FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | FEBRUARY 2023

IOM UN MIGRATION

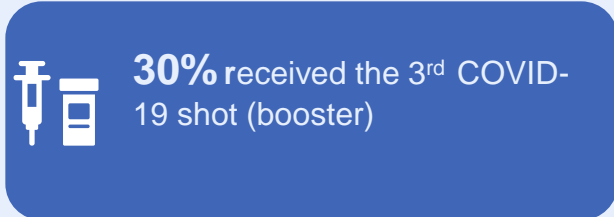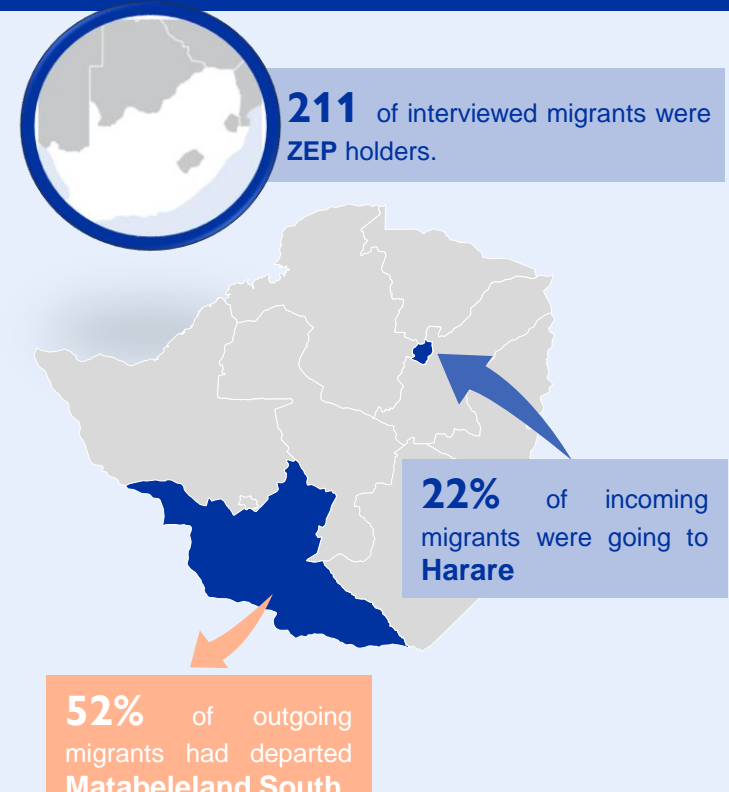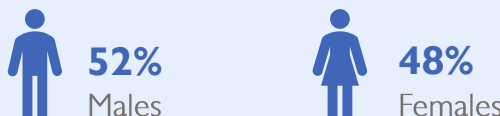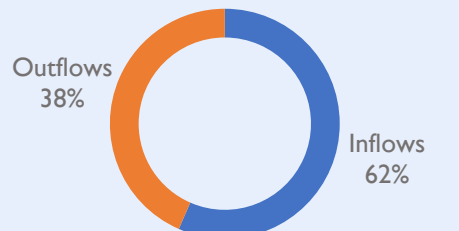**Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid**

OVERVIEW

During the month of February 2023, a total of 42,264 movements were recorded and 2,957 migrants were interviewed across 34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 5% compared to the previous month. 62% of movements observed were inflows, whilst 38% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (48%), Harare (11%) and Masvingo (7%). Matabeleland South recorded the highest number of outflows (52%) and Harare recorded the highest number of inflows (22%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 32,902 (78%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 5,628 (13%) movements. Thirty-two per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term local movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 16% were travelling to Harare, 14% to Beitbridge and 6% to Bulawayo. Twenty-eight per cent of movements along the South Africa- Zimbabwe corridor were long-term economic movements, and 25% were family reunifications. The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 69% short-term movements, and 15% long-term economic movements. Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 77% were travelling from Harare and 8% from Kariba. Forty-nine per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia were going to conduct commercial activities.

Outgoing migrants who had departed from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (42%) and Gauteng (14%) as their intended destinations. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 35% were travelling from Lusaka and 28% from Gauteng.

HIGHLIGHTS
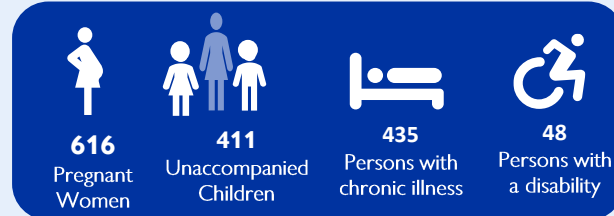
42,264 Total Movements

5% decrease

Outflows 38%

Inflows 62%

52% Males

48% Females

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

22% of incoming migrants were going to **Harare**

52% of outgoing migrants had departed **Matabeleland South**

35% of movements were for livelihood opportunities and **28%** were looking for a job.

30% received the 3rd COVID-19 shot (booster)

616 Pregnant Women

411 Unaccompanied Children

435 Persons with chronic illness

48 Persons with a disability

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

South Africa	Mozambique	Zambia	Botswana	Other
67%	18%	8%	5%	2%
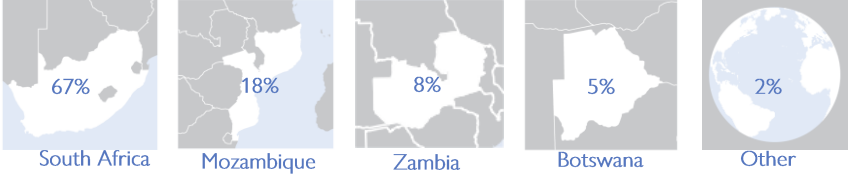
Sixty-seven per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 32% indicated that they were in search of employment, 29% were looking for livelihood opp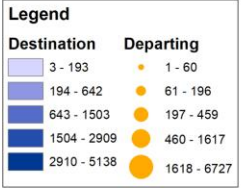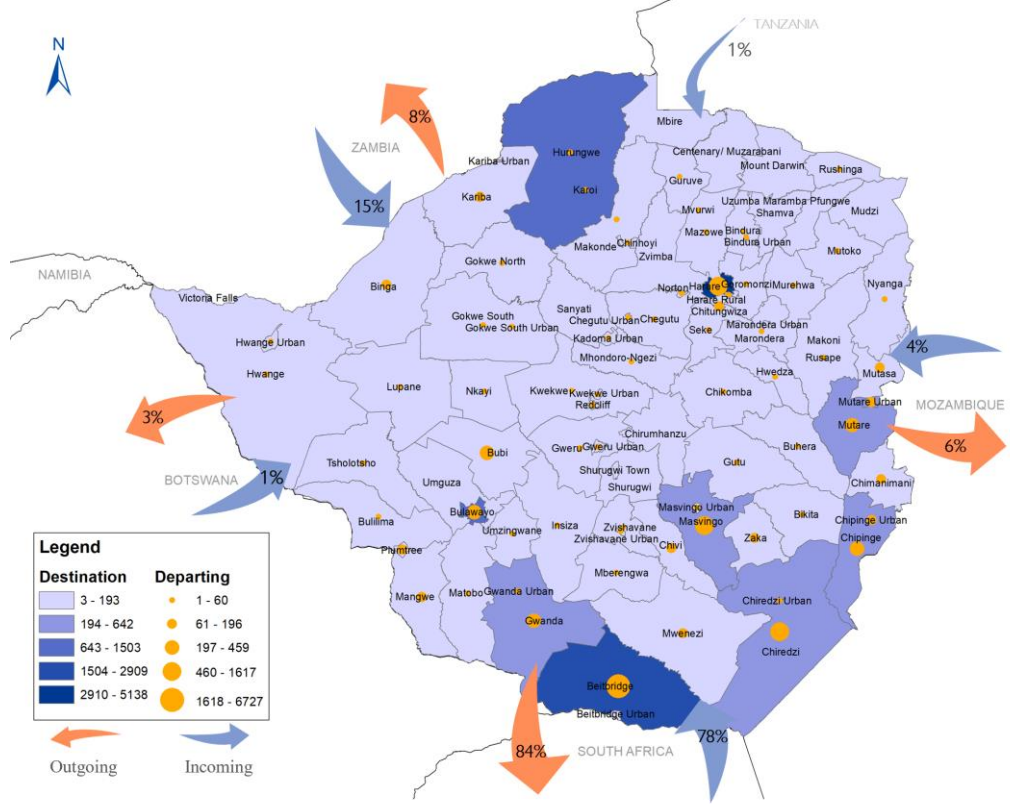ortunities whilst 18% were travelling to reunite with family. 46% of migrants indicated that their main reason for choosing South Africa as a destination country was to an existing job or to start a new job. 23% reported appealing socio-economic conditions and 14% were joining their family in South Africa.
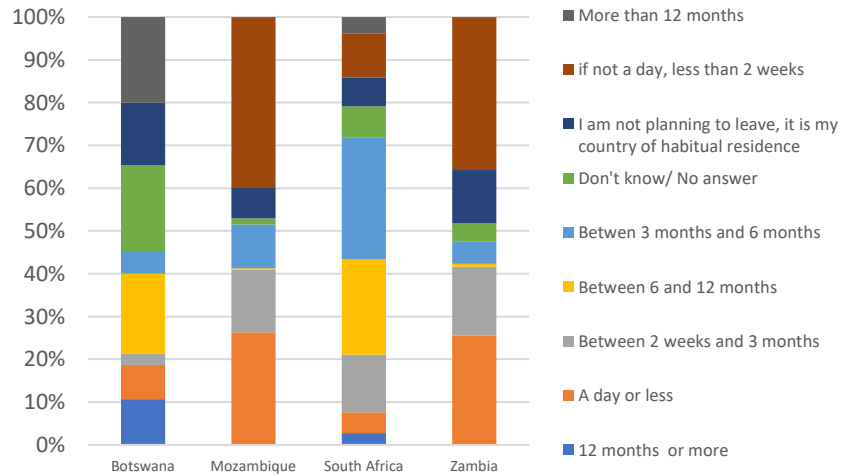
Of the migrants travelling to Mozambique, 36% were travelling to conduct commercial activities and 35% were travelling to reunite with their families. Migrants indicated that the main reasons for choosing Mozambique as a destination country were due to the presence of family members there (31%), affordable prices (23%) and appealing socio-economic conditions.

984 of the surveyed migrants indicated that they had no identification documentation to cross borders and of those, 44% were travelling to South Africa.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION

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

(Categories on x-axis: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia)

MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS

Legend

Destination	Departing
3 - 193	1 - 60
194 - 642	61 - 196
643 - 1503	197 - 459
1504 - 2909	460 - 1617
2910 - 5138	1618 - 6727

Outgoing   Incoming

During the reporting period, Beitbridge (48%), Harare (11%), Masvingo (7%), Chiredzi (6%), and Bulawayo (3%) districts were the highest sending districts. Forty-seven per cent of movements from Beitbridge were short term local movements, 29% were long term economic movements whilst 22% were seasonal movements. Sixty-eight per cent of movements from Masvingo were long term economic movements and 18% were seasonal movements.

The highest receiving districts were Harare (22%), Beitbridge (11%), Bulawayo (6%), Hurungwe (4%) and Chipinge (3%). Fifty per cent of movements to Harare were due to family reunification, 26% were short term local movements whilst 16% were long term economic movements. Fifty-one per cent of movements to Beitbridge were short-term local movements and 33% were family reunifications.

Nineteen per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months whilst 15% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months.
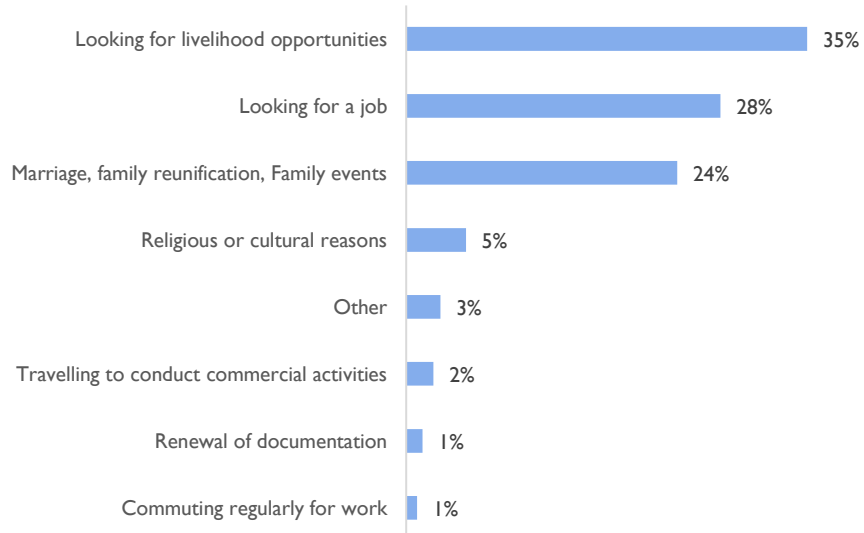
211 migrants interviewed were in possession of the Zimbabwe Exemption Permit (ZEP).
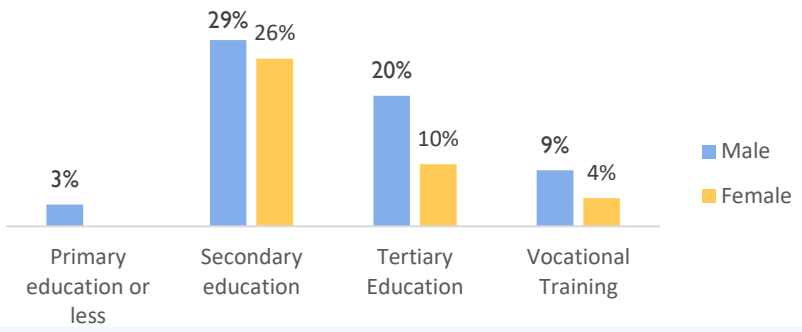
60% Males   **40%** Females

Of the migrants in possession of the ZEP travelling to Zimbabwe, 40% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months. Fifty-three percent of migrants who were travelling from South Africa were from Gauteng province, 17% were from Western Cape and 12% from Limpopo. The destination provinces for ZEP holders included Harare (34%), Masvingo (15%) and Manicaland (13%).
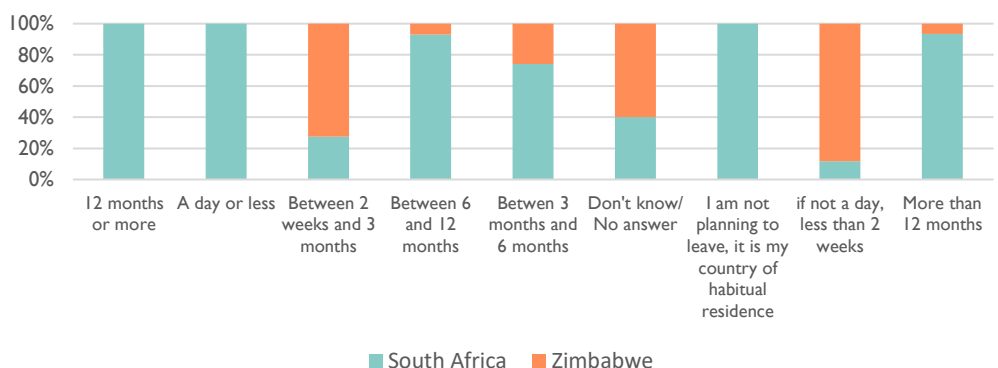
Main Reason for the journey for ZEP holders

Looking for livelihood opportunities	35%
Looking for a job	28%
Marriage, family reunification, Family events	24%
Religious or cultural reasons	5%
Other	3%
Travelling to conduct commercial activities	2%
Renewal of documentation	1%
Commuting regularly for work	1%

Level of education of ZEP holders by Sex

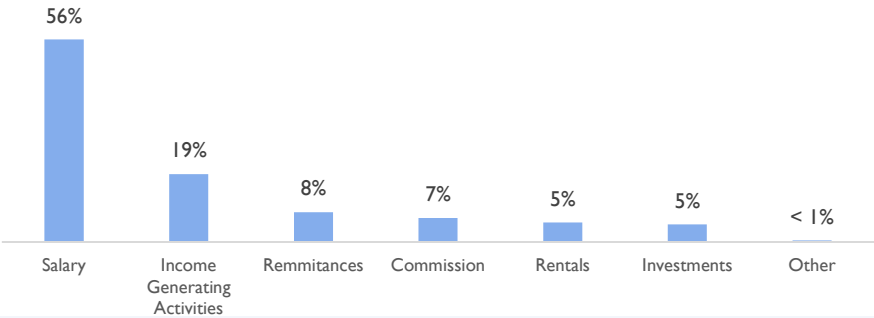|	Male	Female
Primary education or less	3%	
Secondary education	29%	26%
Tertiary Education	20%	10%
Vocational Training	9%	4%

54% of ZEP holders who reported South Africa as their usual country of residence were secondary educated whilst 24% were tertiary educated. 68% of secondary educated ZEP holders are based in Gauteng, 17% are based in Limpopo and 6% are based in Western Cape. Of the tertiary-educated ZEP holders, 61% are based in Gauteng, 14% are based in Western Cape and 7% in Mpumalanga. Eighty-three per cent of ZEP holders residing in South Africa reported to be employed, 9% self-employed and 7% unemployed.

Ninety-three per cent of tertiary educated ZEP holders indicated that they were employed whilst 77% of the secondary educated indicated to be employed. The top three sectors for the secondary educated were Agriculture, forestry and fishery (41%), Transport and storage (13%) and Engineering, manufacturing and construction (9%).. The top three sectors for the tertiary educated ZEP holders are Engineering, manufacturing and construction (30%), Transport and Storage (11%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (11%).

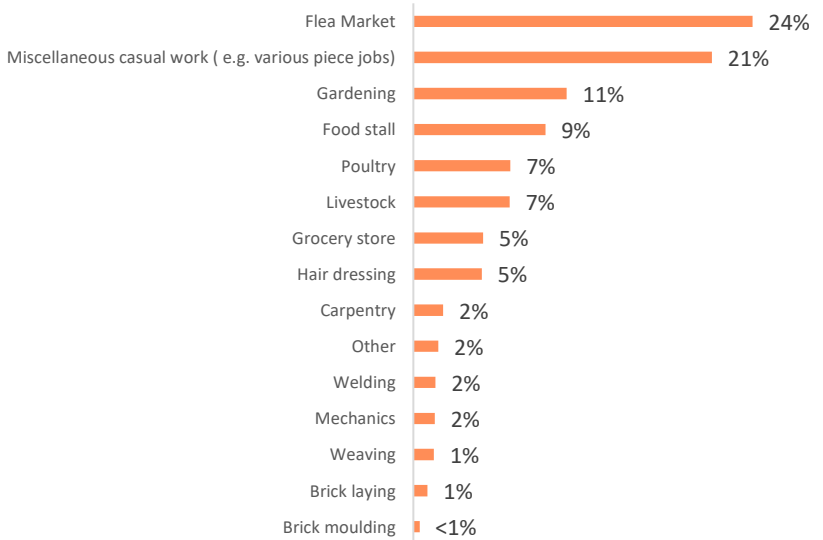### How long are you planning to stay in your intended destination

South Africa   Zimbabwe

SOURCES OF INCOME

- Salary: 56%
- Income Generating Activities: 19%
- Remittances: 8%
- Commission: 7%
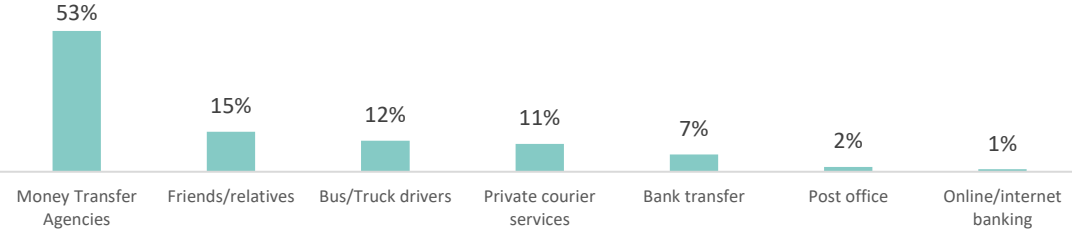- Rentals: 5%
- Investments: 5%
- Other: < 1%

Forty-seven per cent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported receiving a salary as their main source of income and the top 3 sectors where they are employed are Agriculture, forestry, Fishery (23%), Wholesale and retail trade (18%), and Transport and storage (13%).

Twenty-four percent of migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe indicated Income generating activities as a source of income. 43% of the respondents reside in Manicaland, 30% in Mashonaland West and 14% in Matabeleland South. The top three income-generating activities were the Flea market (24%), Causal work (21%) and Gardening (11%).
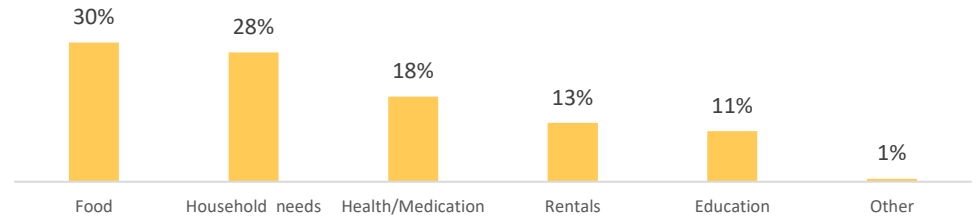
TYPES OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

- Flea Market: 24%
- Miscellaneous casual work (e.g. various piece jobs): 21%
- Gardening: 11%
- Food stall: 9%
- Poultry: 7%
- Livestock: 7%
- Grocery store: 5%
- Hair dressing: 5%
- Carpentry: 2%
- Other: 2%
- Welding: 2%
- Mechanics: 2%
- Weaving: 1%
- Brick laying: 1%
- Brick moulding: <1%

HOW DO YOU SEND/ RECEIVE REMITTANCES

- Money Transfer Agencies: 53%
- Friends/relatives: 15%
- Bus/Truck drivers: 12%
- Private courier services: 11%
- Bank transfer: 7%
- Post office: 2%
- Online/internet banking: 1%

Of the surveyed migrants who reported to be receiving remittances, 34% reside in Manicaland, 17% in Bulawayo and 16% in Masvingo. Fifty-one percent of the migrants reported receiving between $100 - $500 and 46% reported receiving less than $100.

WHAT ARE THE REMITTANCES USED FOR?

- Food: 30%
- Household needs: 28%
- Health/Medication: 18%
- Rentals: 13%
- Education: 11%
- Other: 1%

SHOCKS EXPERIENCED BEFORE EMBARKING ON JOURNEY

- Loss of job/source of income: 37%
- Family health issues: 27%
- Increase in prices: 12%
- Death of a breadwinner: 11%
- Other: 4%
- Animal diseases: 3%
- Floods: 1%
- Fire: 1%
- Drought: 1%
- Crop disease/pests: 1%
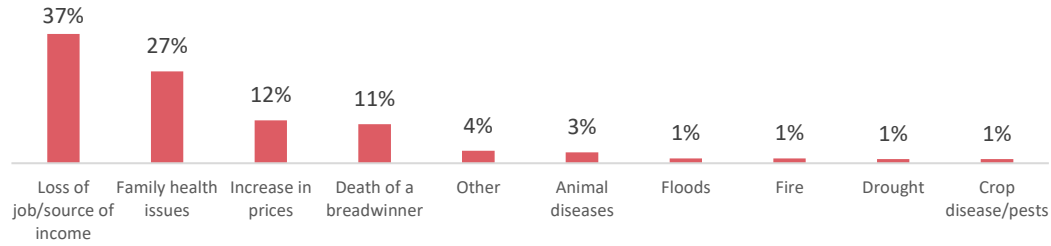
Twenty-seven per cent of the surveyed migrants reported that their household experienced shocks in the last 6 months before they embarked on their journey. The top three districts for migrants who lost their jobs/source of income were Chimanimani (29%), Bulawayo (20%) and Beitbridge (8%).

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION

■ Botswana   ■ Mozambique   ■ South Africa   ■ Zambia
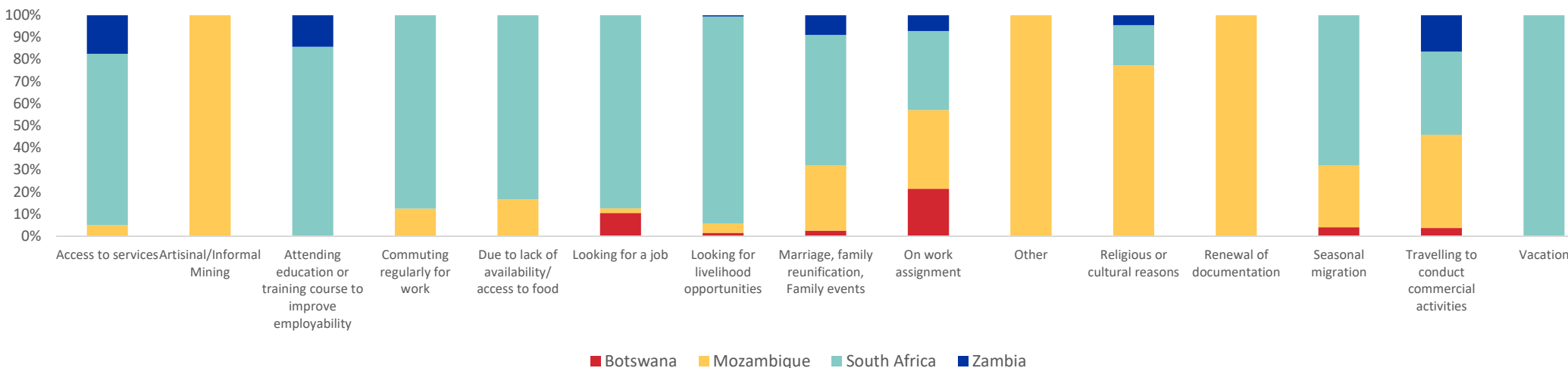
During the reporting period, 27% of the migrants were travelling in search of employment, 22% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 22% were travelling to reunite with family.

Forty-nine per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia were going to conduct commercial services and of those 70% were female. 64% of the females were travelling to purchase goods from Zambia.
33% of female migrants travelling to Zambia, indicated that they were travelling to access general medical care.

Of the migrants travelling to Botswana, 61% were in search of employment and 68% were male. Most of the males (63%) had completed secondary education whilst 14% had completed tertiary education.

Thirteen per cent of migrants who started their journey in Zimbabwe indicated that they were going to buy items whilst 4% were travelling to sell. Of those travelling to buy, 45% were travelling to Mozambique, 36% to South Africa and 16% to Zambia. Mozambique (37%), South Africa (35%) and Zambia (24%) were the main destinations for those travelling to sell their goods.

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

■ Botswana   ■ Mozambique   ■ South Africa   ■ Zambia

FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | FEBRUARY 2023

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX
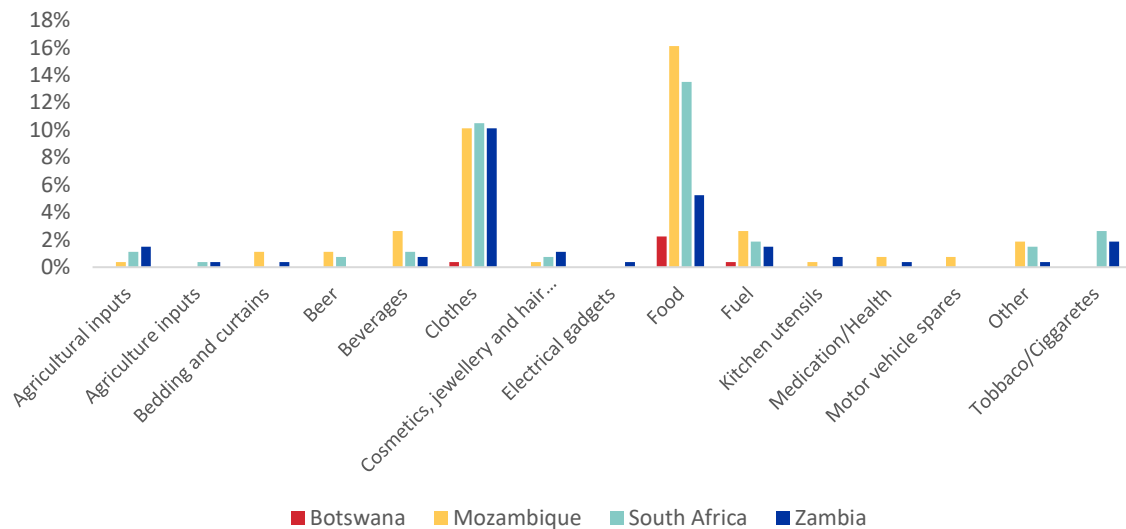
MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

Category	Percentage
General Medical Care	39%
Access to medication	25%
Chronic Illness Care	15%
Surgery	9%
Martenity	9%
Emergency services	1%
Palliative Care	1%
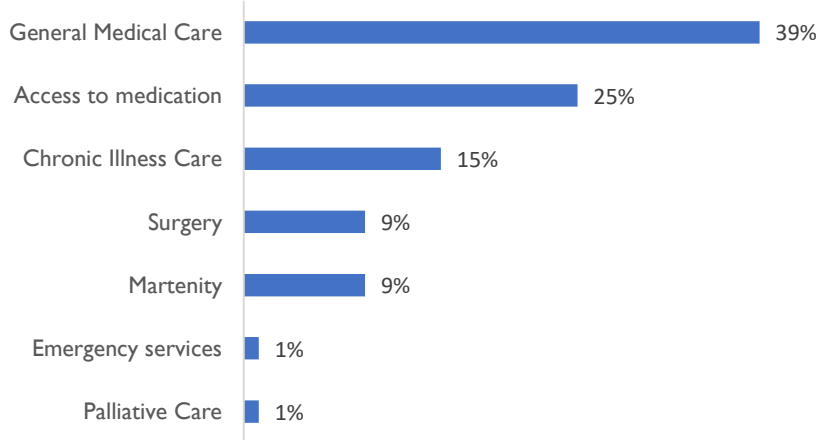
Seventy per cent of those travelling to access services were seeking better health services at the place of their intended destination whilst 18% were seeking better education services. Of those travelling for health services 47% were travelling to South Africa, 18% to Zambia and 5% to Botswana.
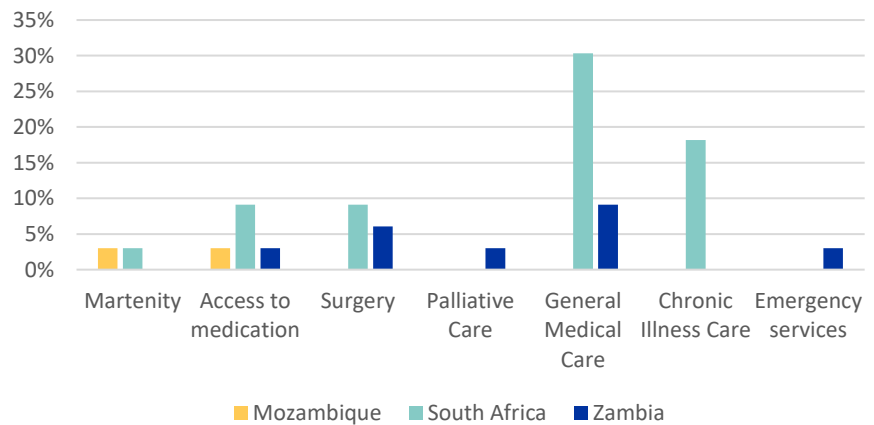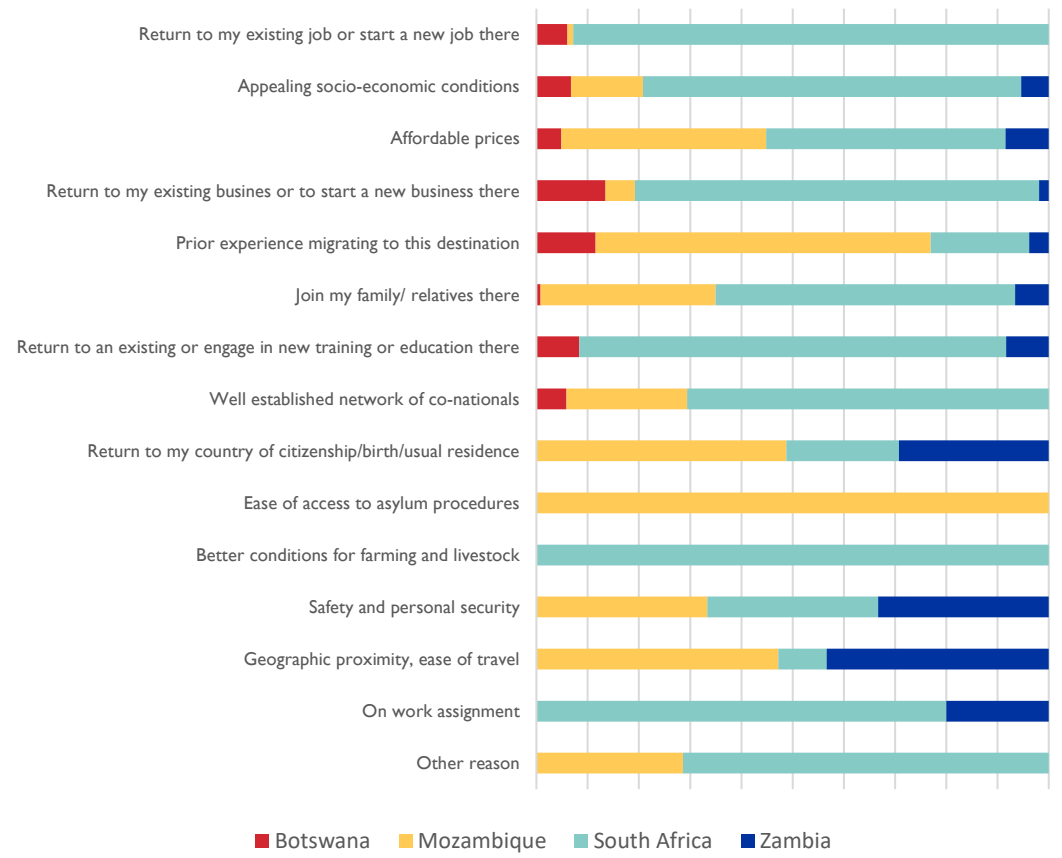
Of the migrants travelling to access health services, 39% indicated access to general medical care as their main reason for travel.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY

Legend: Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia

Categories: Martenity, Access to medication, Surgery, Palliative Care, General Medical Care, Chronic Illness Care, Emergency services

WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

- Return to my existing job or start a new job there
- Appealing socio-economic conditions
- Affordable prices
- Return to my existing busines or to start a new business there
- Prior experience migrating to this destination
- Join my family/ relatives there
- Return to an existing or engage in new training or education there
- Well established network of co-nationals
- Return to my country of citizenship/birth/usual residence
- Ease of access to asylum procedures
- Better conditions for farming and livestock
- Safety and personal security
- Geographic proximity, ease of travel
- On work assignment
- Other reason

Legend: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia

Twenty-two per cent of the migrants chose South Africa due to the appealing socio-economic conditions whilst 14% were joining family there. Most migrants travelling to Mozambique had chosen the destination as they had family ties (31%), 24% per cent indicated affordable prices, and 16% reported appealing socio-economic conditions. Twenty-six per cent chose Zambia as their final destination due to its geographic proximity and ease of travel and 20% stated the appealing socio-economic conditions.

FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | FEBRUARY 2023
CHALLENGES & VULNERABILITIES

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
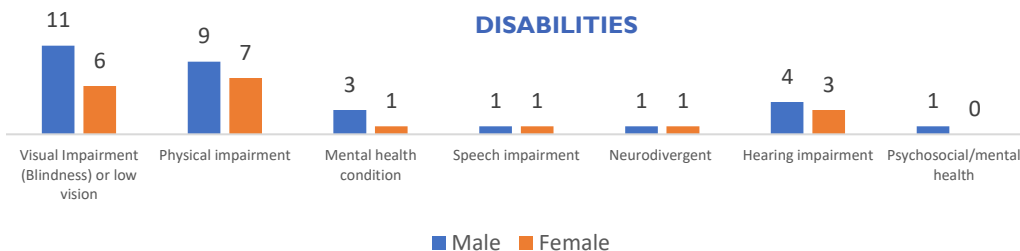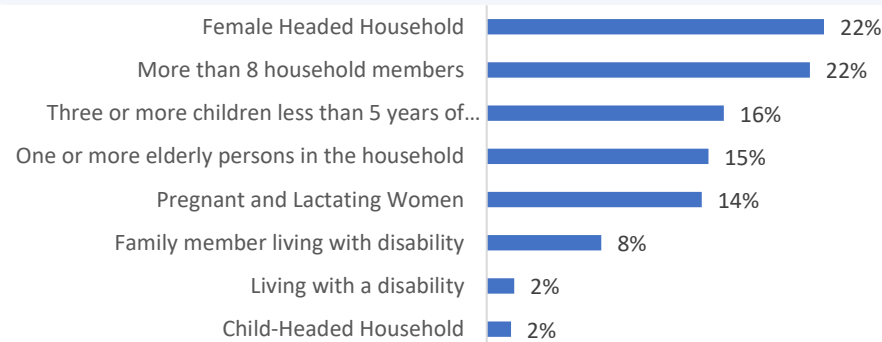TRACKING MATRIX

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

364 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Sixty-one per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 39 per cent were outflows. 38 per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges lacked money and finances, 10% had mental trauma and/or depression and 10% mentioned theft and bribing. Four per cent of the migrants who faced challenges mentioned deportation and 52% of those went through the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor whilst 43% went through the Zimbabwe-Botswana corridor. Other challenges mentioned by migrants (7%) include flooded rivers, heavy rains and bad roads which can be attributed to Cyclone Freddy as 64% travelled though South Africa and 28% travelled through Mozambique which were severely hit by the cyclone.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia
Lack of money or finances	4	1	201	7
Mental trauma and/or depression (including homesickness or distress)	0	0	54	2
Other	0	11	25	3
Theft/Bribing/	0	4	16	17
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	5	2	22	1
Difficult access to water	0	1	21	1
Discrimination / Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	0	0	23	0
Deportation	10	0	12	1
Lack of information	1	0	22	0
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment (Masks, Gloves, Sanitizers, Soaps)	0	14	8	0
Identity document issues	2	3	13	3
Lack of or difficult access to food	0	0	15	2
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	12	0
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	0	0	4	3
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	6	0
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	0	0	2	0
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	0	0	2	0

VULNERABILITIES

616 Pregnant Women

411 Unaccompanied Children

415 Persons with chronic illness

241 Elderly in need of care

48 Persons with a disability

Seventy per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor. Among the respondents, 306 reported that their households were female headed and 22 were family members of a child-headed households. Thirty-four per cent of the migrants who reported that they were members of a female headed household were residence of Manicaland province whilst 23 per cent were coming from Masvingo. Matabeleland South was the province of usual residence for 85 per cent of child headed families reported.

Female Headed Household	22%
More than 8 household members	22%
Three or more children less than 5 years of...	16%
One or more elderly persons in the household	15%
Pregnant and Lactating Women	14%
Family member living with disability	8%
Living with a disability	2%
Child-Headed Household	2%

DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female
Visual Impairment (Blindness) or low vision	11	6
Physical impairment	9	7
Mental health condition	3	1
Speech impairment	1	1
Neurodivergent	1	1
Hearing impairment	4	3
Psychosocial/mental health	1	0

■ Male ■ Female

Seventeen migrants had a visual impairment (blindness) or low vision. Fifty per cent of migrants with visual impairment were travelling for family reunification whilst 14% were travelling to access services in South Africa.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

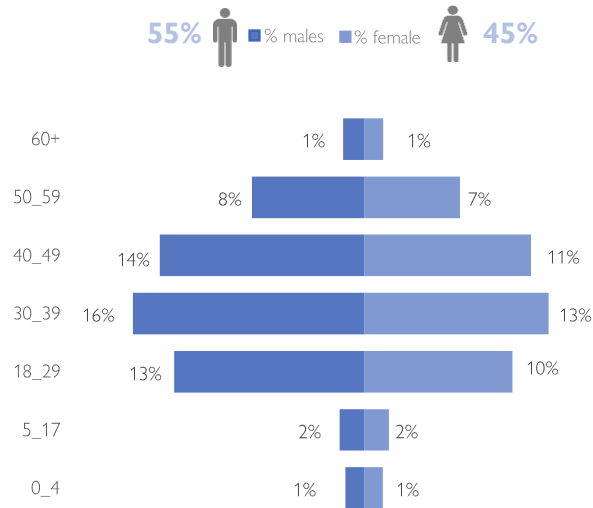## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | FEBRUARY 2023

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

32,902 Movements Observed

1,588 Surveys Conducted

10 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 32,902 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,645. This represented a 1 per cent decrease compared to January during which 1,660 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (61%) and South Africa (39%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (58%) and South Africa (39%) 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 32,902 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 433 women who were visibly pregnant and 320 unaccompanied children observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Twenty-nine per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification and 23 per cent were looking for a job. Twenty-two per cent travelled to look for livelihood opportunities

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

55% % males % female **45%**

Age	% males	% female
60+	1%	1%
50_59	8%	7%
40_49	14%	11%
30_39	16%	13%
18_29	13%	10%
5_17	2%	2%
0_4	1%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS

Unaccompanied Children **320**

Pregnant Women **433**

Chronic Diseases **235**

Disabilities **25**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases 23 per cent suffered from diabetes and 21 per cent suffered from hypertension . Forty - three per cent of those with disabilities had visual impairment and 22 per cent were suffering from physical impairment.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car 35%
Foot 24%
Truck 23%
Bus 16%
Animal 1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to South Africa 39%

Flows to Zimbabwe 61%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

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

South Africa 61%
Zimbabwe 39%
Others<1%

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

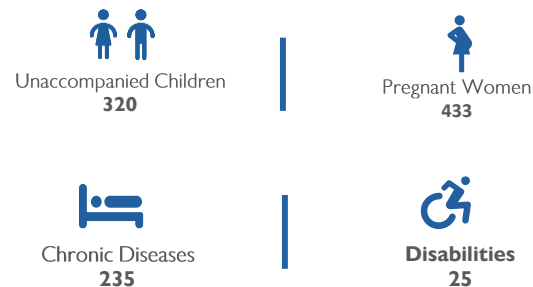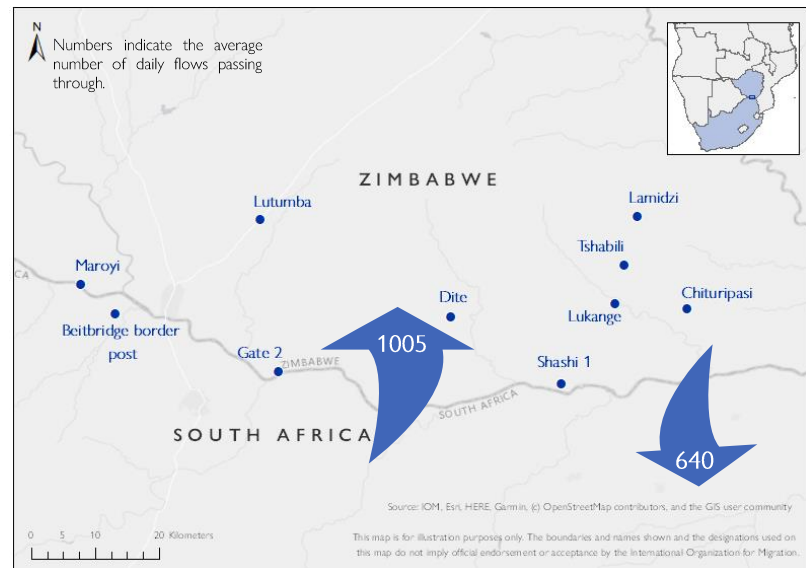Zimbabwe 58%
Malawi 3%
South Africa 39%
Others 2%

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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	32%	52%	48%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	28%	30%	70%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	25%	97%	3%
Seasonal Migration	11%	29%	71%
Forced Conflict	3%	96%	3%

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

[Map]

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZIMBABWE
Lutumba
Maroyi
Beitbridge border post
Gate 2
Lamidzi
Tshabili
Dite
Lukange
Chituripasi
Shashi 1
1005
640

SOUTH AFRICA

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

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

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

KEY FIGURES

5,628 Movements Observed
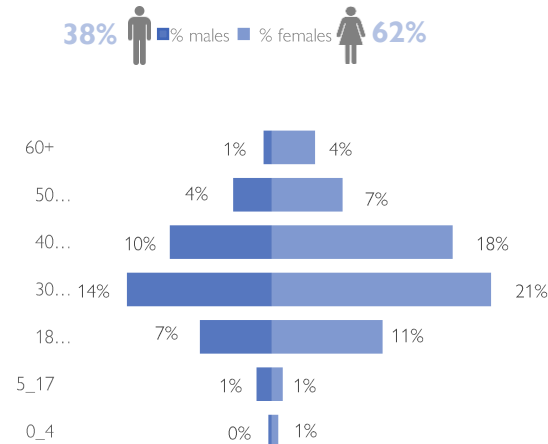
700 Surveys Conducted

7 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,628 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 282. This represented a 21 per cent increase compared to January, during which 233 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (64%), Zimbabwe (20%) and South Africa (9%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (72%) and Zambia (27%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,628 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 150 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the interviewed migrants 55 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 19 per cent were travelling for family reunification. Sixty-six per cent of those travelling to conduct commercial activities were going to buy or sell clothes whilst 13% were going to buy/sell food.
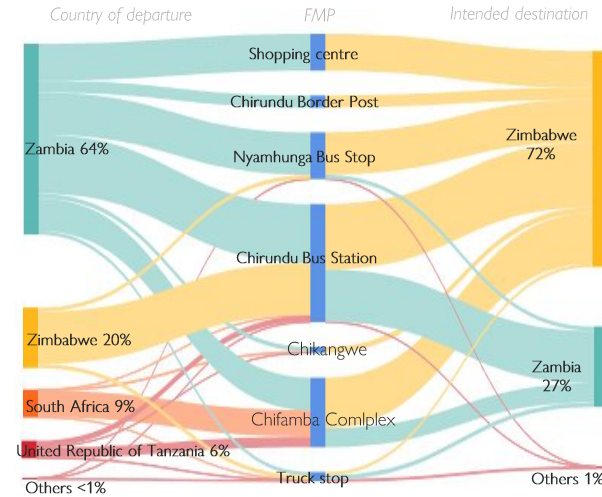
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

38% % males % females **62%**

Age	% males	% females
60+	1%	4%
50…	4%	7%
40…	10%	18%
30…	14%	21%
18…	7%	11%
5_17	1%	1%
0_4	0%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Pregnant Women **150**
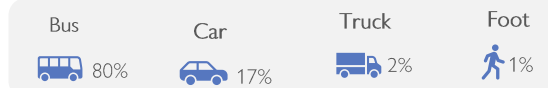
Chronic Diseases **119**

Unaccompanied Children **83**

Disabilities **15**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 52 per cent suffered from hypertension and 18 per cent suffered from diabetes. Thirty-seven per cent of the disabled suffered from visual impairments and 42 per cent suffered from physical impairments
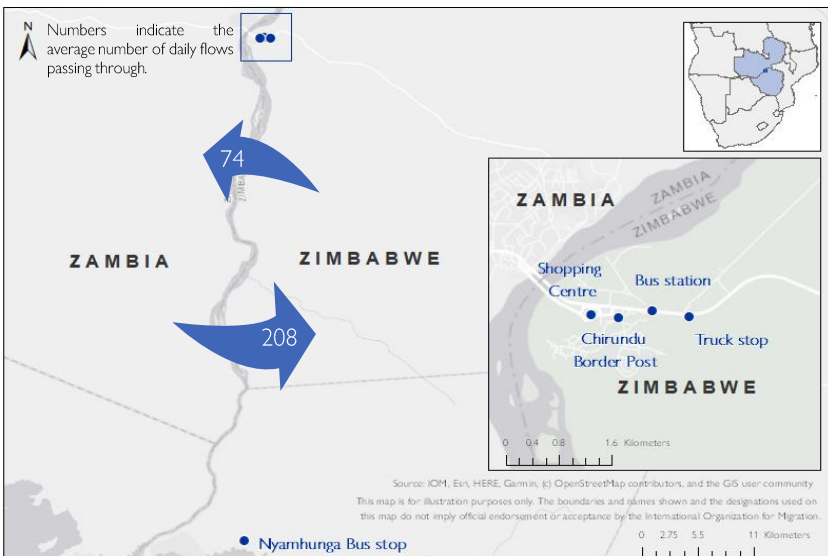
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus 80% Car 17% Truck 2% Foot 1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Zambia 26%

Flows to Zimbabwe 74%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   FMP   *Intended destination*

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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	69%	72%	28%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	15%	92%	8%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	79%	21%
Disaster	1%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	1%	100%	<1%

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

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZAMBIA   ZIMBABWE

74

208

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

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

2,965 Movements Observed
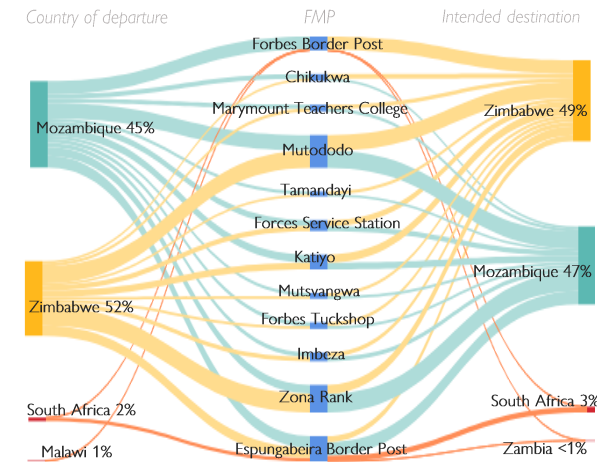
557 Surveys Conducted
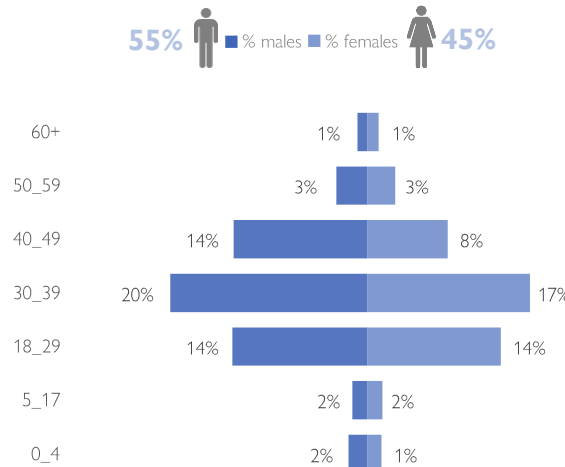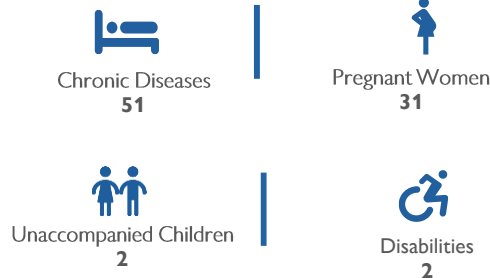
12 Flow Monitoring Points
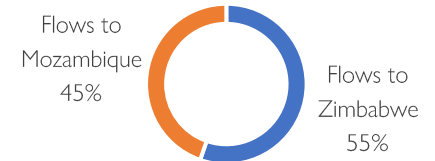
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,965 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 148. This represented a 12 per cent decrease compared to January during which 168 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (52%), Zimbabwe (45%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (49%), Mozambique (47%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,965 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 31 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed. Thirty-nine per cent of the surveyed migrants were travelling to join their family members. Thirty-two per cent of the interviewed migrants travelled to conduct commercial activities. Majority of migrants travelling for commercial activities were going to buy/sell food (38%) and clothes (29%).

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

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

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

Age	Males	Females
60+	1%	1%
50_59	3%	3%
40_49	14%	8%
30_39	20%	17%
18_29	14%	14%
5_17	2%	2%
0_4	2%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Chronic Diseases **51**

Pregnant Women **31**

Unaccompanied Children **2**

Disabilities **2**
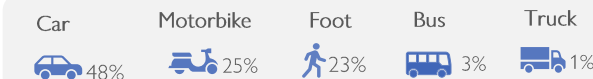
Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 45 per cent were suffering from hypertension and 21 per cent suffered from HIV. All those who identified as disabled have physical impairment.
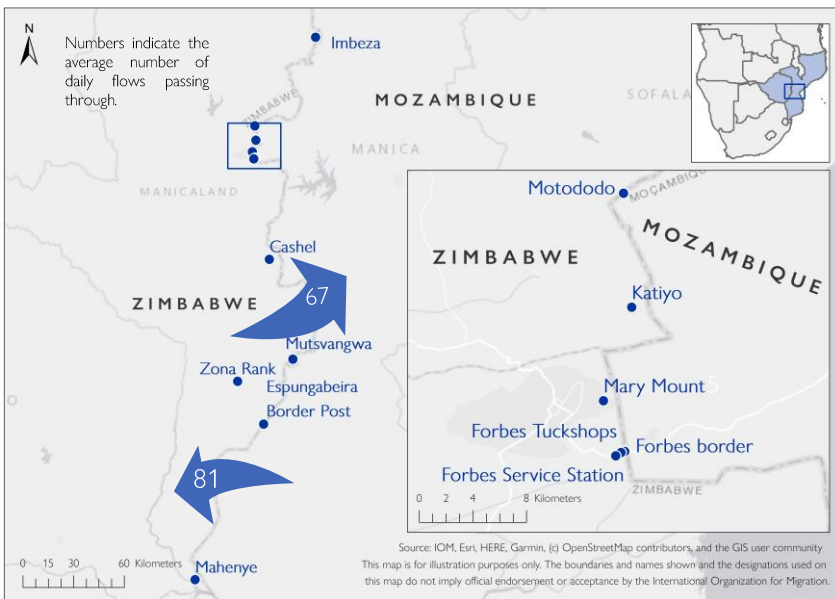
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car 48%   Motorbike 25%   Foot 23%   Bus 3%   Truck 1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Mozambique 45%

Flows to Zimbabwe 55%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

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

Mozambique 45%
Zimbabwe 52%
South Africa 2%
Malawi 1%

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

Zimbabwe 49%
Mozambique 47%
South Africa 3%
Zambia <1%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	71%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	60%	40%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	42%	58%
Forced Disaster	<1%	100%	<1%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	<1%	100%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%
Covid 19	<1%	100%	<1%

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

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

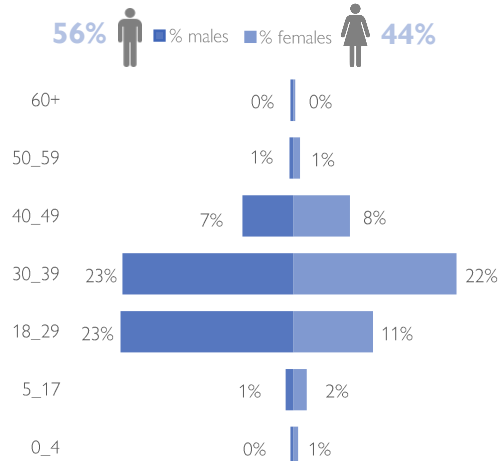## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | FEBRUARY 2023

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

769 Movements Observed

112 Surveys Conducted
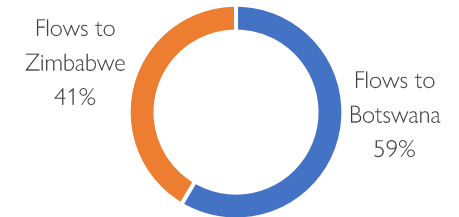
5 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 769 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 41 This represented 20 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to January during which 49 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (59%) and Botswana (37%) were the main countries of departure while Botswana (54%), Zimbabwe (41%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 769 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 2 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, 39 per cent were travelling to look for jobs and 19% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of those travelling to conduct commercial activities, 46% were travelling to buy or sell clothes and 465 were travelling to buy/sell food.
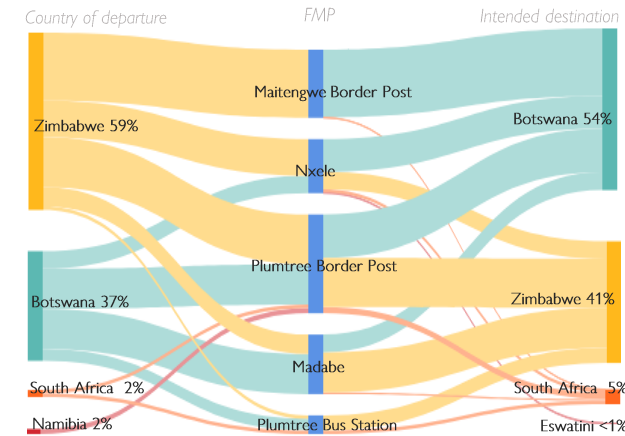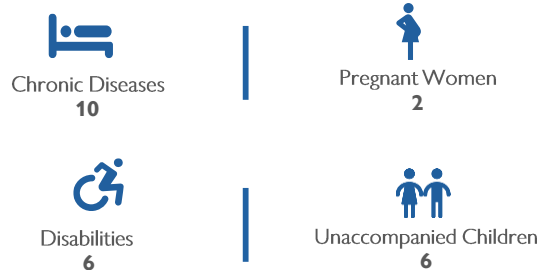
Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

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

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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

Age	% males	% females
60+	0%	0%
50_59	1%	1%
40_49	7%	8%
30_39	23%	22%
18_29	23%	11%
5_17	1%	2%
0_4	0%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS*

Chronic Diseases **10**
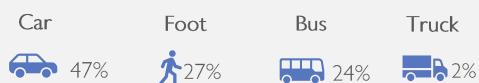
Pregnant Women **2**

Disabilities **6**

Unaccompanied Children **6**

Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 36 per cent suffered from HIV and 29% suffered from Diabetes. Sixty per cent of migrants who stated they were living with disabilities suffered from hearing impairment and 20 per cent from physical impairment.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car 47%   Foot 27%   Bus 24%   Truck 2%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Zimbabwe 41%

Flows to Botswana 59%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure FMP *Intended destination*

Zimbabwe 59%
Botswana 37%
South Africa 2%
Namibia 2%

Maitengwe Border Post
Nxele
Plumtree Border Post
Madabe
Plumtree Bus Station

Botswana 54%
Zimbabwe 41%
South Africa 5%
Eswatini <1%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	50%	37%	63%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	33%	11%	89%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	51%	49%
Seasonal Migration	3%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	1%	100%	<1%
Unknown	1%	100%	<1%

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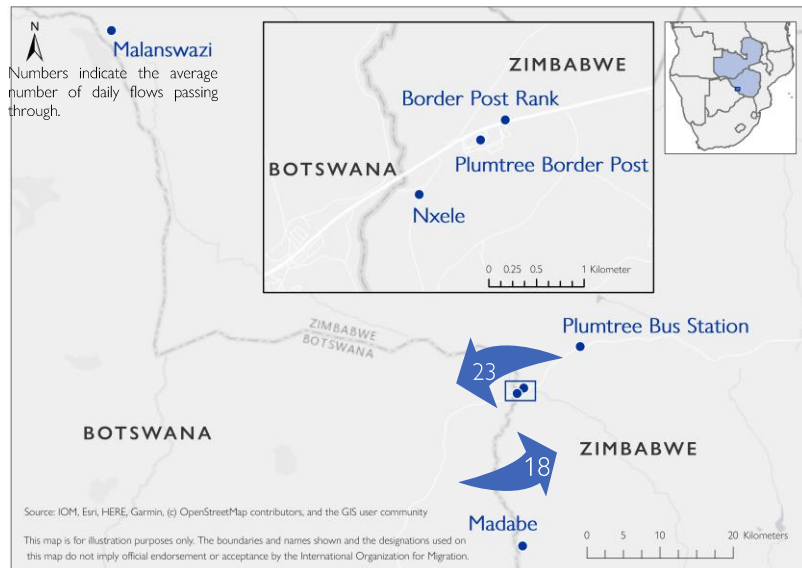
CONCLUSION

- IOM has included an additional flow monitoring point in Beitbridge at congregational areas and target communities that were not previously captured. IOM continues to offer psychosocial support to migrants in need across the 4 corridors. Migrants in need of additional support are referred to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development and other supporting organizations such as Friendship Bench for further counselling services.

METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility and migrant profiles. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows occur and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). The tools collects data at FMPs through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves.

The FM tools gather data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities, challenges, reasons and means of transport of travellers. At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Enumerators collect data via a mobile data collection form to ensure data integrity and quality. This report is an overview of the data collected from 1 to 28 February 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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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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