FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | AUGUST 2023

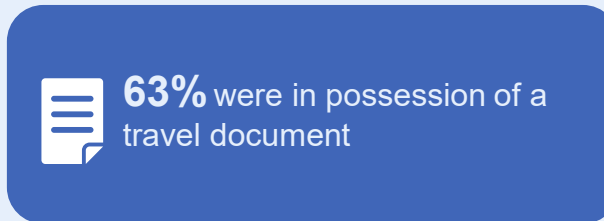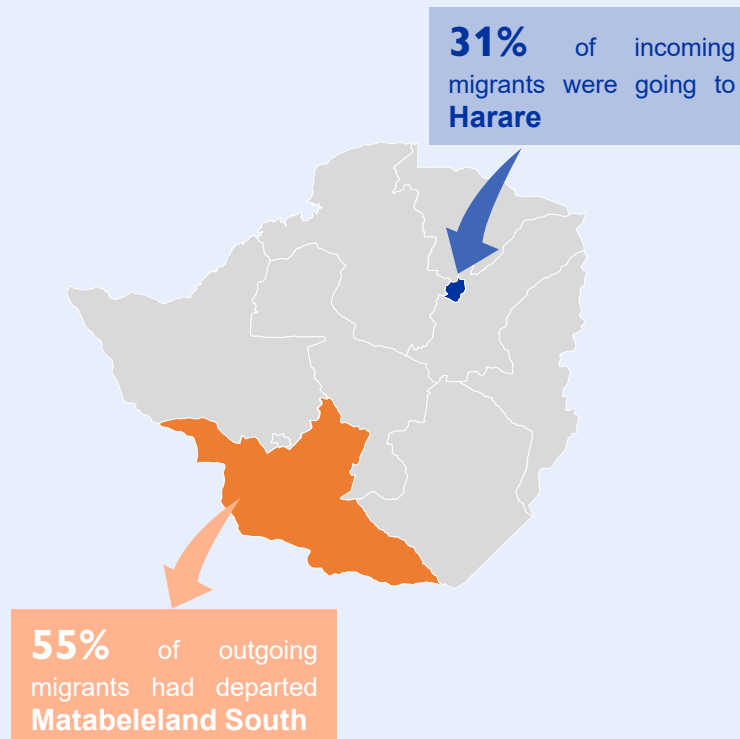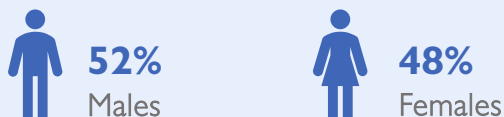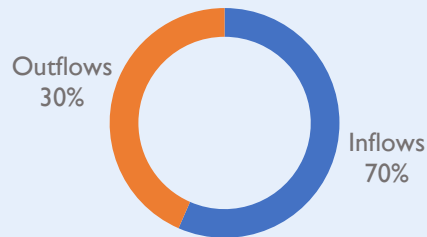**Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid**

OVERVIEW

During the month of August 2023, a total of 52,184 movements were recorded and 3,363 migrants were interviewed across 37 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded increased by 15% compared to the previous month. Seventy per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 30% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (49%), Harare (14%) and Chiredzi (6%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (55%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (31%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 42,394 (81%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 5,764 (11%) movements. Forty-seven per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 20% were long-term economic movements whilst 18% were for family reunification. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 31% were going to Harare, 21% to Beitbridge and 7% to Bulawayo.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 58% short-term movements, 22% long-term movements and 20% family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 90% were travelling from Harare, 4% from Karoi and 4% from Bulawayo.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (68%), Gauteng (22%), and Francistown (3%) as their intended destinations. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 39% were travelling from Gauteng, 24% from Lusaka, and 11% from the Western Cape.

HIGHLIGHTS

52,184 Total Movements
15% increase

Outflows 30%
Inflows 70%

52% Males
48% Females

31% of incoming migrants were going to **Harare**

55% of outgoing migrants had departed **Matabeleland South**

24% of movements were for family reunification and **23%** were looking for livelihood opportunities

63% were in possession of a travel document

622 Pregnant Women

342 Unaccompanied Children

396 Persons with chronic illness

68 Persons with a disability

FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | AUGUST 2023
JOURNEY PROFILES

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

70%	13%	10%	5%	2%
South Africa	Mozambique	Botswana	Zambia	Other
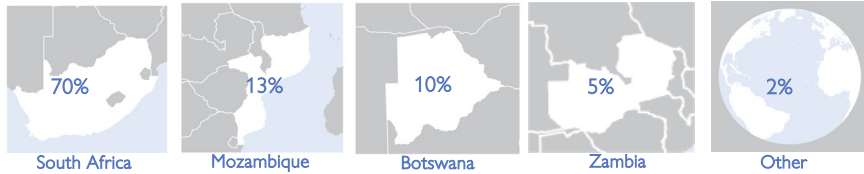
Seventy per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 37% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 19% indicated that they were looking for employment whilst 15% were travelling for family reunification. 26% of those travelling to South Africa were females aged between 26 – 35 years.
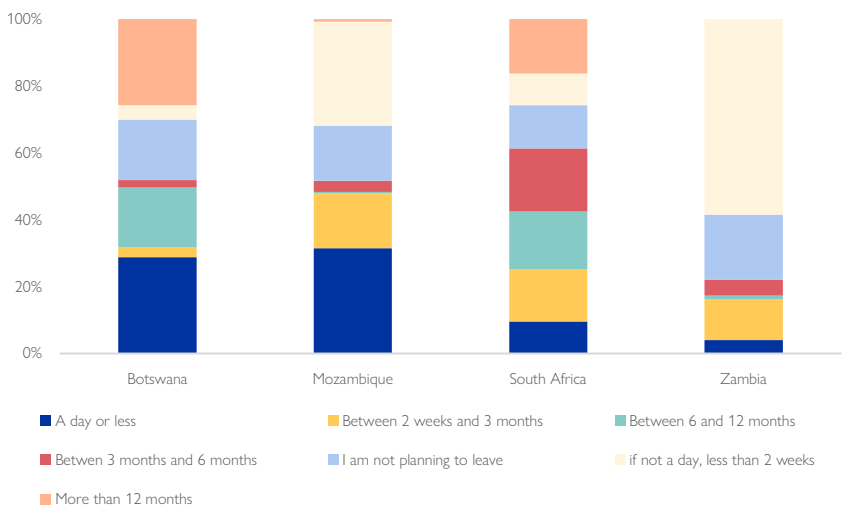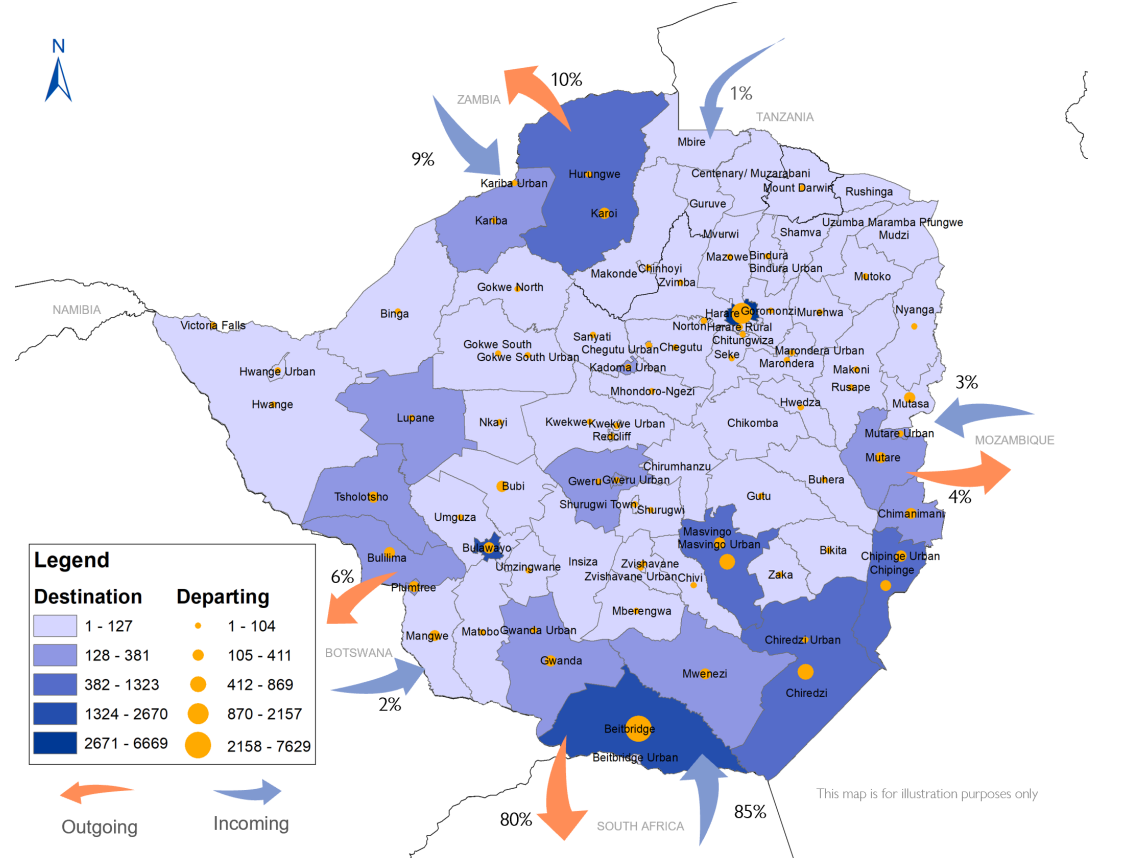
Of the surveyed migrants, 10% indicated that Botswana was their final intended destination. Their main reasons for travelling were to find employment(48%), travelling to conduct commercial activities (16%), and looking for livelihood opportunities (12%). Twenty-eight per cent of those travelling to Botswana were males aged 26-35. Of those looking for employment, 34% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months whilst 8% indicated that they were planning to stay in Botswana for more than a year.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION

Legend:
- A day or less
- Between 2 weeks and 3 months
- Between 6 and 12 months
- Betwen 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 - 127
- 128 - 381
- 382 - 1323
- 1324 - 2670
- 2671 - 6669

Departing
- 1 - 104
- 105 - 411
- 412 - 869
- 870 - 2157
- 2158 - 7629

Outgoing
Incoming

This map is for illustration purposes only

Beitbridge (49%), Harare (14%), Chiredzi (6%), and Masvingo (4%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (30%), Beitbridge (13%), Bulawayo (9%) and Chipinge (6%) districts received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 58% were short-term local movements, 27% were travelling to reunite with their families whilst 8% were long-term economic movements. Fifty per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 29% 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 19% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 35% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 28% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks.

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
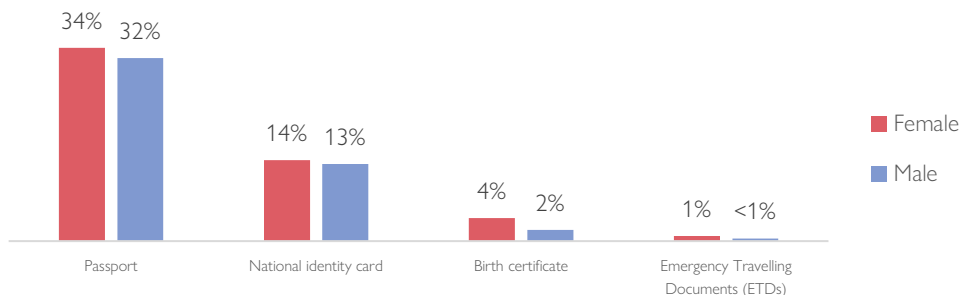
Sixty-three per cent of the interviewed migrants were in possession of an identification document. Out of the migrants possessing identification documents, 44% represented incoming individuals, while 55% constituted outgoing individuals. Of those who started their journey in Zimbabwe, 63% were in possession of a passport, 27% held a national identity card whilst 9% were in possession of a birth certificate.

30% of the surveyed migrants had no valid travel document. Fifty-nine per cent were travelling through the South Africa border, 19% through the Mozambique border whilst 16% went through the Botswana border. Twenty–two per cent of the migrants who did not have an identification document were females aged 26-35. Their main reasons of travelling were family reunification (29%), looking for a job (21%) and looking for livelihood opportunities (17%).

TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION
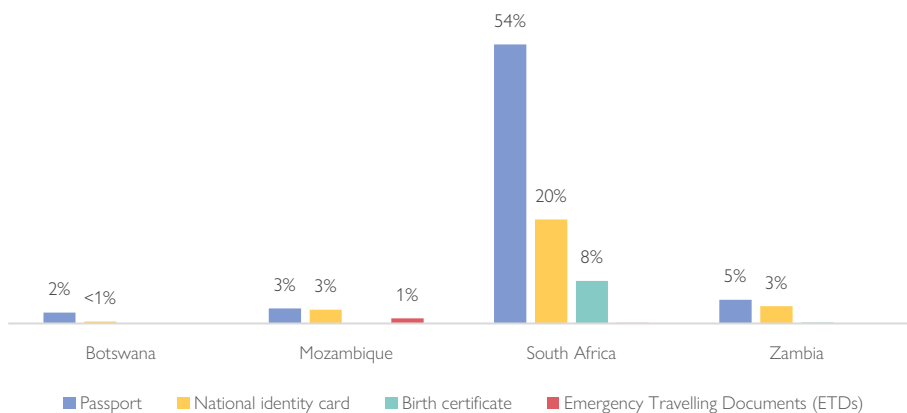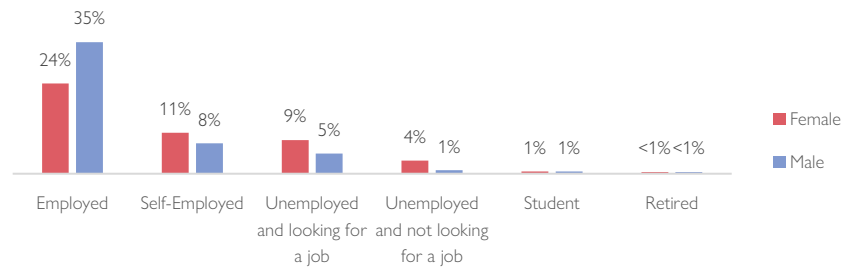

VISA TYPE
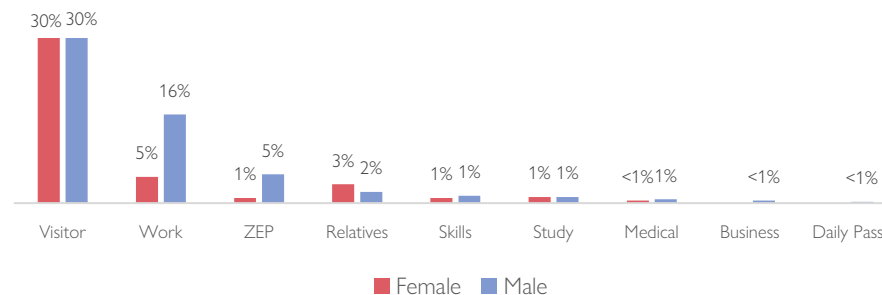
Sixty-one per cent of the surveyed migrants were in possession of a Visitor's visa and 83% of those were travelling to South Africa. Forty-one per cent of the migrants who held a visitor's visa were travelling from Bulawayo, 13% from Insiza whilst 9% were from Bikita. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (83%), Limpopo (6%) and Mpumalanga (5%). Of those travelling to South Africa, 78% were intending to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months whilst 14% between 2 weeks and 3 months. The main reason for their journey was to look for livelihood opportunities (55%), family reunification (31% and to conduct commercial activities (4%).

Of the surveyed migrants 21% were in possession of a Work Visa, for South Africa (79%), Zambia (10%) and Malawi (3%). Ninety-one per cent of the work visa holders are employed in their country of usual residence whilst 7% are self-employed. Engineering (24%), Transportation (22%), and Agriculture (9%) were the top 3 sectors of employment for those in possession of work visa. Fifty-three per cent of the work visa holders were inflows and their destination districts were Bulawayo (10%), Harare (10%) and Gokwe North (8%).

Fifty-nine per cent of the ZEP holders were inflows and of those, 55% were travelling from Gauteng province, 15% from Kwazulu-Natal, and 10% from Western Cape. Their destination provinces were Masvingo (50%), Harare (19%), and Matabeleland South (13%). The main reasons for travel for ZEP holders to Zimbabwe were family reunification (50%), attending a family event (19%), and religious/cultural reasons (19%). Fifty per cent of the incoming ZEP holders were planning to stay for a period of less than 2 weeks whilst 50% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months.
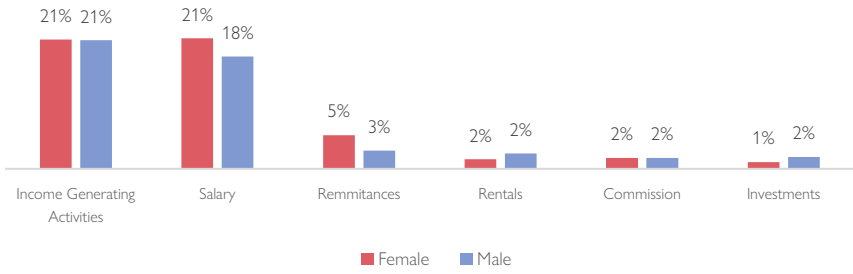
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Migrants Residing Outside Zimbabwe

Employed: Female 24%, Male 35%
Self-Employed: Female 11%, Male 8%
Unemployed and looking for a job: Female 9%, Male 5%
Unemployed and not looking for a job: Female 4%, Male 1%
Student: Female 1%, Male 1%
Retired: Female <1%, Male <1%

Of the surveyed respondents who stated that they were Zimbabwean nationals but resided outside of the country, 60% stated that they were employed in their country of usual residence, 19% were self-employed and 18% were unemployed. Males aged 36-45 made up the majority of those who were employed (16%).

Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 33% were unemployed and were looking for employment, 29% were self-employed, and 21% were employed. Eighteen per cent of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed were aged 26-35 whilst 13% of those who were self employed were also aged 26-35.
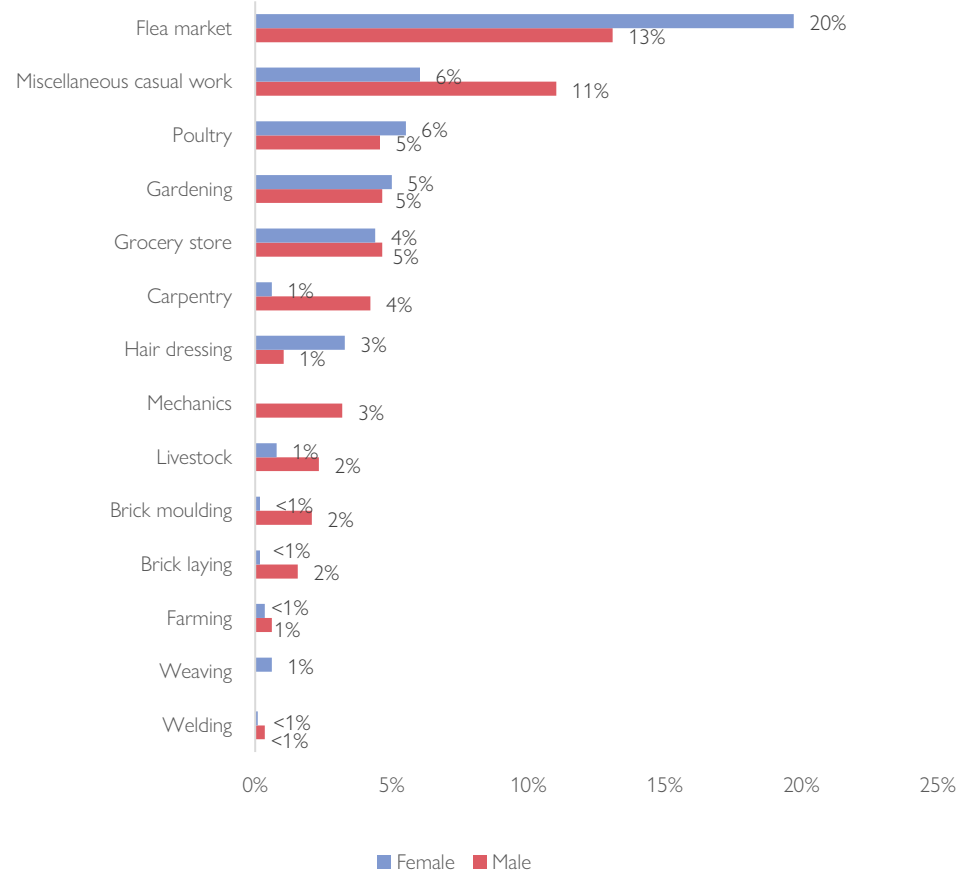
SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

Income Generating Activities: Female 21%, Male 21%
Salary: Female 21%, Male 18%
Remittances: Female 5%, Male 3%
Rentals: Female 2%, Male 2%
Commission: Female 2%, Male 2%
Investments: Female 1%, Male 2%

Of the 1710 migrants surveyed who stated that their place of usual residence was Zimbabwe, 42% stated that their source of income was through income-generating activities. Twenty-four per cent of these migrants resided in Manicaland, 18% in Matabeleland South and 17% in Masvingo.

Eight per cent of the migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe mentioned Remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo made up the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (32%) followed by Manicaland (20%) and Masvingo (18%). Fifty per cent of those that rely on remittances stated that they usually receive less than $100USD whilst 49% usually receive between $100 and $500USD. Overall, female migrants residing in Zimbabwe were relying more on remittances as a source of income.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

Flea market: Female 20%, Male 13%
Miscellaneous casual work: Female 6%, Male 11%
Poultry: Female 6%, Male 5%
Gardening: Female 5%, Male 5%
Grocery store: Female 4%, Male 5%
Carpentry: Female 1%, Male 4%
Hair dressing: Female 3%, Male 1%
Mechanics: Male 3%
Livestock: Female 1%, Male 2%
Brick moulding: Female <1%, Male 2%
Brick laying: Female <1%, Male 2%
Farming: Female <1%, Male 1%
Weaving: Female 1%
Welding: Female <1%, Male <1%

Operating a Flea market was the most mentioned income-generating activity for migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe. A total of 33%, of which 20% were females. Twenty-four per cent of those who mentioned flea markets as their main income-generating activity reside in Manicaland, 18% in Matabeleland South, and 16% in Masvingo. Their main reasons for travelling were to conduct commercial activities (49%), family reunification (19%) and to look for livelihood opportunities (10%). Their intended destinations were Gauteng (29%), Manica (13%) and Limpopo (12%).

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

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons for Movement

Legend: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia
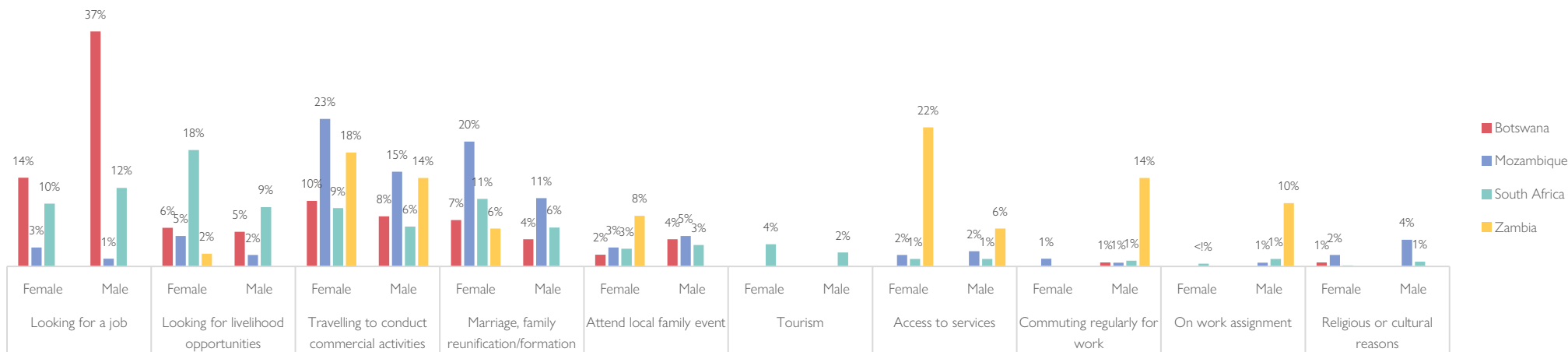
During the reporting period, 31% of migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe were travelling to unite with family or attend family events. Twenty-two per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 15% stated that they were looking for employment.

The main reasons for travel by female migrants who started their journey in Zimbabwe were to look for livelihood opportunities (30%), family reunification (20%) and looking for employment (18%). Male migrants indicated that looking for livelihood opportunities (28%), looking for employment (24%) and conducting commercial activities were their main reasons for travelling.

Of the surveyed migrants who were travelling to South Africa, 26% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 22% were travelling to reunite with family or attend a family event whilst 21% were looking for employment. Of those travelling to South Africa in search of livelihood opportunities, 30% were intending to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months whilst 22% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months.

Of the migrants who stated that they were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 53% were travelling to buy goods whilst 47% were travelling to sell. It was discovered that the top three items purchased by the migrants were Clothes (41%), Food (25%) and Shoes (10%). South Africa, Mozambique and Botswana remained the preferred destinations.

WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION

Legend: South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana

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MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

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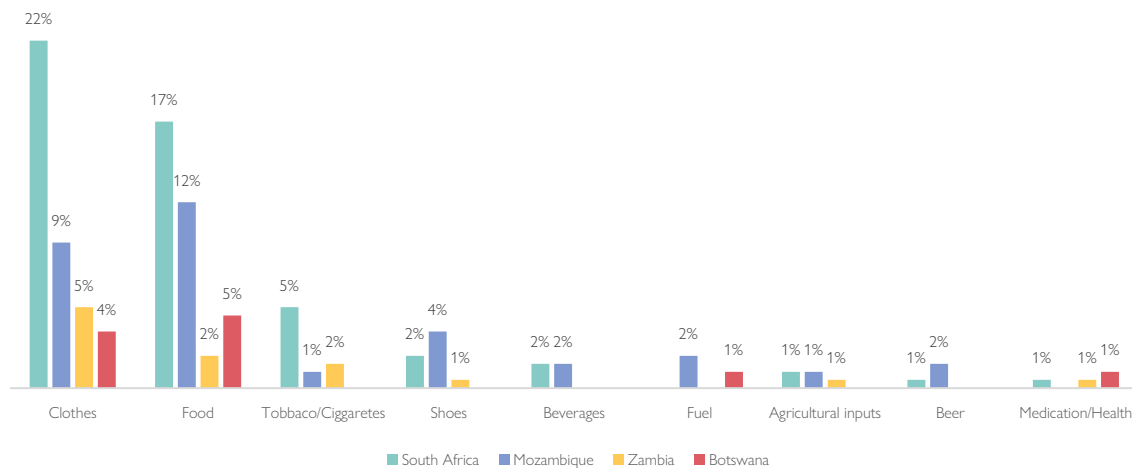
MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

General Medical Care — Female 26%, Male 12%
Access to medication — Female 22%, Male 7%
Chronic Illness Care — Female 10%, Male 3%
Surgery — Female 4%, Male 6%
Martenity — Female 7%
Other services — Female 2%
Emergency services — Female 1%, Male 1%

Legend: Female, Male
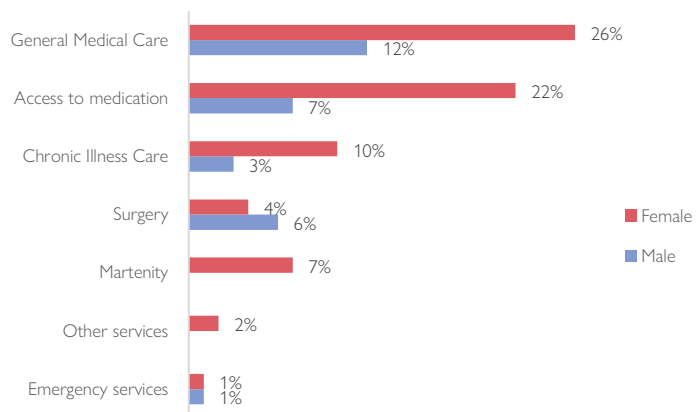
Twelve per cent of the migrants surveyed stated that they had a chronic illness, and of those, 33% indicated that they had hypertension, 22% had diabetes whilst 17% disclosed that they had HIV.
Of those travelling for better access to health services, 26% were travelling from Bulawayo, 11% from Beitbridge and 9% from Karoi.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY

General Medical Care — Mozambique 8%, South Africa 14%, Zambia 10%
Access to medication — Botswana 2%, Mozambique 16%, South Africa 16%, Zambia 8%
Chronic Illness Care — Botswana 2%, Mozambique 2%, South Africa 14%, Zambia 2%
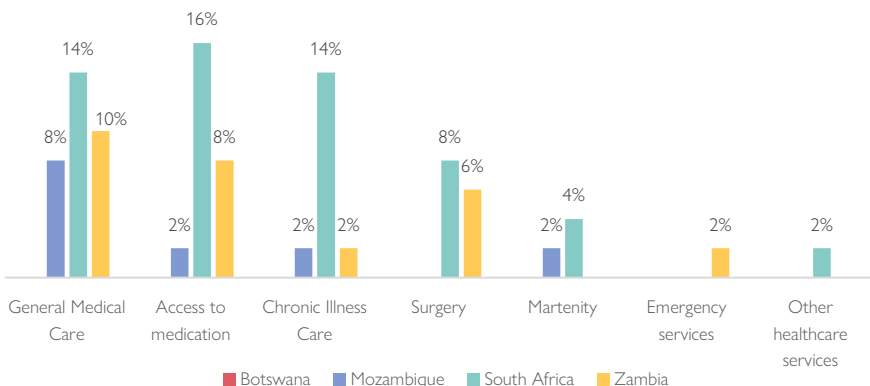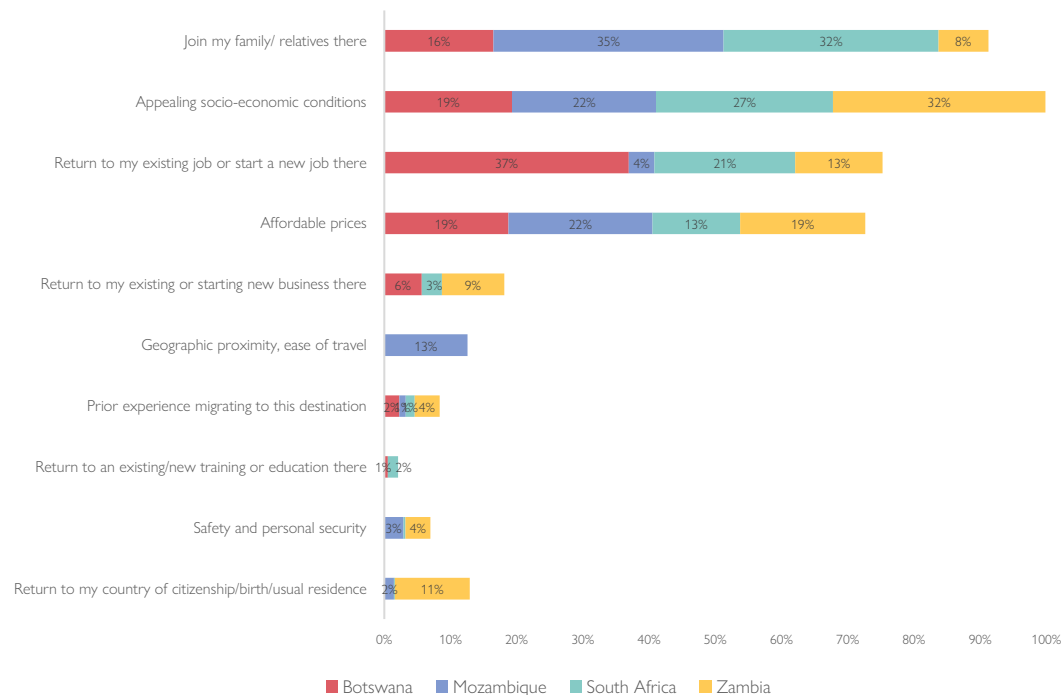Surgery — South Africa 8%, Zambia 6%
Martenity — Mozambique 2%, South Africa 4%
Emergency services — Zambia 2%
Other healthcare services — South Africa 2%

Legend: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia

WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons

Join my family/ relatives there — Botswana 16%, Mozambique 35%, South Africa 32%, Zambia 8%
Appealing socio-economic conditions — Botswana 19%, Mozambique 22%, South Africa 27%, Zambia 32%
Return to my existing job or start a new job there — Botswana 37%, Mozambique 4%, South Africa 21%, Zambia 13%
Affordable prices — Botswana 19%, Mozambique 22%, South Africa 13%, Zambia 19%
Return to my existing or starting new business there — Botswana 6%, South Africa 3%, Zambia 9%
Geographic proximity, ease of travel — Mozambique 13%
Prior experience migrating to this destination — Botswana 2%, Mozambique 1%, South Africa 1%, Zambia 4%
Return to an existing/new training or education there — South Africa 1%, Zambia 2%
Safety and personal security — South Africa 3%, Zambia 4%
Return to my country of citizenship/birth/usual residence — South Africa 2%, Zambia 11%

Legend: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia

Thirty-seven 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 22% chose the destination due to family reunification. Of those returning to their jobs or starting a new job in South Africa, 23% were females aged 26 – 35 years.

Of the migrants travelling to Botswana, 37% were returning to their existing jobs or starting a new one there, 19% chose the destination due to appealing socio-economic conditions there whilst 17% chose the destination because of affordable prices there. The top three sending districts for those returning to their jobs were Mangwe (19%), Plumtree (9%) and Harare (9%).

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%).

FLOW MONITORING REPORT
IOM ZIMBABWE | AUGUST 2023
CHALLENGES & VULNERABILITIES

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

629 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Twenty-four per cent of those who faced challenges were females aged 26-35. Thirty-three per cent of the migrants encountered roadblocks and delays along their journey, 18% experienced mental trauma and/or depression, 10% faced discrimination and 2% were deported.

It was found that 66% of those who faced deportation went through the Zimbabwe-Botswana border whilst 34% went through the Zimbabwe-South Africa border. Twenty-six per cent of those who faced deportation were males aged between 26 – 35 years.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Roadblocks and/or delays	0	3	436	6	445
Quality of my food has worsened as I can spend less money on food	0	0	340	1	341
Mental trauma and/or depression (including homesickness or distress)	1	0	238	1	240
Discrimination / Stigmatizations (including either physical or verbal abuse)	0	5	136	0	141
Theft	0	2	27	4	33
Deportation	20	0	11	0	31
Identity document issues	2	2	23	1	28
Other	0	2	25	0	27
Lack of information	0	2	17	0	19
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	11	0	11
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.)	0	0	10	0	10
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	1	1	3	4	9
Forced to perform work against my own will	0	0	5	0	5
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	0	1	4	0	5
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	0	2	1	0	3
Forced eviction or loss of housing/shelter	0	0	2	0	2
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	1	0	1	0	2
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	1	0	1

VULNERABILITIES

622 Pregnant Women

342 Unaccompanied Children

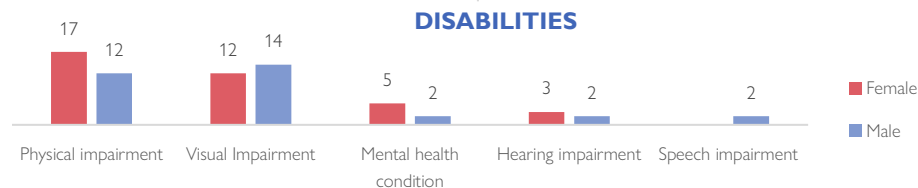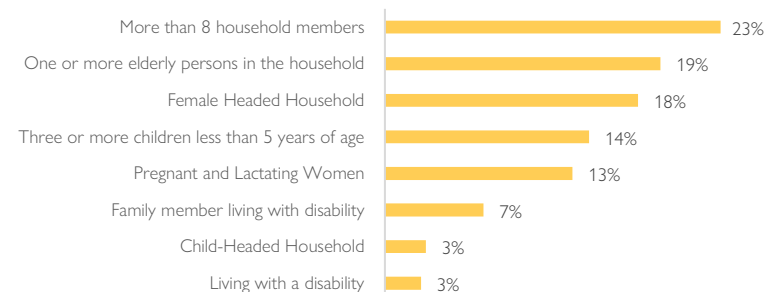**396** Persons with chronic illness

247 Elderly in need of care

68 Persons with a disability

Seventy-nine per cent of the observed unaccompanied children were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. Among the respondents, 344 reported living with one or more elderly persons in their household whilst 316 respondents were family members of a female-headed household. Sixty-three per cent of members of female-headed households were outflows and of those, 20% were travelling from Bulawayo, 10% from Beitbridge whilst 7% were from Harare.

Category	Percentage
More than 8 household members	23%
One or more elderly persons in the household	19%
Female Headed Household	18%
Three or more children less than 5 years of age	14%
Pregnant and Lactating Women	13%
Family member living with disability	7%
Child-Headed Household	3%
Living with a disability	3%

DISABILITIES

Disability	Female	Male
Physical impairment	17	12
Visual Impairment	12	14
Mental health condition	5	2
Hearing impairment	3	2
Speech impairment		2

Twenty-nine migrants had physical impairments; of those, 45% were transiting along the South Africa - Zimbabwe corridor. Twenty-four per cent stated that they were in search of livelihood opportunities, 24% were looking for employment whilst 14% were travelling to conduct commercial activities.

53% of movements made by migrants with disabilities were outflows to neighbouring countries; of those, 41% were travelling to Gauteng, South Africa, 16% to Limpopo, South Africa, and 9% to Lusaka, Zambia. Twenty-one percent of the disabled migrants were travelling from Matabeleland South, 18% from Masvingo, and 18% from Harare.

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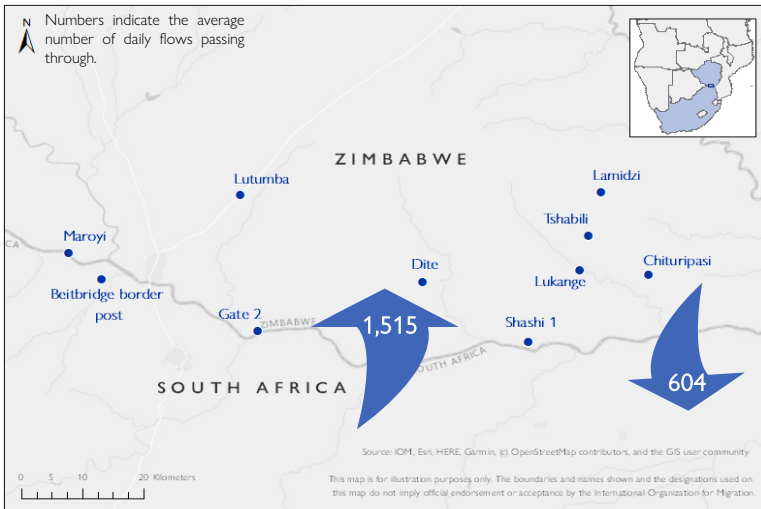## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | AUGUST 2023

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

42,394 Movements Observed

2,116 Surveys Conducted
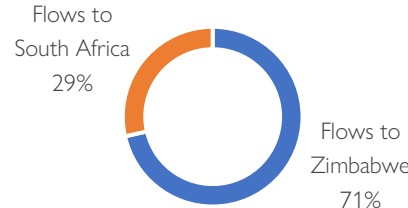
15 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 42,394 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 2,120. This represented a 20 per cent increase compared to July during which 1,767 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (72%) and Zimbabwe (28%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (68%), South Africa (28%) and Malawi (3%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 42,394 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 409 women who were visibly pregnant and 237 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-one per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling due to looking for livelihood opportunities like drought while 24 per cent for family reunification and 14 per cent were travelling to look for employment.
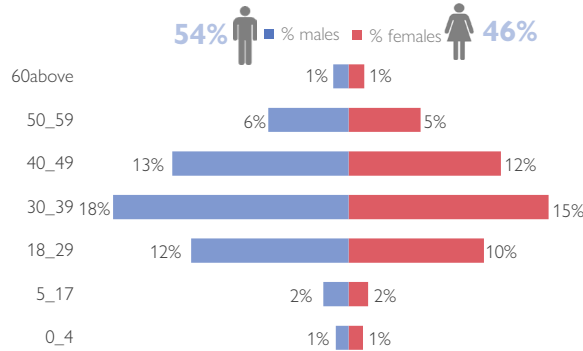
FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to South Africa 29%

Flows to Zimbabwe 71%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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

Age	% males	% females
60above	1%	1%
50_59	6%	5%
40_49	13%	12%
30_39	18%	15%
18_29	12%	10%
5_17	2%	2%
0_4	1%	1%

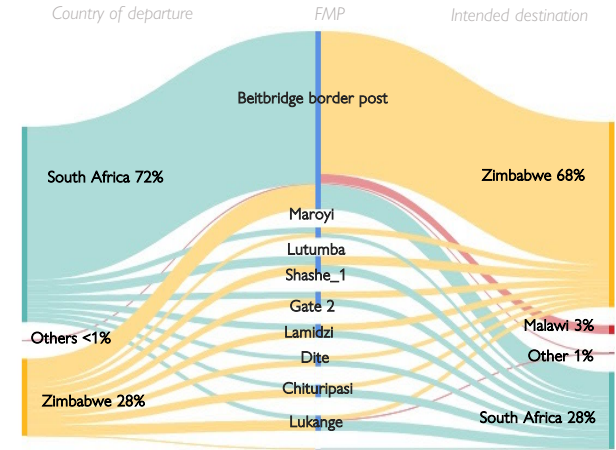## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	47%	74%	26%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	20%	27%	73%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	87%	13%
Seasonal Migration	13%	56%	44%
Forced Conflict	1%	95%	5%

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

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Car	Bus	Truck	Animal
33%	29%	21%	16%	1%

Map

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZIMBABWE

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

SOUTH AFRICA

1,515
604

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

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure FMP *Intended destination*

Beitbridge border post

South Africa 72%
Zimbabwe 28%
Others <1%

Maroyi
Lutumba
Shashe_1
Gate 2
Lamidzi
Dite
Chituripasi
Lukange

Zimbabwe 68%
Malawi 3%
Other 1%
South Africa 28%

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

VULNERABLE GROUPS

409 Pregnant Women

237 Unaccompanied Children

233 Chronic Diseases

35 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

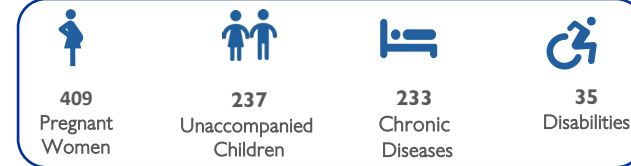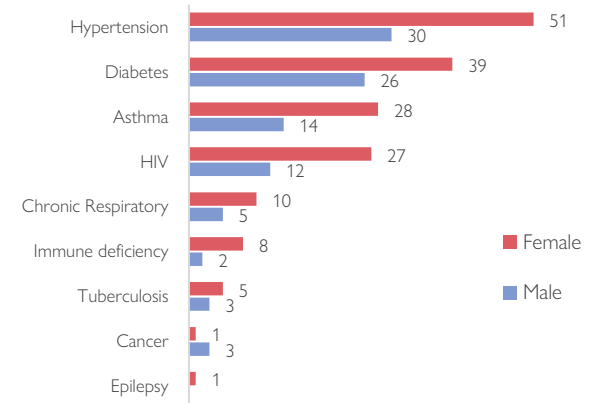| Illness	Female	Male
Hypertension	51	30
Diabetes	39	26
Asthma	28	14
HIV	27	12
Chronic Respiratory	10	5
Immune deficiency	8	2
Tuberculosis	5	3
Cancer	1	3
Epilepsy	1	

Female
Male

The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (37%), visual impairment (37%), mental heath condition (17%), hearing impairment (6%), and speech impairment (3%).

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

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

5,764 Movements Observed

443 Surveys Conducted

6 Flow Monitoring Points
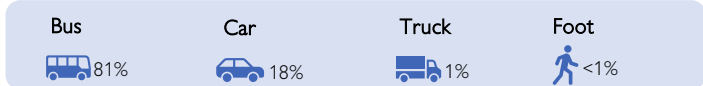
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,764 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 288. This represented a 19 per cent increase compared to July, during which 243 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (57%), Zimbabwe (31%), the United States of Tanzania (6%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (63%), Zambia (31%) and South Africa (6%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,764 individuals observed, 40 per cent were males and 60 per cent were females. There were 178 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-nine per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 13 per cent were for work assignment.
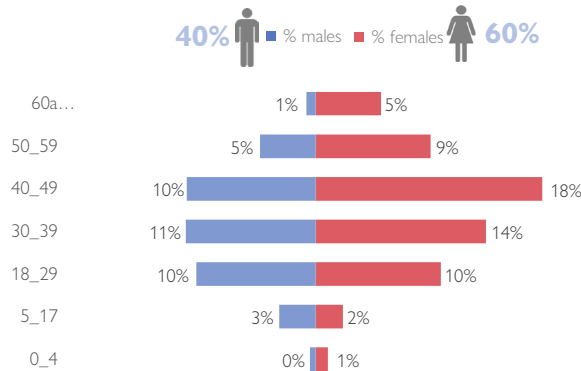
Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

92

196

ZAMBIA   ZIMBABWE

ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

Shopping Centre
Bus station
Chirundu Border Post
Truck stop
ZIMBABWE

0 0.4 0.8   1.6 Kilometers

Nyamhunga Bus stop

Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
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0 2.75 5.5   11 Kilometers

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus 81%

Car 18%

Truck 1%

Foot <1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Zambia 32%

Flows to Zimbabwe 68%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

40% ■ % males   ■ % females **60%**

Age	Males	Females
60a…	1%	5%
50_59	5%	9%
40_49	10%	18%
30_39	11%	14%
18_29	10%	10%
5_17	3%	2%
0_4	0%	1%

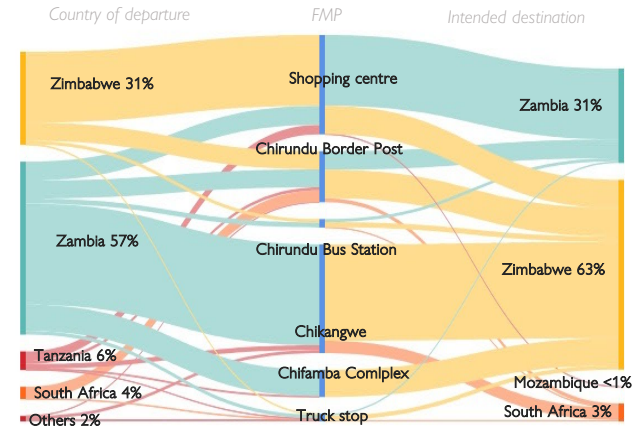## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	58%	64%	36%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	22%	79%	21%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	72%	28%%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.
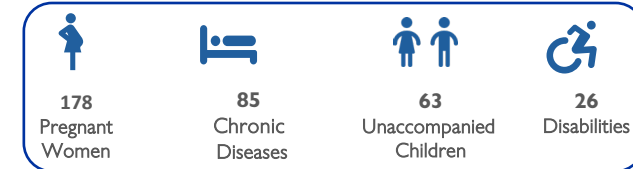
The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were physical impairment (43%), visual impairment (39%), hearing impairment (11%), speech impairment (4%) and mental health condition (4%).

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   FMP   *Intended destination*

Zimbabwe 31%
Zambia 57%
Tanzania 6%
South Africa 4%
Others 2%

Shopping centre
Chirundu Border Post
Chirundu Bus Station
Chikangwe
Chifamba Comlplex
Truck stop

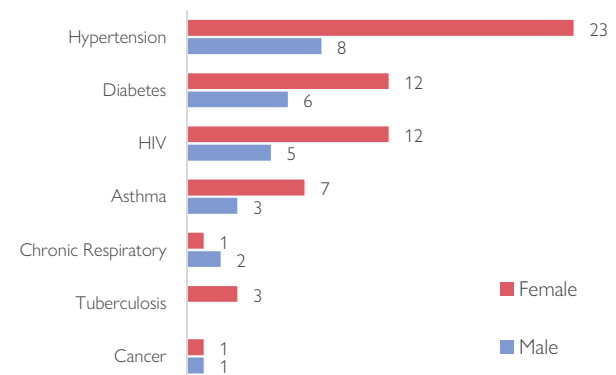Zambia 31%
Zimbabwe 63%
Mozambique <1%
South Africa 3%

Others include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Malawi, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Rwanda for countries of departure.

VULNERABLE GROUPS

178 Pregnant Women

85 Chronic Diseases

63 Unaccompanied Children

26 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Illness	Female	Male
Hypertension	23	8
Diabetes	12	6
HIV	12	5
Asthma	7	3
Chronic Respiratory	1	2
Tuberculosis	3	
Cancer	1	1

■ Female
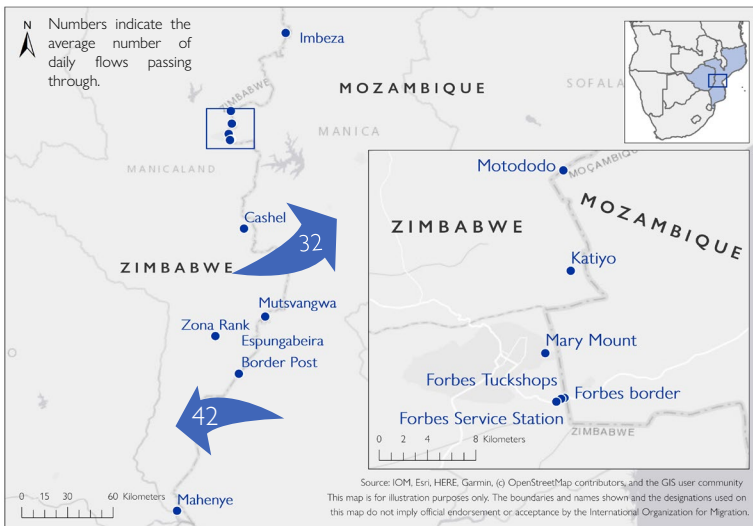■ Male

KEY FIGURES

1,536 Movements Observed

468 Surveys Conducted

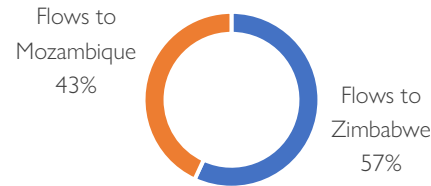**10** Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,536 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 73. This was same average number of individual movements observed daily in July. Mozambique (58%) and Zimbabwe (42%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (58%), and Mozambique (42%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,536 individuals observed, 52 per cent were females and 48 per cent were males. There were 19 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed. Twenty-nine cent of interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 25 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities.
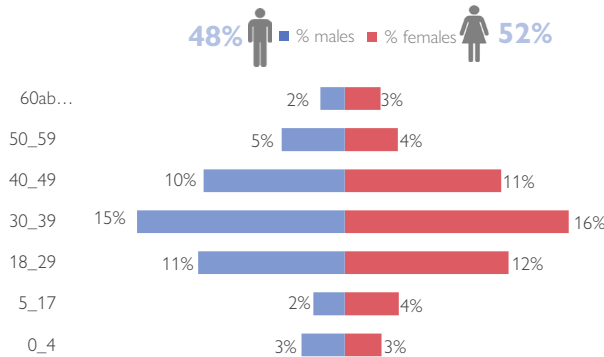
FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Mozambique 43%

Flows to Zimbabwe 57%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

48% ■ % males ■ % females **52%**

Age	Male	Female
60ab…	2%	3%
50_59	5%	4%
40_49	10%	11%
30_39	15%	16%
18_29	11%	12%
5_17	2%	4%
0_4	3%	3%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

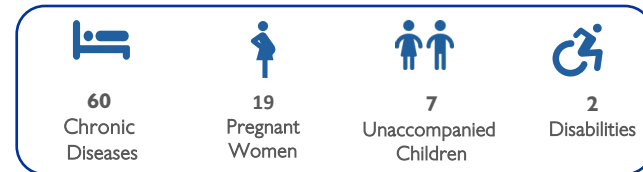| Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	73%	55%	45%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	25%	62%	38%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	2%	45%	55%
Seasonal Migration	1%	67%	33%

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

The disability cited by disabled migrants was physical impairment (100%) and all those who suffered from it were females.
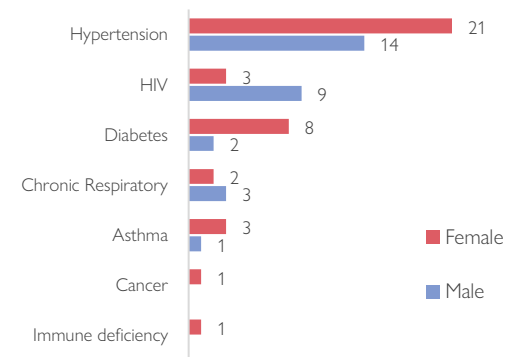
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

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

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

Zimbabwe 42% — Mozambique 42%
Mozambique 58% — Zimbabwe 58%
Other <1% — South Africa <1%

Others include Malawi and South Africa for countries of departure

VULNERABLE GROUPS

60 Chronic Diseases

19 Pregnant Women

7 Unaccompanied Children

2 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Illness	Female	Male
Hypertension	21	14
HIV	3	9
Diabetes	8	2
Chronic Respiratory	2	3
Asthma	3	1
Cancer	1	
Immune deficiency		1

■ Female ■ Male

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car 57%
Foot 21%
Bus 14%
Motorbike 7%
Truck 1%

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

Imbeza
Motododo
Cashel
32
Katiyo
Mutsvangwa
Zona Rank
Espungabeira
Border Post
Mary Mount
Forbes Tuckshops
Forbes border
42
Forbes Service Station
Mahenye

MOZAMBIQUE
SOFALA
MANICA
MANICALAND
ZIMBABWE

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

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

2,490 Movements Observed

336 Surveys Conducted

6 Flow Monitoring Points
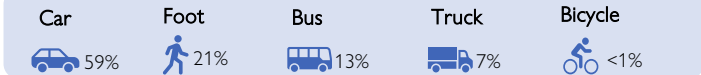
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,490 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 125. This represented a 3 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to July during which 121 individual movements were observed daily. Zimbabwe (47%), Botswana (29%) and South Africa (23%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (52%), Botswana (37%) and South Africa (11%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,490 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 16 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, 29 per cent were travelling to look for jobs while 28 per cent were travelling for family reunification.
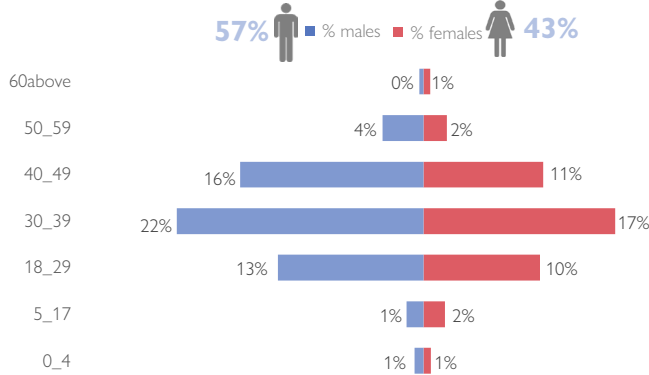
Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

Malanswazi
Border Post Rank
Plumtree Border Post
Nxele

ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA

60
Plumtree Bus Station

65
Madabe

BOTSWANA
ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA

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

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MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Foot	Bus	Truck	Bicycle
59%	21%	13%	7%	<1%

FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Botswana 48%

Flows to Zimbabwe 52%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

57% % males % females **43%**

Age	% males	% females
60above	0%	1%
50_59	4%	2%
40_49	16%	11%
30_39	22%	17%
18_29	13%	10%
5_17	1%	2%
0_4	1%	1%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	55%	46%	54%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	28%	61%	39%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	17%	9%	91%
Forced Conflict	<1%	<1%	100%

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

The disabilities cited by disabled migrants were Visual impairment (50%) male migrants only and physical impairment (50%) female migrants only.
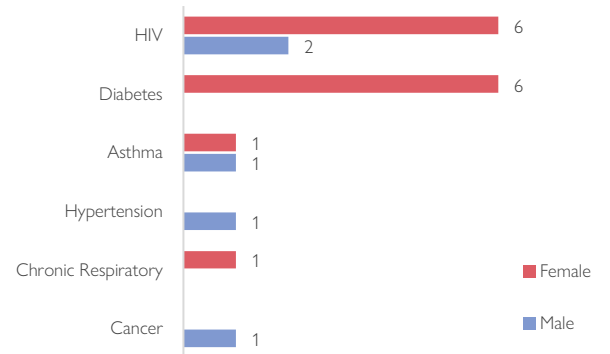
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure FMP *Intended destination*

South Africa 23%
Botswana 29%
Zimbabwe 47%
Other 1%

Plumtree Bus Station
Border Post Rank
Madabe
Maitengwe Border Post
Nxele
Plumtree Border Post

Zimbabwe 52%
South Africa 11%
Botswana 37%
Other <1%

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

VULNERABLE GROUPS

35 Unaccompanied Children

18 Chronic Diseases

16 Pregnant Women

5 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Illness	Female	Male
HIV	6	2
Diabetes	6	
Asthma	1	1
Hypertension		1
Chronic Respiratory	1	
Cancer		1

CONCLUSION

The analysis shows an increase in movements compared to the previous month, with more inflows compared to outflows. The increase in movements could be due to the August school holiday and public holidays (Heroes' Day and Defense Forces Day) as the highest number of movements were recorded between the 3rd and 11th of August 2023. Of the surveyed incoming migrants, it was revealed that most movements were short-term local followed by those travelling to reunite with their families. Fifty per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local whilst 29% were long-term economic movements.

Most of the movements were due to economic reasons as a majority of the interviewed migrants indicated that they were travelling in search of employment and livelihood opportunities. The data shows that more females than men aged 26-35 travelled for economic reasons, which could be associated with their employment status as more female migrants were unemployed before they commenced the travel compared to men. Nineteen per cent of females aged 26-35 came from female-headed households and/or had three or more children less than 5 years of age, which could be a push factor for them to travel in search of livelihood opportunities and employment.

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 August 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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