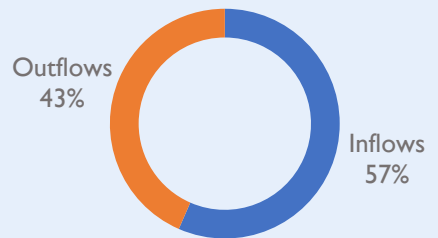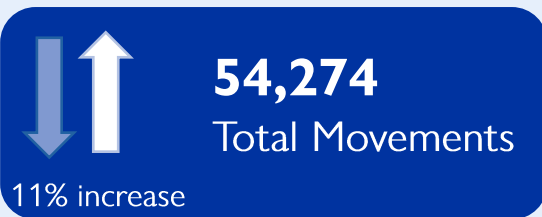## OVERVIEW

During the month of December 2022, a total of 54,274 movements were recorded and 2,922 migrants were interviewed across 44 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded increased by 11% compared to the previous month. 57% of movements observed were inflows, whilst 43% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (29%), Harare (14%), Chipinge (10%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 44,490 (82%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 5,625 (10%) movements. Thirty-six per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term local movements. These are characterised by movements of less than 6 months of people travelling to conduct commercial activities, travelling to access services and daily regular commuting. Overall, 37% of movements recorded during the period were family reunifications. 28,402 of the recorded movements were along irregular crossing points of which 57% were inflows. Sixty per cent of migrants who used irregular crossing points were in possession of identification documents to cross borders. From the surveyed migrants, the highest demographic of migrants using irregular crossing points were males between the ages of 36-45 (22%) and females between the ages of 26-35 (20%). Both these groups indicated that they were travelling for family reunifications and to conduct commercial activities.

HIGHLIGHTS

54,274 Total Movements

11% increase

Outflows 43%

Inflows 57%

54% Males

46% Females

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

30% of incoming migrants were going to **Matabeleland South**

36% of outgoing migrants had departed **Matabeleland South**

37% of movements were for family reunification and **23%** were travelling to conduct commercial activities.

38% received the 3rd COVID-19 shot (booster)

1,327 Pregnant Women

1,250 Unaccompanied Children

77 Persons with a disability

FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | DECEMBER 2022

JOURNEY PROFILES

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

South Africa	Mozambique	Botswana	Zambia	Other
67%	21%	6%	4%	2%
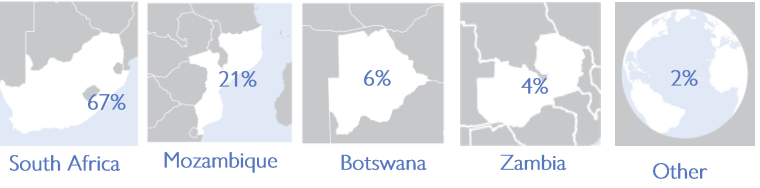
Seventy-three per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their intended destination. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 24% indicated that they were visiting their family members, 22% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 20% were in search of employment.

Migrants travelling to Mozambique indicated that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities(41%), whilst 37% were travelling for family reunifications. When queried about their reason for choosing Mozambique, 36% mentioned they had close family/relatives in the country, 25% indicated the affordable prices, and 16% mentioned the appealing socio-economic conditions. Of the surveyed respondents travelling to Mozambique, 79% had no form of identification documents to cross borders.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION

South Africa   Mozambique   Botswana   Zambia

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

MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS

N

ZAMBIA

Tanzania

1%

10%

17%

NAMIBIA

3%

3%

8%

9%

70%

78%

BOTSWANA

SOUTH AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

This map is for illustration purposes only.

Legend

Destination	Departing
1 - 40	1 - 28
40 -155	28 - 102
155 - 365	102 -177
365 -906	177 - 401
906 -3139	401 -1046

Outgoing   Incoming

Beitbridge (29%), Harare (14%), Chipinge (10%), and Bulawayo (7%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (53%), Bulawayo (15%), Beitbridge (7%) and Nyanga (5%) districts received most migrants during the reporting period. Forty-three per cent of the outgoing movements were short term movements with the main reason for travel being for family reunifications (25%).
Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 47% mentioned that they were travelling for family reunifications whilst 26% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Six per cent of Zimb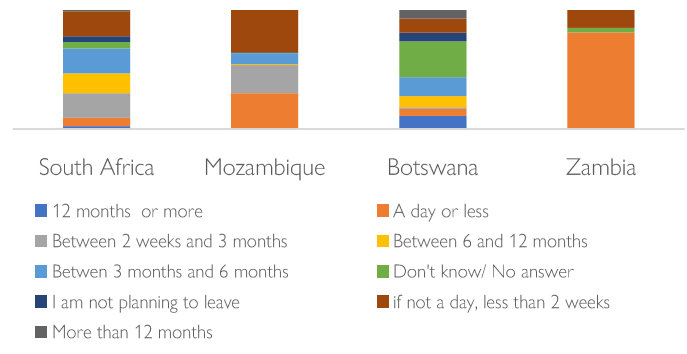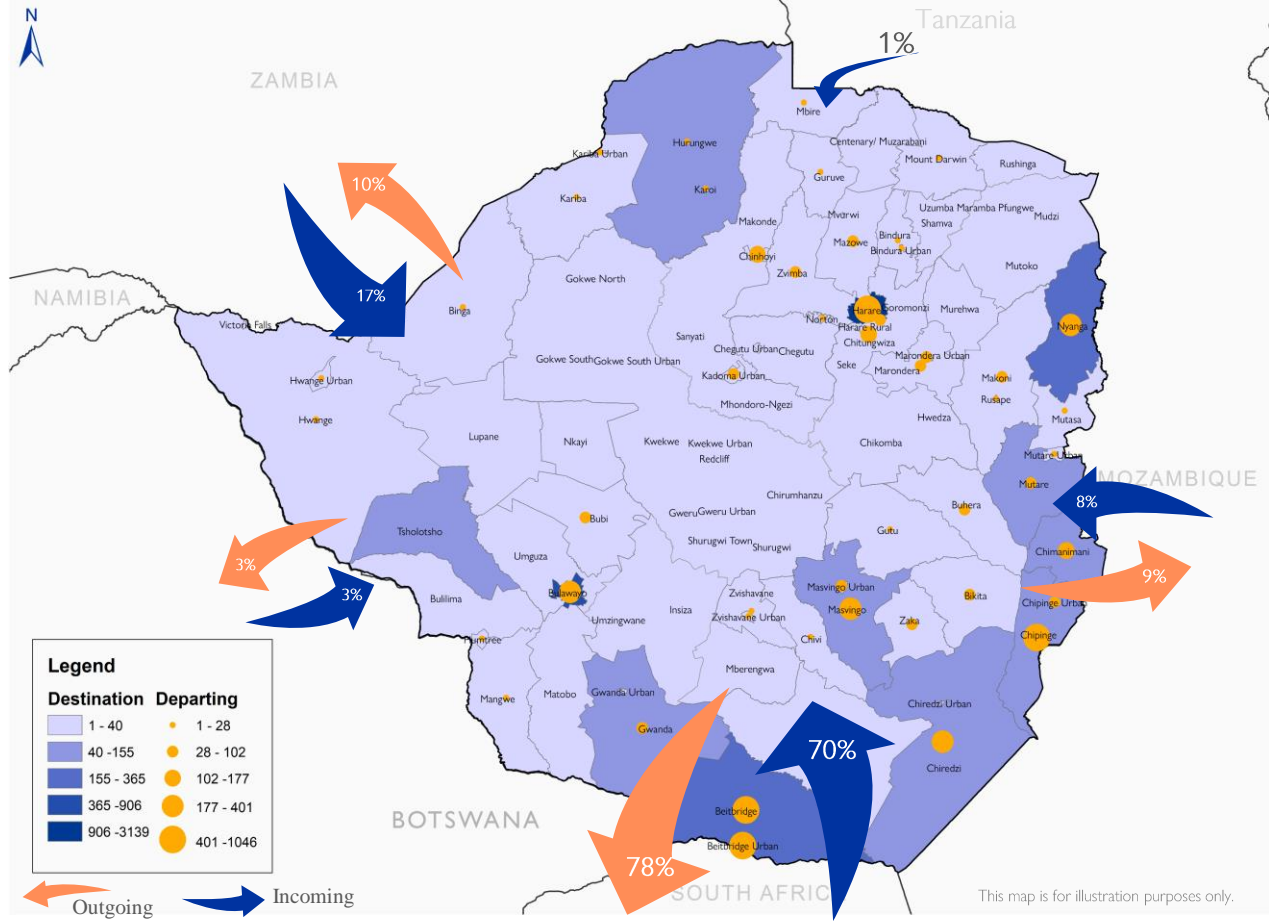abwean migrants coming in from South Africa indicated that they were travelling to Harare in search of livelihood opportunities, and employment. In Chipinge, 33% of inflows were of migrants travelling to access services, such as health care and other basic services from neighbouring Mozambique. Thirty-one per cent of outflows from Chipinge were of migrants travelling to conduct commercial activities.

215 migrants interviewed were in possession of the Zimbabwe Exemption Permit (ZEP).
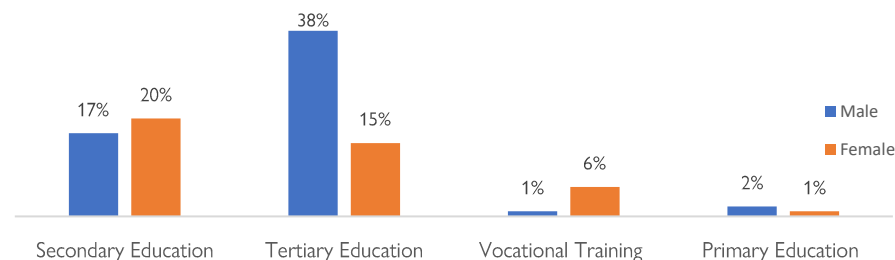
57% Males

43% Females

Of the migrants in possession of the Zimbabwe exemption permit, 28% mentioned that they intended to stay in Zimbabwe for a period of between 2 weeks and 3 months. This could be attributed to the fact that it was the festive season, and most migrants were travelling to reunite with family over the holiday season. Forty-six per cent of migrants who were travelling from South Africa were from Gauteng province, 24% from Limpopo and 8% from KwaZulu-Natal. Their destination provinces in Zimbabwe included Masvingo (36%), Harare and Manicaland (14%). Of the 125 ZEP holders who were travelling from Zimbabwe, 63% mentioned Gauteng province as their intended destination, 11% Western Cape and 9% Limpopo.

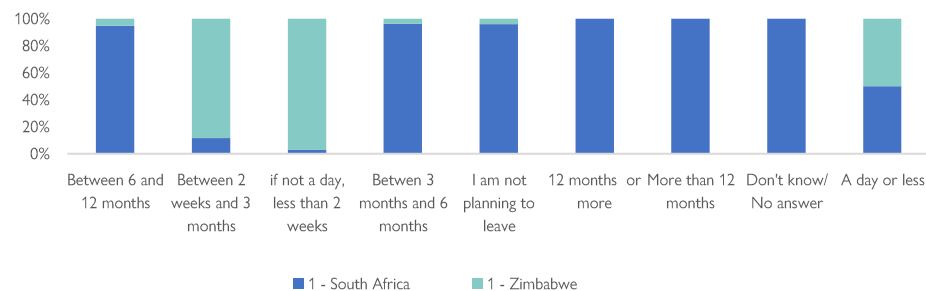### Main Reason for the journey for ZEP holders

Reason	%
Marriage, family reunification, Family events	37%
Looking for a job	31%
Looking for livelihood opportunities	19%
On work assignment	4%
Returning to work	4%
Access to services (e.g health, water, basic…	1%
Travelling to conduct commercial activities…	1%
Vacation/Holiday	1%
Due to lack of availability/ access to food	0%
Travelling to renew travelling documents	0%
Religious or cultural reasons	0%

Level of Education of ZEP Holders' by Gender

	Male	Female
Secondary Education	17%	20%
Tertiary Education	38%	15%
Vocational Training	1%	6%
Primary Education	2%	1%

53% of ZEP holders' who reported South Africa as their place of usual residence were tertiary educated. Ninety-three per cent of tertiary-educated ZEP holders reported that they were employed in South Africa. Fifty-three per cent of tertiary-educated ZEP holders' were based in Gauteng, 18% in Western Cape whilst 13% in KwaZulu-Natal. The top three sectors of employment for tertiary-educated ZEP holders' were engineering (13%) and construction, transportation and storage (13%) and education (10%).
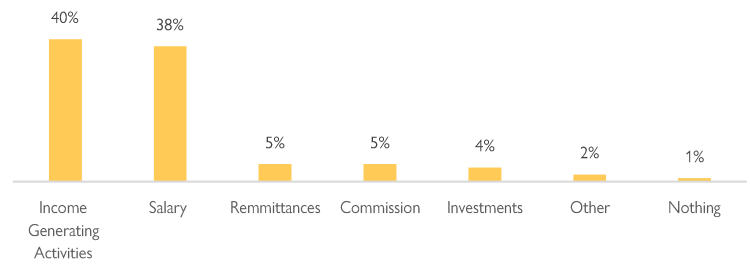
The top three employment sectors of secondary educated ZEP holders' were agriculture (26%), hospitality sector (11%) and transport and storage (10%). Vocationally trained migrants were reported to be employed in the hospitality sector (17%), agriculture (17%) and as domestic workers (8%).

How long are you planning to stay in your intended destination

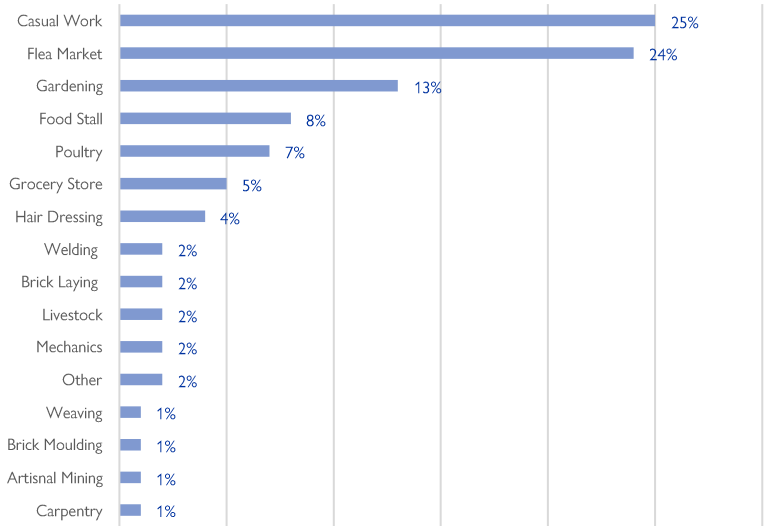| Category	
Between 6 and 12 months	
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	
if not a day, less than 2 weeks	
Betwen 3 months and 6 months	
I am not planning to leave	
12 months or more	
More than 12 months	
Don't know/ No answer	
A day or less	

■ 1 - South Africa   ■ 1 - Zimbabwe

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.

SOURCES OF INCOME *

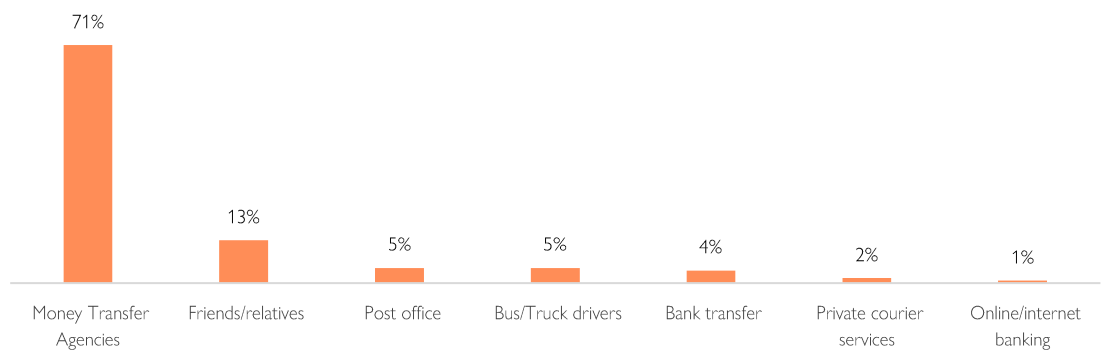|	
Income Generating Activities	40%
Salary	38%
Remittances	5%
Commission	5%
Investments	4%
Other	2%
Nothing	1%

40% per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported that they were undertaking income-generating activities as a source of income. 38% resided in Manicaland province, 15% in Masvingo and 12% in Matabeleland South and 11% in Mashonaland West. The most common income-generating activities were casual work (25%), flea market (24%), and gardening (13%).

TYPES OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Casual Work	25%
Flea Market	24%
Gardening	13%
Food Stall	8%
Poultry	7%
Grocery Store	5%
Hair Dressing	4%
Welding	2%
Brick Laying	2%
Livestock	2%
Mechanics	2%
Other	2%
Weaving	1%
Brick Moulding	1%
Artisnal Mining	1%
Carpentry	1%

HOW DO YOU SEND/ RECEIVE REMITTANCES

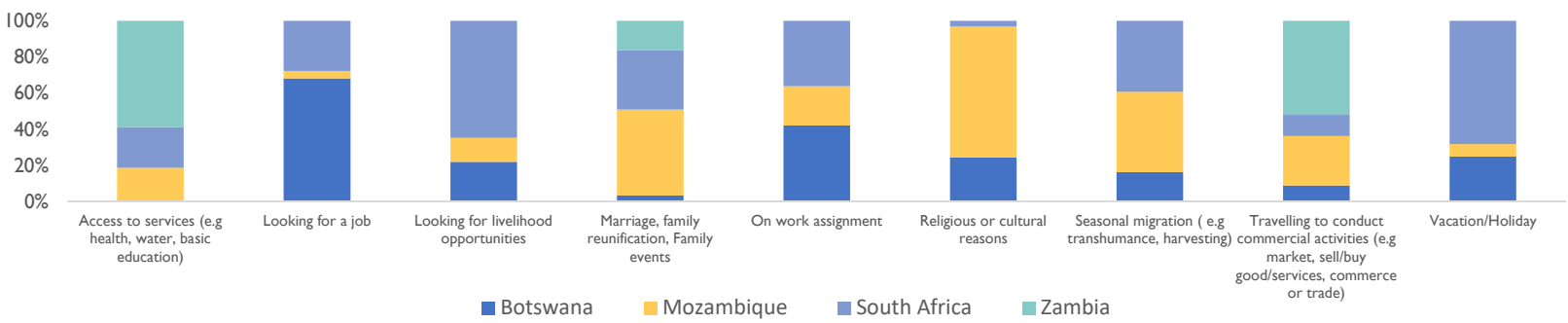|	
Money Transfer Agencies	71%
Friends/relatives	13%
Post office	5%
Bus/Truck drivers	5%
Bank transfer	4%
Private courier services	2%
Online/internet banking	1%

Of the surveyed migrants who reported to be receiving remittances, 38% reported Manicaland province as their place of usual residence, 19% Masvingo and 18% Bulawayo. Remittances were mainly used for household needs (35%), food (28%) and health and medication (19%). On average migrants reported receiving between $100- $500 on a monthly basis.

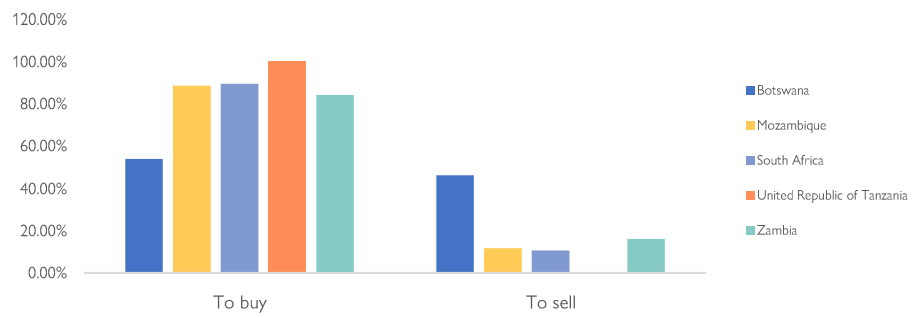### WHAT ARE THE REMITTANCES USED FOR?

Household Needs	35%
Food	28%
Health/Medication	19%
Education	10%
Rentals	9%
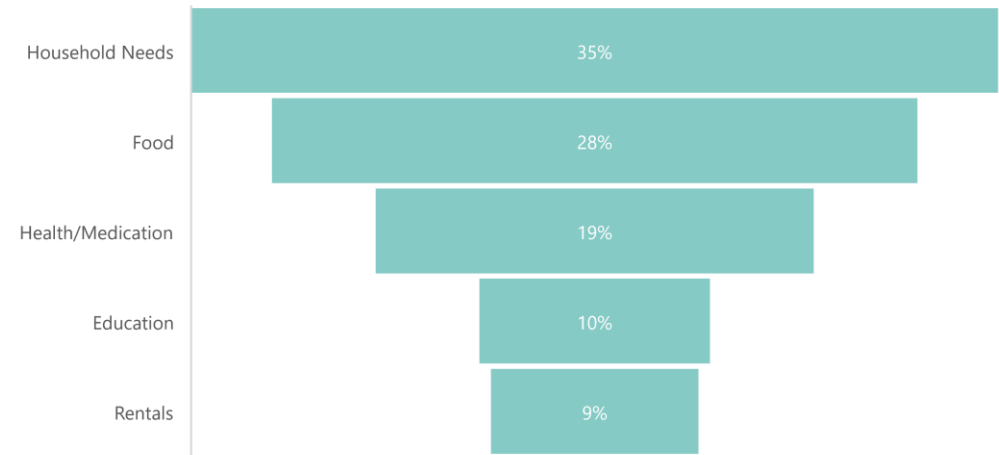
MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION

■ Botswana   ■ Mozambique   ■ South Africa   ■ Zambia

South Africa was the preferred destination by migrants during the month of December, with 88% mentioning that they were travelling to the country in search of livelihood opportunities. Seventy-three per cent travelled to the country in search of employment. Travel to Mozambique by migrants was predominantly for religious or cultural reasons (85%). Whilst travel to Zambia was characterized by migrants commuting regularly for work (50%).
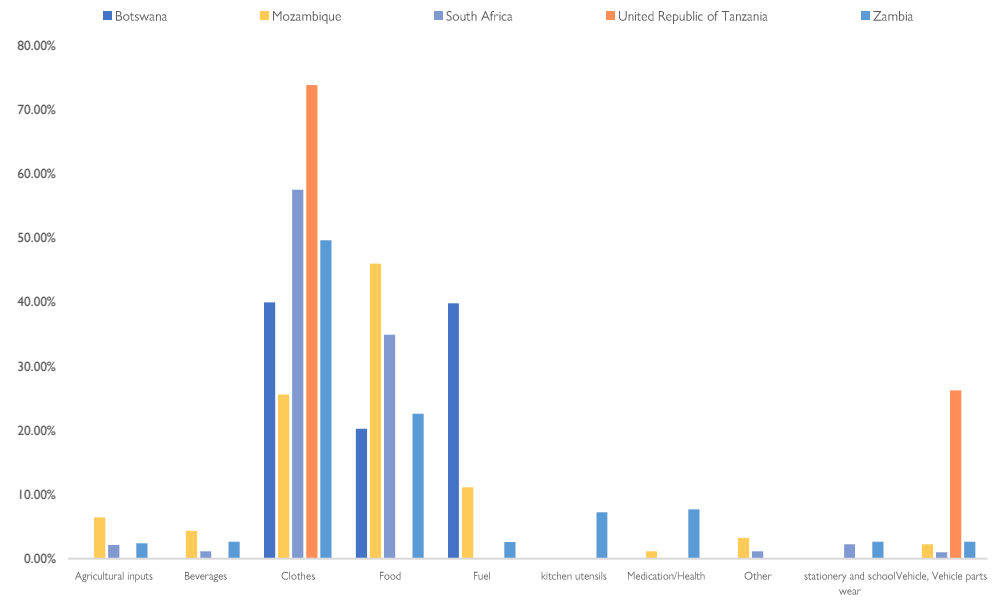
ARE YOU TRAVELLING TO BUY OR SELL?

■ Botswana
■ Mozambique
■ South Africa
■ United Republic of Tanzania
■ Zambia

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

■ Botswana   ■ Mozambique   ■ South Africa   ■ United Republic of Tanzania   ■ Zambia
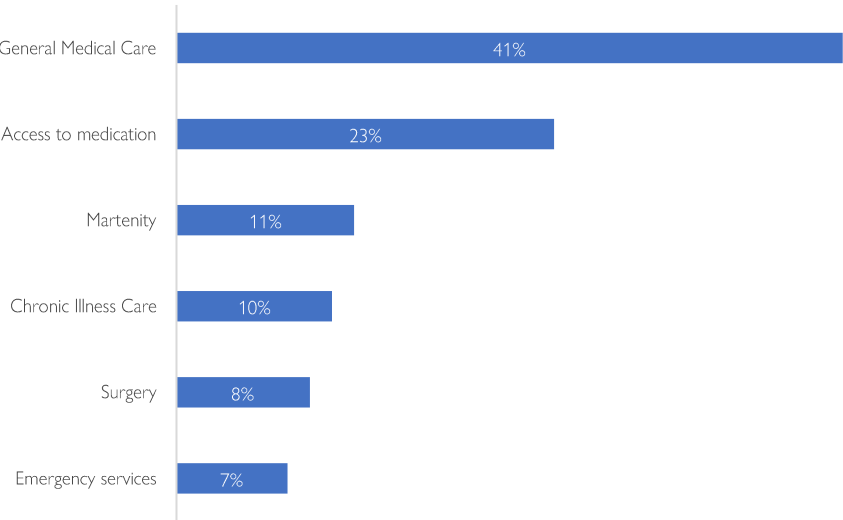

Of the migrants who mentioned that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities, most of the respondents travelling to Tanzania were predominantly travelling to buy goods. Seventy-four per cent of migrants travelling to Tanzania reported travelling to purchase clothing, most of these being second-hand, whilst others (26%) reported travelling to purchase vehicle parts. Forty-six per cent of migrants travelling to Mozambique indicated that they were buying food in the country, and 26% had travelled to purchase second-hand clothing for resale in Zimbabwe.

Botswana had the highest percentage (46%) of migrants travelling to sell products ranging from hand-crafted wares to fruit and vegetables.

FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | DECEMBER 2022

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

| Category	Percentage
General Medical Care	41%
Access to medication	23%
Martenity	11%
Chronic Illness Care	10%
Surgery	8%
Emergency services	7%

Overall, 72 respondents surveyed mentioned that their main reason for travel was to access health care. Of the surveyed respondents whose journey had started in Zimbabwe, 48% travelled to South Africa to access health, 40% to Mozambique and 12% to Zambia. Nineteen per cent of migrants surveyed had travelled from Mozambique to access health care in Zimbabwe, mainly in Manicaland province.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE DESTINATION COUNTRY

Legend: Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
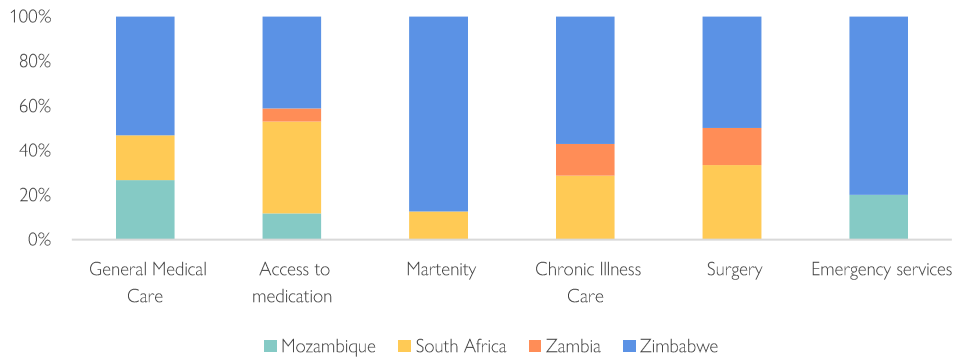
During the reporting period, the main reason for choosing the destination country was to join family and relatives (35%). Of the respondents who had started their journey in Zimbabwe, 66% reported that they were travelling to South Africa to join family, 29% to Mozambique and 3% to Zambia. South Africa (50%), Mozambique (21%) and Botswana (15%) were chosen for their appealing social-economic conditions.

WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Category	Percentage
Better conditions for farming and livestock	
Return to an existing or engage in new...	
Religious or cultural reasons	
Travelling to conduct business	
Vacation/Holiday	
Safety and personal security	
Well established network of co-nationals	
Deported	
Prior experience migrating to this...	
On work assignment	
Geographic proximity, ease of travel	3%
Return to my existing busines or to start a...	7%
Affordable prices	7%
Appealing socio-economic conditions	11%
Return to my country of citizenship/birth...	13%
Return to my existing job or start a new jo...	17%
Join my family/ relatives there	35%
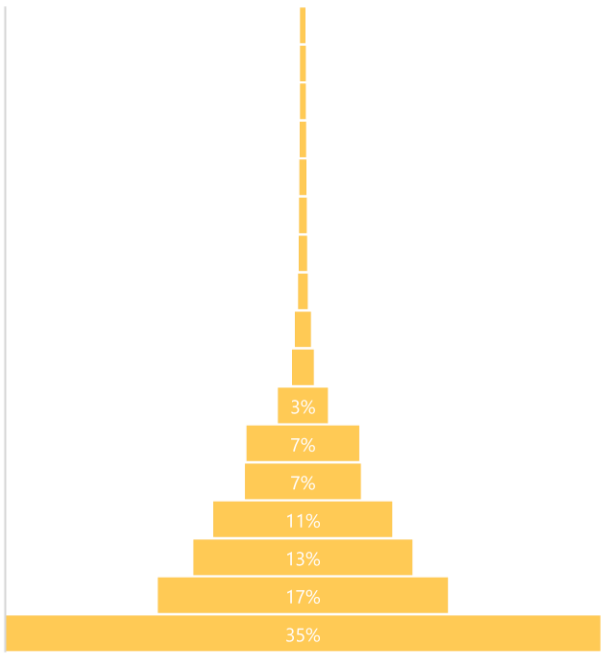
Migrants travelling from Zimbabwe who reported having experienced shocks such as the loss of employment or source of income (36%) indicated South Africa was their chosen destination due to its appealing socio-economic environment. Migrants who reported the increase in prices as a major shock (18%) opted to travel to Mozambique and South Africa due to the affordability of basic commodities. Five per cent of migrants reported that drought had severely affected them, and chose to travel to Mozambique due to its geographic proximity and ease of travel.

CHALLENGES & VULNERABILITIES

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

144 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Sixty-six per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 34 per cent were outflows. 28 per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges reported bribing for their entry through informal crossing points and Zimbabwe- South-Africa corridor had the highest number of cases. Challenges experienced by migrants ranged from theft of property, discrimination and verbal abuse which was mostly experienced by migrants travelling to Botswana and South Africa. Despite recording the lowest movements, the Zimbabwe-Botswana corridor had the highest number of deportees. The table illustrates migrants transiting between Zimbabwe and the indicated countries.
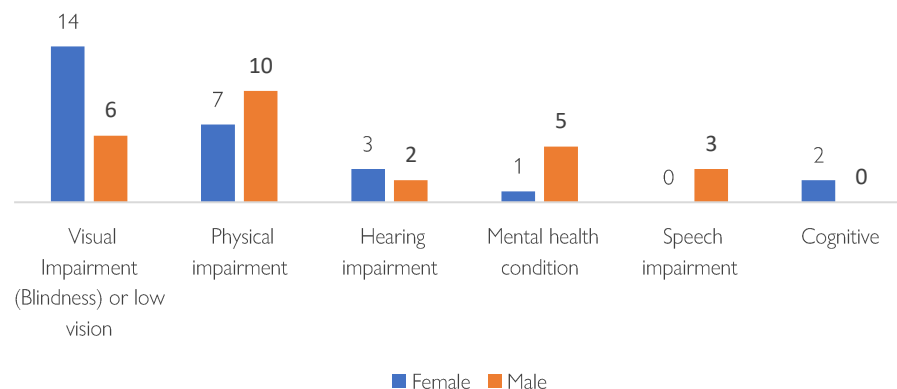
Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia
Theft/Bribing/	10	5	16	9
Identity document issues	10	6	9	2
Lack of money or finances	8	5	7	3
Deportation	17	1	1	0
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	7	3	4	2
Discrimination / Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	6	2	7	0
Difficult access to health care services	2	0	12	0
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment (Masks, Gloves, Sanitizers, Soaps)	0	10	1	0
Lack of or difficult access to food	1	0	5	0
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	1	0	3	0
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	4	0
Difficult access to water	0	0	4	0
Mental trauma and/or depression (including homesickness or distress)	2	0	2	0
Lack of information	1	0	3	0
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	3	0	0	0
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	0	1	0
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	1	0	0	0

VULNERABILITIES

1,327 Pregnant Women

1,250 Unaccompanied Children

366 Persons with chronic illness

257 Elderly in need of care

77 Persons with a disability

Eighty-three per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor. Among the respondents, 324 reported that their households were female-headed and 10 were family members of a child-headed household. Fifteen per cent of the migrants who reported that they were members of a female-headed household were residents of Manicaland province whilst 10 per cent were coming from Masvingo. Mashonaland West was the province of usual residence for 30 per cent of child-headed families reported.

DISABILITIES

	Female	Male
Visual Impairment (Blindness) or low vision	14	6
Physical impairment	7	10
Hearing impairment	3	2
Mental health condition	1	5
Speech impairment	0	3
Cognitive	2	0

■ Female ■ Male

Twenty migrants had a visual impairment (blindness) or low vision. Ten per cent of migrants with visual impairment were travelling to access health services in South Africa whilst the majority were travelling for family reunification. Of the 366 migrants with a chronic illness, 132 had hypertension, 105 had diabetes, 68 had HIV whilst 641 were suffering from asthma.
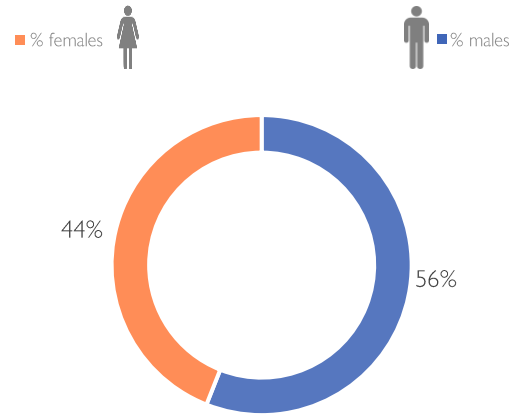
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | DECEMBER 2022

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

44,490 Movements Observed
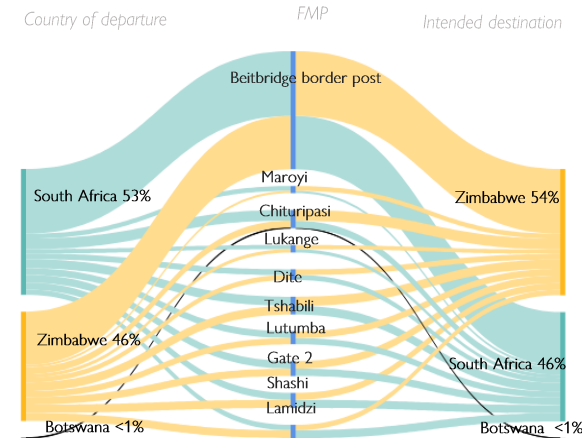
1,549 Surveys Conducted
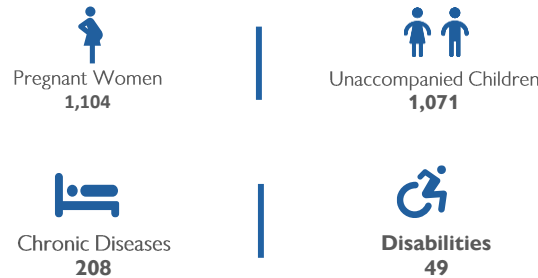
10 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 44,490 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,934. This represented an 11 per cent decrease compared to November during which 1,746 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. On estimation, South Africa (53%) and Zimbabwe (46%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (54%) and South Africa (46%) 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 44,490 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 1,104 women who were visibly pregnant and 1,071 unaccompanied children observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of individuals observed Forty-one per cent of interviewed migrants were travelling so as to join their family members and 16 per cent were travelling to look for livelihood opportunities. Twenty-one per cent of surveyed migrants going to South Africa were travelling to look for jobs. The reporting period has generally been characterised by a large increase in movements in this corridor as a result of the December holiday season and movements were predominantly for family reunification.

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZIMBABWE

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

SOUTH AFRICA

1,105

961

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

■ % females ■ % males

44%

56%

VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women **1,104**

Unaccompanied Children **1,071**

Chronic Diseases **208**

Disabilities 49
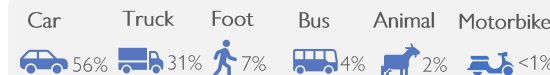
Of the migrants with chronic diseases 34 per cent suffered from diabetes and 22 per cent suffered from hypertension as well as HIV (22%). 35 per cent of those with disabilities had visual impairment and 18 per cent were suffering from physical impairment.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Truck	Foot	Bus	Animal	Motorbike
56%	31%	7%	4%	2%	<1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to South Africa 45%

Flows to Zimbabwe 55%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure FMP *Intended destination*

Beitbridge border post

South Africa 53%
Zimbabwe 54%

Maroyi
Chituripasi
Lukange
Dite
Tshabili
Lutumba
Gate 2
Shashi
Lamidzi

Zimbabwe 46%
South Africa 46%

Botswana <1%
Botswana <1%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	36%	54%	46%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	25%	89%	11%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	22%	35%	65%
Seasonal Migration	14%	51%	49%

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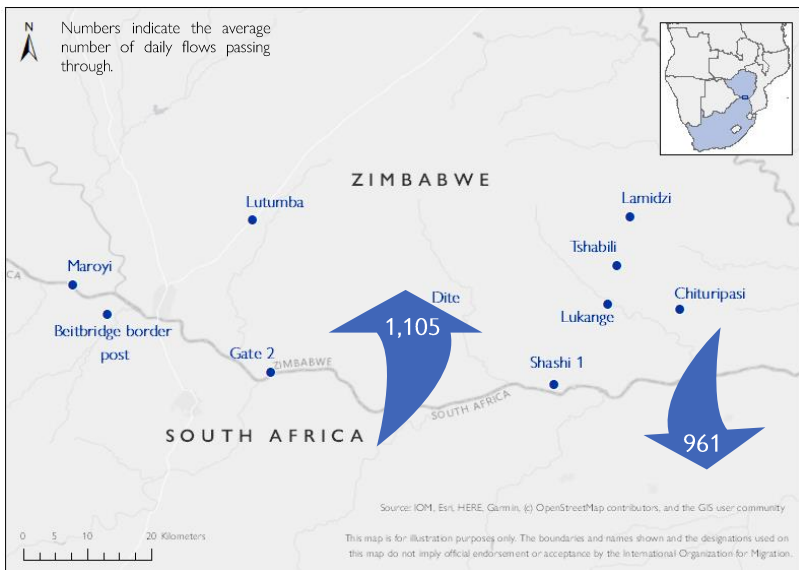
KEY FIGURES

5,625 Movements Observed

529 Surveys Conducted

7 Flow Monitoring Points
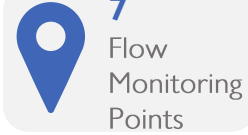
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,625 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 268. This represented a 4 per cent decrease compared to November, during which 279 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (60%), Zimbabwe (25%) and South Africa (9%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (68%) and Zambia (31%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,625 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 168 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 168 unaccompanied children observed, 57 were girls and 111 were boys. These minor children were travelling mainly for commercial purposes. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported. Of the interviewed migrants 54 per were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 28 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.

77

200

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   2.75   5.5   11 Kilometers

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

38% % males ■ % females **62%**

Age	Male	Female
60+	1%	4%
50_59	4%	9%
40_49	9%	17%
30_39	13%	19%
18_29	7%	10%
5_17	3%	2%
0_4	1%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Unaccompanied Children **168**

Pregnant Women **154**

Chronic Diseases **92**

Disabilities **13**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 53 per cent suffered from hypertension and 22 per cent suffered from diabetes. Thirty-one per cent of the disabled suffered from visual impairments and 23 per cent suffered from physical impairments

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus 75%   Car 20%   Truck 4%   Foot 1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Zambia…

Flows to Zimbabwe 71%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   FMP   *Intended destination*

Zambia 60%
South Africa 9%
Zimbabwe 25%
United Republic of Tanzania 5%
Others 1%

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

Zimbabwe 68%
Zambia 31%
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 South Africa for countries of destination.

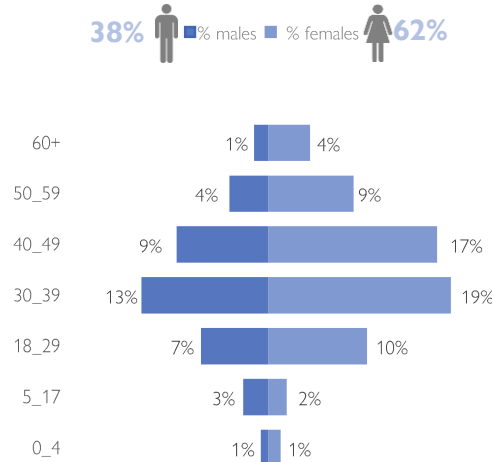## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	72%	75%	25%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	14%	75%	25%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	10%	68%	32%
Seasonal Migration	3%	67%	33%

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

KEY FIGURES

3,131 Movements Observed

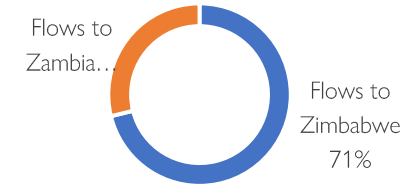**599** Surveys Conducted

12 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,131 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 136. This represented a 9 per cent decrease compar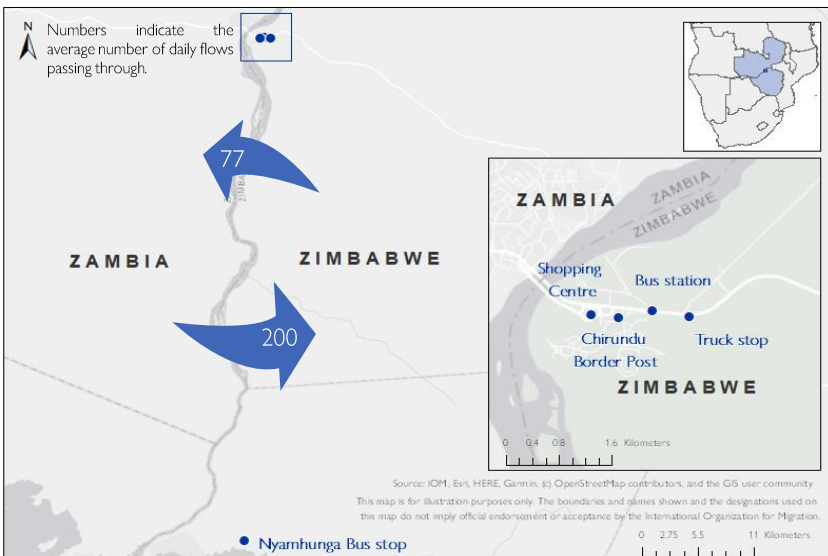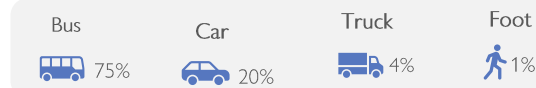ed to November during which 150 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (53%), Zimbabwe (42%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (50%) and Mozambique (47%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,131 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 51 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 9 per cent of the individuals observed. Forty-three per cent of the surveyed migrants were travelling to join their family members whilst 34 per cent travelled to conduct commercial activities.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

56% % males ■ % females **44%**

Age	Males	Females
60+	1%	1%
50_59	4%	3%
40_49	15%	9%
30_39	19%	15%
18_29	12%	12%
5_17	3%	2%
0_4	2%	2%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Chronic Diseases **48**

Pregnant Women **51**

Disabilities **5**

Unaccompanied Children **4**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 71 per cent were suffering from hypertension and 15 per cent suffered from diabetes. Eighty per cent of those with a disability suffered from physical impairment.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car 49%
Foot 25%
Motorbike 24%
Bus 2%
Truck <1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Mozambique 43%

Flows to Zimbabwe 57%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

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

Country of departure: Zimbabwe 42%, Mozambique 53%, South Africa 5%, Malawi <1%

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

Intended destination: Mozambique 47%, Zimbabwe 50%, South Africa 2%, Others 1%

Others include 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)	70%	55%	45%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	69%	31%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	9%	69%	31%

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

Map

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

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

61, 78

MOZAMBIQUE, SOFALA, MANICA, MANICALAND, ZIMBABWE

Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.
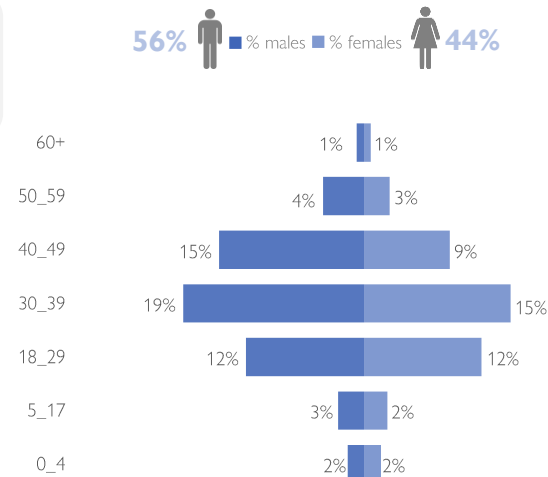
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT
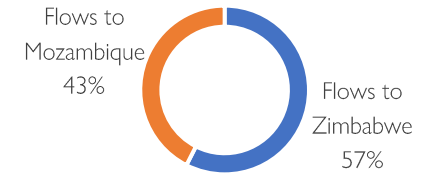## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | DECEMBER 2022

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

1,028 Movements Observed

182 Surveys Conducted

4 Flow Monitoring Points

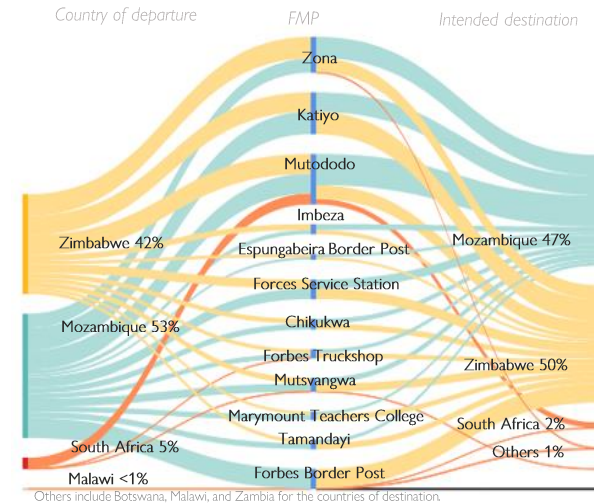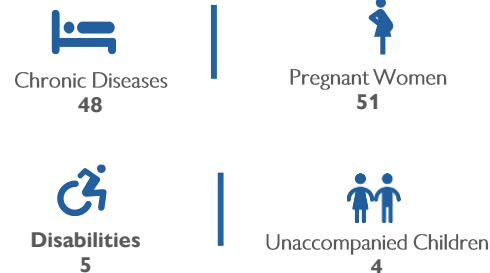## OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,028 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 48. This represented 30 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to November during which 37 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (44%), Botswana (43%) and South Africa (13%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (56%) and Botswana (42%)were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,028 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 18 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, 30 per cent were travelling to look for jobs and 91 per cent of them were going to Botswana. Twenty-three per cent of surveyed migrants travelled to reunite with their family members in their intended destination countries.

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

56% % males % females **44%**

Age	Males	Females
60+	0%	0%
50_59	1%	1%
40_49	5%	8%
30_39	25%	21%
18_29	22%	11%
5_17	1%	2%
0_4	1%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Chronic Diseases **18**

Pregnant Women **18**

Disabilities **10**

Unaccompanied Children **7**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 39 per cent suffered from HIV and diabetes (39%). Thirty per cent of migrants who stated they were living with disabilities suffered from visual impairments.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot 42%   Car 39%   Bus 19%   Truck 1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Botswana 44%

Flows to Zimbabwe 56%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   *FMP*   *Intended destination*

Zimbabwe 44%

Botswana 43%

South Africa 13%

Others <1%

Nxele

Madabe

Plumtree Border Post

Plumtree Bus Station

Botswana 42%

Zimbabwe 56%

Lesotho <0%

Others include Namibia and Lesotho for countries of departure.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	57%	42%	58%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	26%	15%	85%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	32%	68%
Seasonal Migration	1%	17%	83%

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

CONCLUSION

- The period under review is characteristically marked by high inflows of migrants travelling to reunite with family over the festive season. The increase in travel results in long waiting periods and delays at points of entry particularly the Beitbridge border post. Thus, increasing the risk of dangers such as theft of property and abuse of migrants. To this end, 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. In addition, IOM reception centers located in Beitbridge and Plumtree receive both voluntary and involuntary migrants who need assistance.

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 December 2022.

LIMITATIONS

Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the border area, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and self-reporting. Therefore, the findings should be understood as mainly indicative.

Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report. On some occasions demographic percentages are slightly below or above 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations, as it also occurs when breaking down the relative flows of different nationalities through a border crossing.

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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.

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