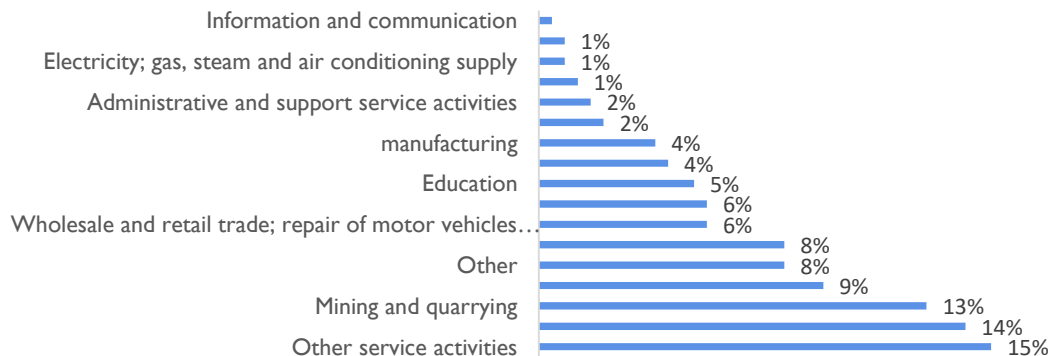
## How did you become aware of this job/business opportunity in the final destination country?



## Last employment status prior to migration



## Main sectors of employment prior to migration



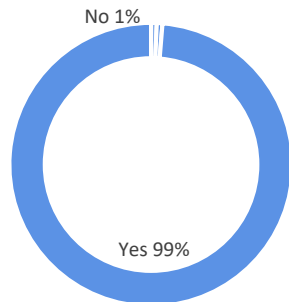
• **Education:** The majority of migrants on the move were not highly educated. Of those surveyed, only 17 per cent of female and nine per cent of males had completed education at a level of secondary school. Most surveyed migrants had only completed primary school education - 18% Male and 9% Female, while few were completely uneducated. Of those that reported having some education, most had a Lower secondary/Primary level (Males - 18%) and females has a Lower/Upper secondary level (17%).

• **Employment status prior to migration:** When asked about their employment history, most migrants reported they had been unemployed, but looking for jobs prior to migrating (35% female and 28% male), although a fairly high proportion had been unemployed but not looking for a job (8% female and 5% male; this was much higher for women (52%) compared to men (48%), which is likely indicative of the women's cultural status as a home maker. Conversely, less than one per cent of women reported to be self-employed prior to migrating compared to men (1%). Most migrants had been employed in fields related to construction and in mining.

• **Information sources:** Migrants mostly reported hearing about job opportunities in their intended country of destination through a friend, family member or community member in the destination country (50%), whereas 23 per cent were informed through a friend, family or community member back in the country of origin.

# COVID-19 AWARENESS AND CHALLENGES

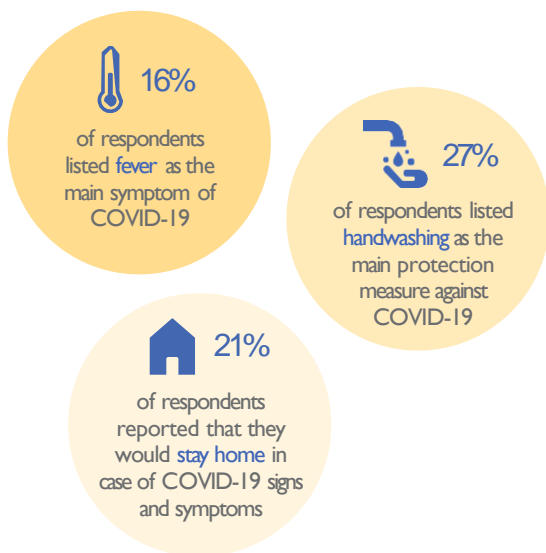
## Are you aware of the COVID-19 pandemic?



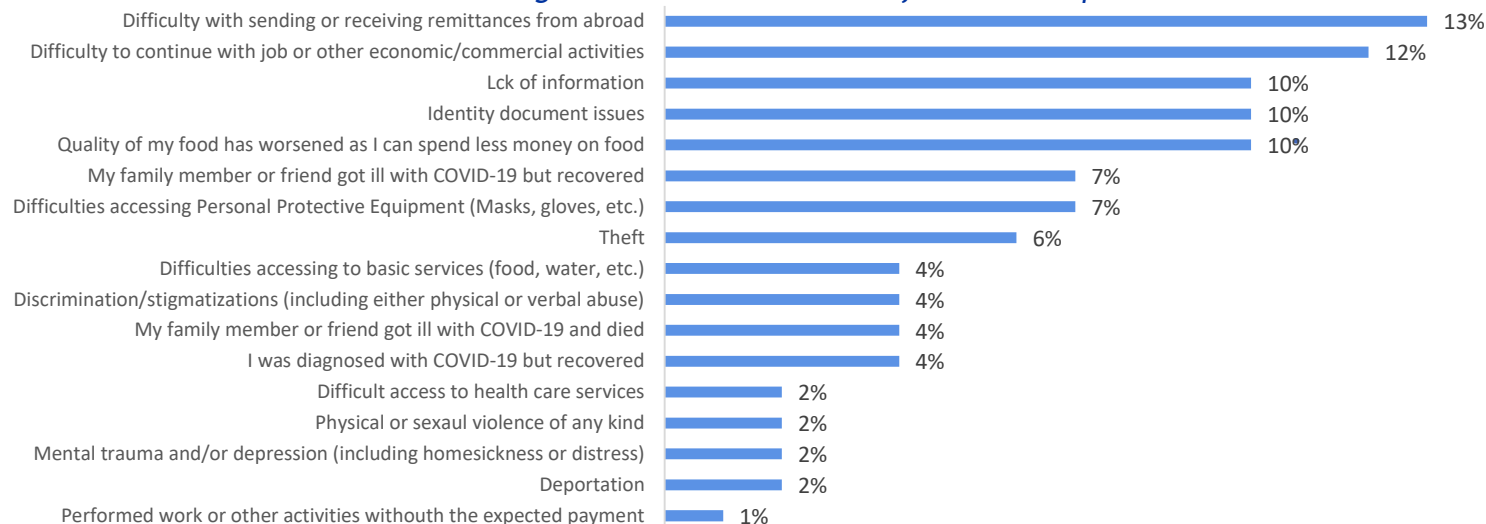
•**COVID-19 awareness:** Overall, most migrants (99%) reported being aware of the symptoms of COVID-19. Only one per cent of the migrants interviewed had no knowledge of the symptoms and one per cent had no knowledge of preventive measures either. Radio and media in general were the main sources of information about COVID-19 for over a quarter of the respondents, followed by information from family and friends (16%).

•**Impact of COVID-19:** Most migrants reported being affected by COVID-19. Many reported the loss of employment (38%) and the closure of financial services allowing the transfer of money (25%), with the main barriers being accessing services (23%), finding a job (20%) and difficulty in sending or receiving remittances (13%). The resulting reduced purchasing power of migrants impacted their ability to purchase quality food (24%).

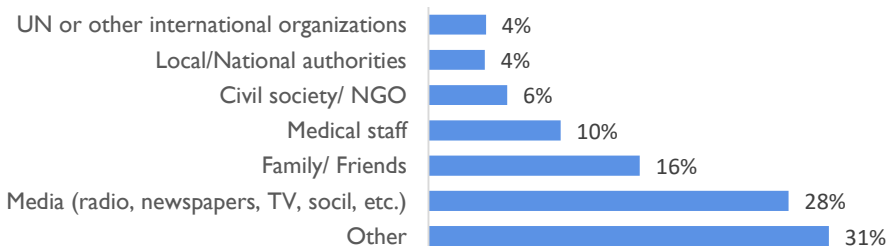
## Awareness of COVID-19 symptoms and protection measures \*



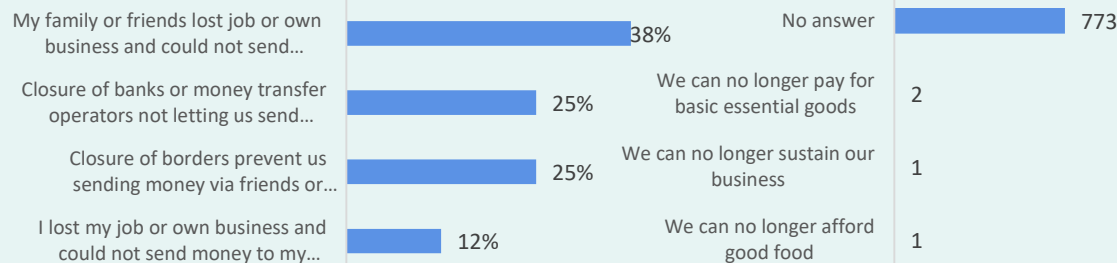
## Challenges encountered since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic \*



## Sources of information on COVID-19 \*



### Difficulties with sending and receiving remittances



\* Multiple choice allowed.

## ABOUT THE DATA COLLECTION

The Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) is one of the methodological components implemented under IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) portfolio in the Lesotho region. The FMS aims to capture qualitative information through direct interviews with a sample of migrants passing through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The FMS collects detailed information on the demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants, including age, sex, highest level of completed education and employment status prior to migration, migration journeys, migration drivers, migrants' intentions and migrants' needs.

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, a new module with COVID-19 specific indicators has been added to the FMS tool to collect information on migrants' awareness of COVID-19, their understanding on how to manage being infected or in case serious symptoms develop, prevention measures undertaken, challenges encountered, etc.

The surveys are fully anonymous and voluntary. In all cases, the respondents are approached in an ad hoc manner by skilled field staff, with those who give their consent to be interviewed proceeding with the remaining questions (only migrants aged 14 and above are approached). The sample is not random and therefore is not representative (due to the fact that there is no sampling frame and the total population of reference is not known).

More information on flow monitoring data and reports can be accessed via DTM's [Flow Monitoring portal](#).

## ABOUT THE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of mobile populations, whether on site or in route.

DTM started operating in 2004 and has been continuously refined and enhanced through years of operational experience in over 80 countries in both conflict and natural disaster settings. DTM provides decision makers with primary data and information on human mobility, both in country and at the regional and global level. It has four distinct methodological components:

- 1) **Mobility tracking:** area-based assessment that regularly tracks numbers, locations and cross-sectorial needs of observed populations (stocks) to target assistance;
- 2) **Flow monitoring:** tracks movement tracking of mobile populations at key transit points (FMPs) to identify scale and direction of flows and reasons for movement;
- 3) **Registration:** individual and household-level information used for functional identity management in beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming;
- 4) **Surveys:** gather specific information through sampling from the population of interest, on return intentions, displacement solutions, community perceptions and other thematic areas of interest.

More information on the DTM methodological framework can be found [here](#).

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

This product has been prepared by IOM Lesotho.

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## OUR PARTNERS



Funded by the European Union