FLOW MONITORING REPORT

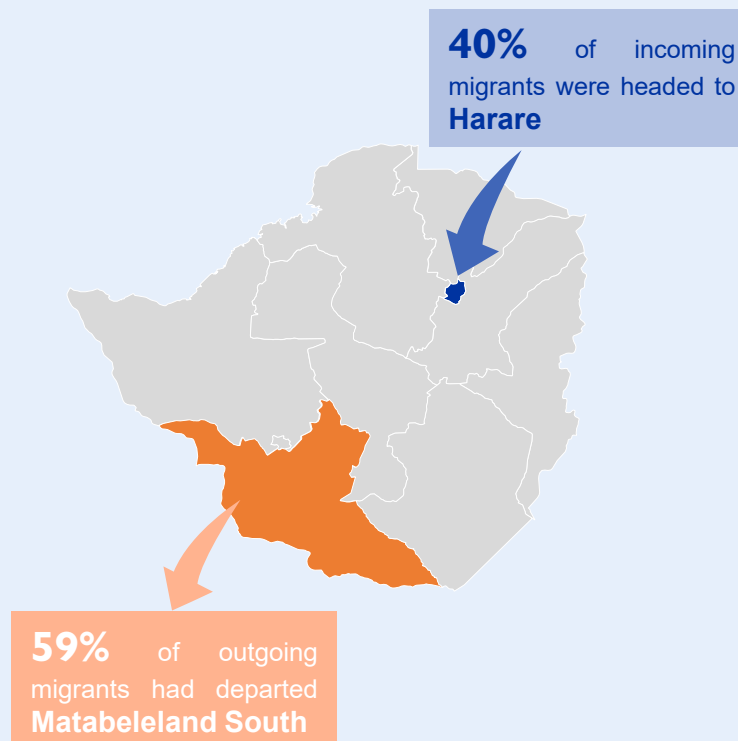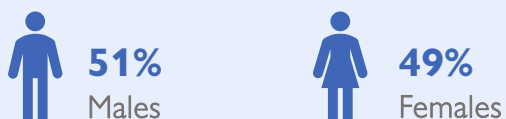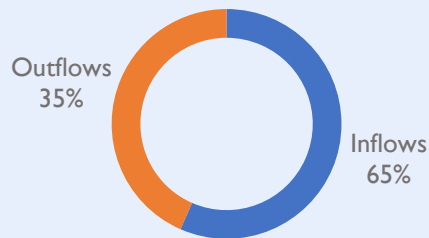## IOM ZIMBABWE | APRIL 2024

IOM UN MIGRATION

OVERVIEW

During the reporting period a total of 55,495 movements were recorded and 2,122 migrants were interviewed across 20 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 5% compared to the previous month. Sixty-five per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 35% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (59%), Harare (9%) and Chiredzi (9%), whilst the top three receiving districts were Harare (39%), Bulawayo (14%) and Beitbridge (13%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (59%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (40%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 50,680 (91%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 4,815 (9%) movements. Fifty-four per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 22% were long-term economic movements whilst 21% were family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 34% travelled to Harare, 16% to Beitbridge and 14% were headed to Bulawayo.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 54% short-term movements, 24% long-term economic movements and 21% family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling from Zambia, 68% were travelling to Harare, 16% to Hurungwe and 8% to Bulawayo.

Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (76%) and Gauteng, South Africa (21%) as their intended destination. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 54% were travelling from Gauteng (South Africa) whilst 24% were travelling from Lusaka province in Zambia.

HIGHLIGHTS

55,495 Total Movements
5% decrease

Outflows 35%
Inflows 65%

51% Males
49% Females

40% of incoming migrants were headed to **Harare**

59% of outgoing migrants had departed **Matabeleland South**

24% of movements were for family reunification, **21%** were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst **17%** were conducting commercial activities

71% were in possession of an identification document
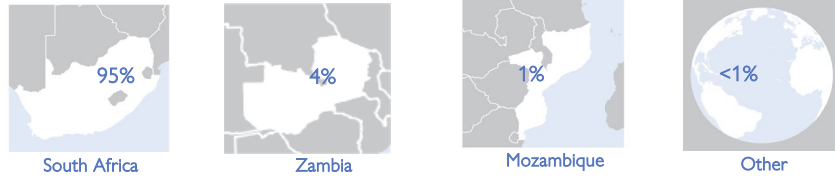
633 Pregnant Women
254 Unaccompanied Children
208 Persons with chronic illness
33 Persons with a disability

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IOM ZIMBABWE | APRIL 2024
J O U R N E Y   P R O F I L E S

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TRACKING MATRIX

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

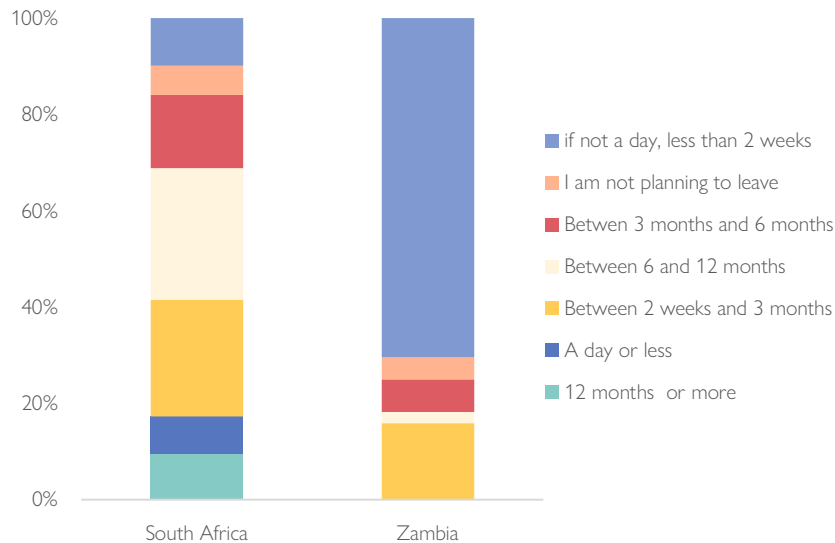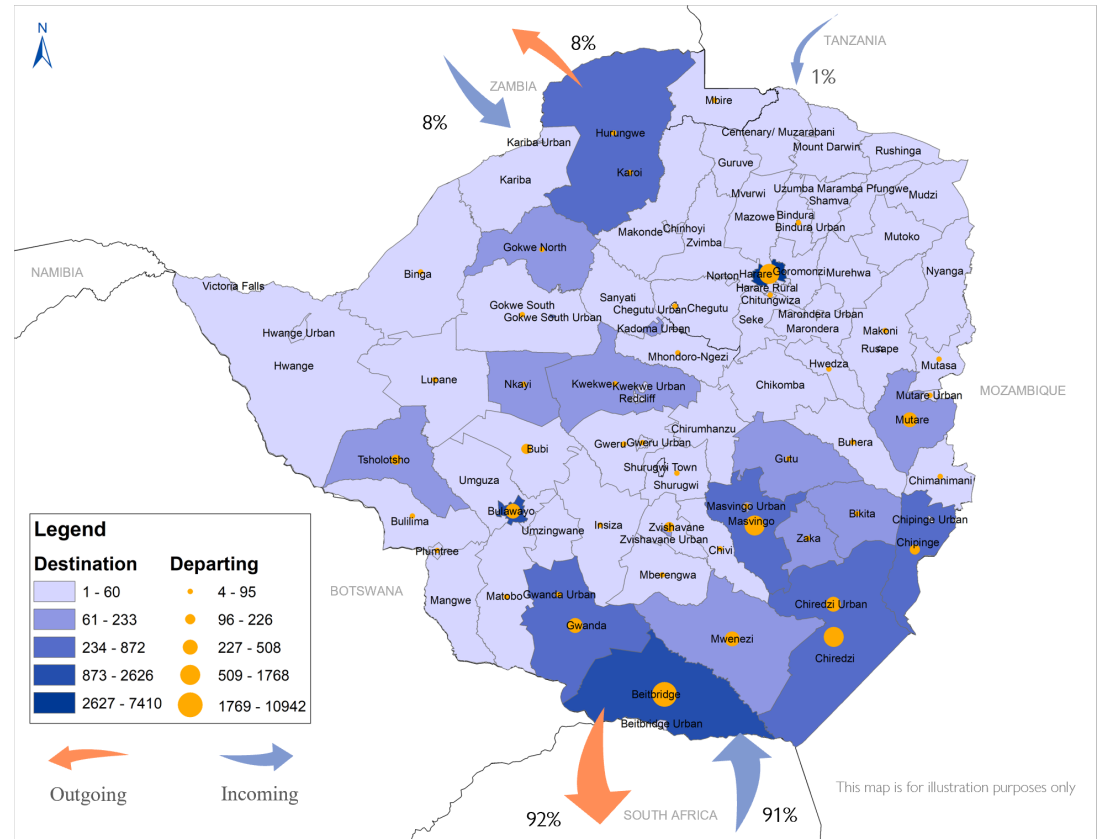| 95%	4%	1%	<1%
South Africa	Zambia	Mozambique	Other

Ninety-five per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Forty-seven per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were aged 26 – 35. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 29% were looking for livelihood opportunities, 26% were returning to their jobs whilst 16% were looking for employment.

Four per cent of the interviewed migrants indicated they were travelling to Zambia. Forty-two per cent stated that were travelling to access services, 15% were conducting commercial activities whilst 12% were travelling for family reunification. Twenty-one per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia were females aged 26-35.
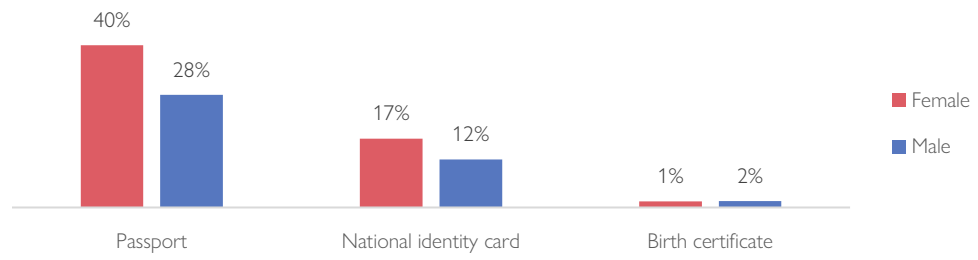
INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION

Legend:
- if not a day, less than 2 weeks
- I am not planning to leave
- 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

MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS

Legend

Destination
- 1 - 60
- 61 - 233
- 234 - 872
- 873 - 2626
- 2627 - 7410

Departing
- 4 - 95
- 96 - 226
- 227 - 508
- 509 - 1768
- 1769 - 10942

Outgoing Incoming

This map is for illustration purposes only

Beitbridge (57%), Harare (9%), Chiredzi (9%), and Masvingo (6%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (39%), Beitbridge (14%), Bulawayo (13%) and Chiredzi (5%) received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 59% were short-term local movements, 31% were for family reunification and 7% were long-term economic movements. Forty-five per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 44% were long-term economic movements and 6% were seasonal movements.

Twenty-five per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 6 months and 12 months whilst 22% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months. Fifty-seven per cent of migrants travelling from South Africa intended to stay in Zimbabwe for a period of between 2 weeks and 3 months, 28% stated less than 2 weeks whilst 6% were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months.

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DOCUMENTATION

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IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

Of the migrants interviewed, 71% had some form of identification document with them. However, 29% reported not having any identification documents on hand. An analysis of the data revealed that 54% of those who possessed documentation were female migrants. On the other hand, it was discovered that male migrants were more likely to travel without identification documents, as 57% of migrants who reported not having any form of identification were male. Sixty-two per cent of migrants without any form of documentation were outflows travelling to South Africa.

TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION
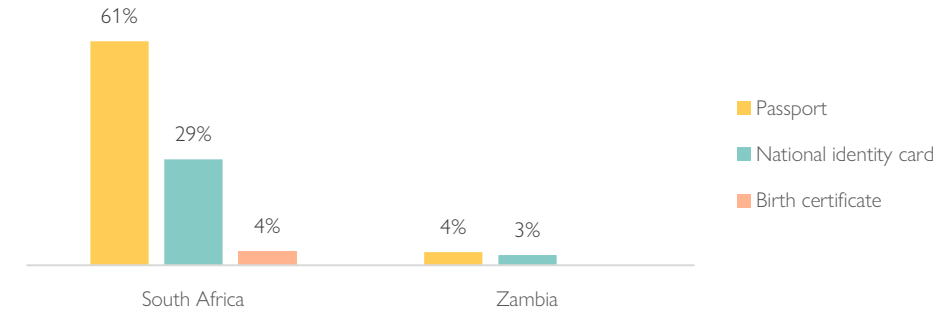
Of the 1204 migrants travelling to South Africa, 673 had a passport. Thirty-nine out of the 46 surveyed migrants travelling from Zimbabwe to Zambia had passports on hand.
Female migrants between the ages of 26-35 were more likely to travel with identification documents to neighbouring countries (24%).

VISA TYPE

Migrants with Visa Types for South Africa
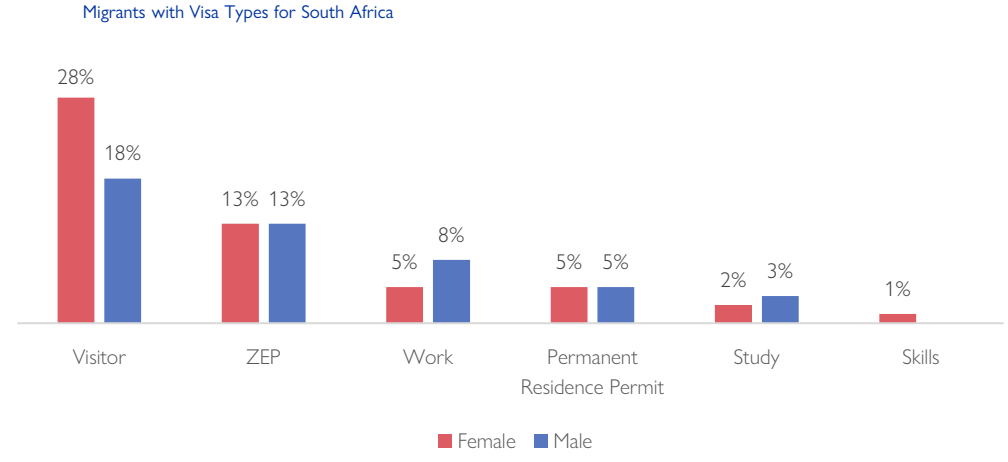
242 migrants stated they held visas for their intended destination country, of which the majority held visas for South Africa (239). Of those who had visas for South Africa, 46% had visitor visas, 26% were ZEP holders whilst 13% stated they had work permits.
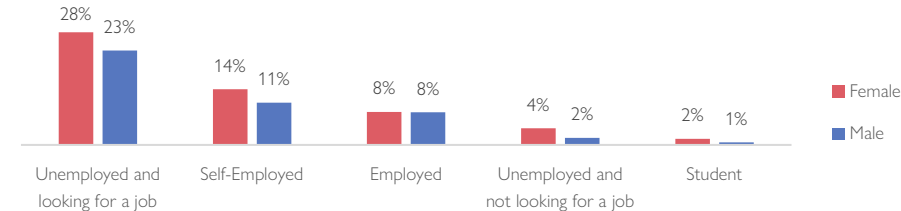
Of the migrants who stated they had visitor visas and were travelling from Zimbabwe to South Africa, 19% were travelling from Tsholotsho, 19% from Bulawayo and 17% from Mwenezi. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (58%), Limpopo (22%) and Mpumalanga (17%). Their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (53%), family reunification (22%) and to conduct commercial activities (14%).

Fifty-one per cent of the ZEP holders were inflows from South Africa, of those, 30% were travelling from Gauteng, 22% from Kwazulu-Natal and 17% from Western Cape. Their destinations were Bikita (17%), Harare (17%) and Mutare (13%). When asked about their intended period of stay, 52% were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months, 43% for less than 2 weeks whilst 4% were not planning to leave.

The top 3 sectors for migrants who held work visas for South Africa were engineering and construction (20%), agriculture (13%) and security (11%). Of those who held a work visa, 78% were travelling due to marriage/family reunification, 13% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 4% were returning to their places of work.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES

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EMPLOYMENT STATUS
Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

- Female
- Male

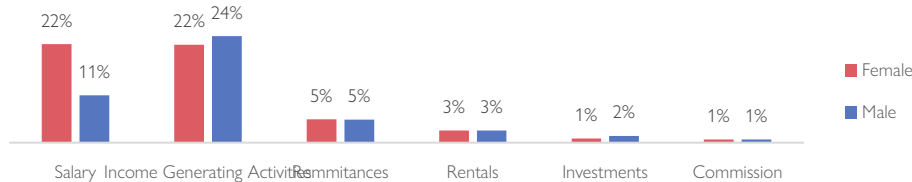|	Unemployed and looking for a job	Self-Employed	Employed	Unemployed and not looking for a job	Student
Female	28%	14%	8%	4%	2%
Male	23%	11%	8%	2%	1%

Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 51% were unemployed and were looking for employment, 26% were self-employed, and 16% indicated that they were employed. It was discovered that 62% of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed and looking for employment were aged 26-35. The top three sending districts for the unemployed were Mwenezi (16%), Bulawayo (14%) and Beitbridge (10%). Seventy-three per cent stated that they had completed secondary education, 17% had completed primary education and 6% had done vocational training.

65 migrants indicated that they were unemployed and not looking for employment, of those, 28% were females aged 36-45. They indicated that they were travelling from Bulawayo (21%), Beitbridge (19%) and Mwenezi (6%). Forty-one per cent pointed out that they were travelling to Gauteng, 40% to Limpopo whilst 11% went to Lusaka. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (49%), conducting commercial activities (14%) and attending a family event (11%). It was discovered that 31% survive on income generating activities, 16% on remittances and 10% on rentals.

SOURCES OF INCOME
Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

- Female
- Male

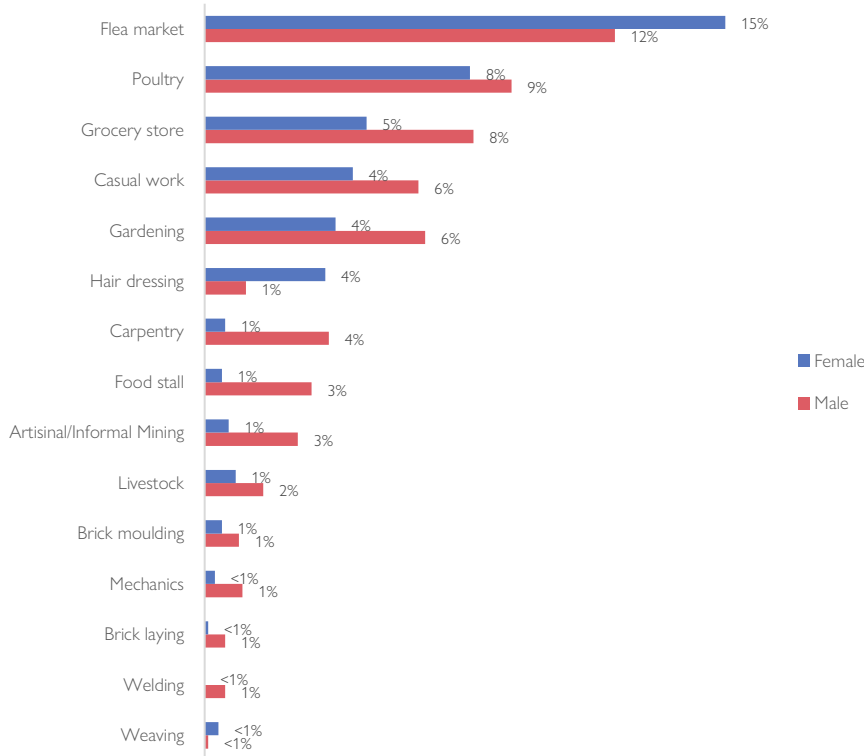|	Salary	Income Generating Activities	Remittances	Rentals	Investments	Commission
Female	22%	22%	5%	3%	1%	1%
Male	11%	24%	5%	3%	2%	1%

Thirty-three per cent of the surveyed migrants reported salary as their main source of income. It was discovered that 16% work in the transportation sector, 14% in education and 12% in business and marketing. Their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (36%), family reunification (19%) and to conduct commercial activities (10%)
.
139 migrants mentioned remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo recorded the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (28%) followed by Beitbridge (27%) and Mwenezi (11%). Seventy-two per cent mentioned that they receive their remittances through money transfer agencies, 11% through friends/relatives and 9% through bus/truck drivers. Sixty-nine per cent stated that they receive remittances every month, and of those, 61% mentioned that they usually less than $100 USD whilst 37% mentioned that they receive between $100 and $500 USD. Forty per cent of those that survive on remittances stated that they use the remittances for food, 28% for household needs and 17% for health/medication.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES
Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

- Female
- Male

|	Female	Male
Flea market	15%	12%
Poultry	8%	9%
Grocery store	5%	8%
Casual work	4%	6%
Gardening	4%	6%
Hair dressing	4%	1%
Carpentry	1%	4%
Food stall	1%	3%
Artisinal/Informal Mining	1%	3%
Livestock	1%	2%
Brick moulding	1%	1%
Mechanics	<1%	1%
Brick laying	<1%	1%
Welding	<1%	1%
Weaving	<1%	<1%

Forty-six per cent of the surveyed migrants mentioned income-generating activities as their main source of income. Of those, 15% reside in Mwenezi, 13% in Bulawayo and 10% in Beitbridge. Majority of those who indicated Income-generating activities as a source of income were males aged 26-35 (35%). Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (26%), to conduct commercial activities (21%), and to look for employment (17%).

Operating a flea market was the most mentioned income-generating activity for migrants (27%) whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe. Fifty-six per cent of those operating a flea market were females. It was discovered that 16% of those that operate flea markets reside in Beitbridge, 11% in Harare and 10% in Bulawayo. Migrants opted to travel to Limpopo (56%), Gauteng (29%) and Lusaka (6%), to conduct their commercial activities (39%). Thirty-nine per cent were going to purchase clothes, 35% food whilst 6% were purchasing shoes.

Female migrants were predominantly involved in operating flea markets and hairdressing, while male migrants were predominantly involved in poultry and in operating a grocery store.

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IOM ZIMBABWE | APRIL 2024

R E A S O N S   F O R   M O V E M E N T

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MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons for Movement
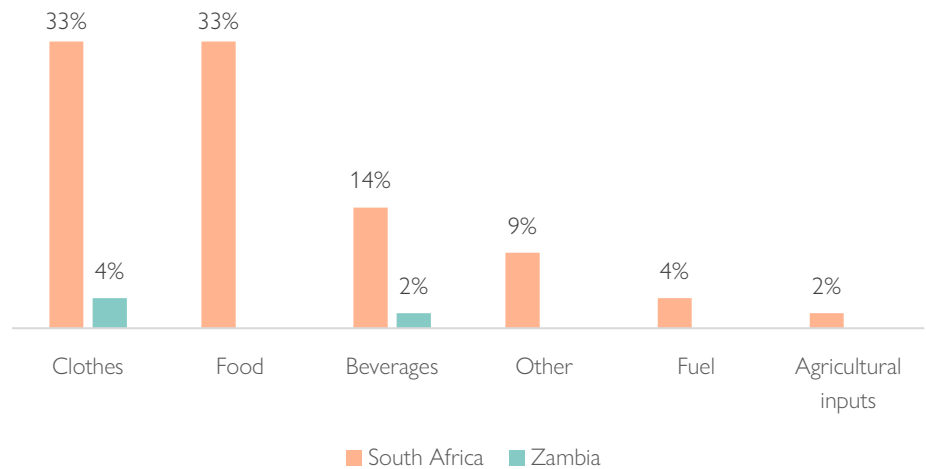

Legend: South Africa, Zambia
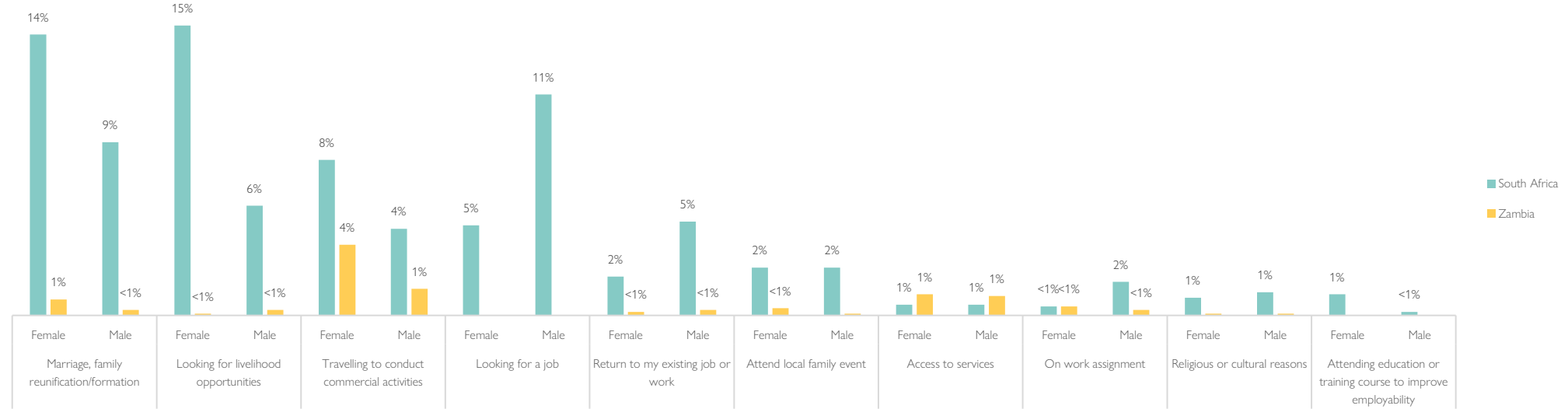
Twenty-four per cent of migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe were travelling for family reunification, 21% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 17% were travelling to conduct commercial activities.

Of the migrants who travelled in search of livelihood opportunities, 35% were females aged 26-35. It was discovered that 78% were unemployed, 14% were employed whilst 8% were self-employed in their country of usual residence (Zimbabwe). Fourteen per cent were travelling from Harare, 13% from Masvingo and 10% from Bulawayo. When asked about their intended destination provinces, 32% indicated that they were travelling to Limpopo, 29% to Gauteng and 12% to Kwazulu-Natal.

Twenty-five per cent of those who travelled in search of livelihood opportunities live with one or more elderly person in their household, 23% stay in a household with more than 8 household members whilst 20% come from female-headed households.

Of the migrants travelling to conduct commercial activities and whose usual residence is Zimbabwe, 74% were travelling to buy goods whilst 26% were travelling to sell. The preferred destinations for those travelling to buy goods were Limpopo (75%), Gauteng (16%) and Lusaka (7%). Eighteen per cent were travelling from Beitbridge, 14% from Harare and 11% from Bulawayo. It was discovered that the top three items purchased by the migrants were Clothes (37%), Food (33%) and Beverages (16%).

WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION

Legend: South Africa, Zambia

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IOM ZIMBABWE | APRIL 2024

MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

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MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

Chronic Illness Care — Male 16%, Female 14%
Surgery — Male 14%, Female 12%
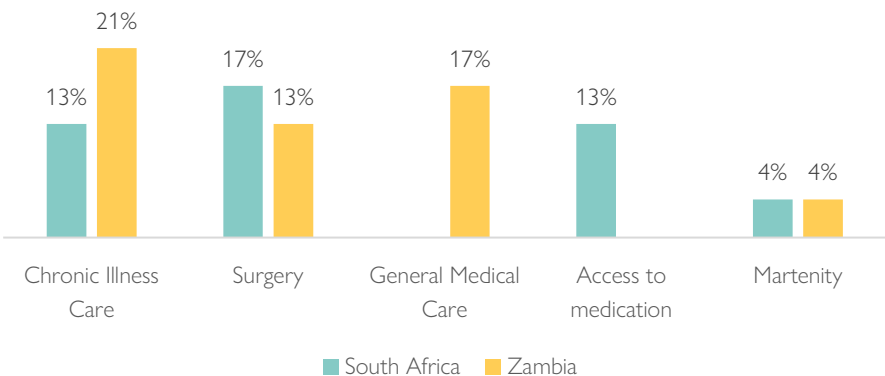Access to medication — Male 9%, Female 9%
General Medical Care — Male 14%, Female 5%
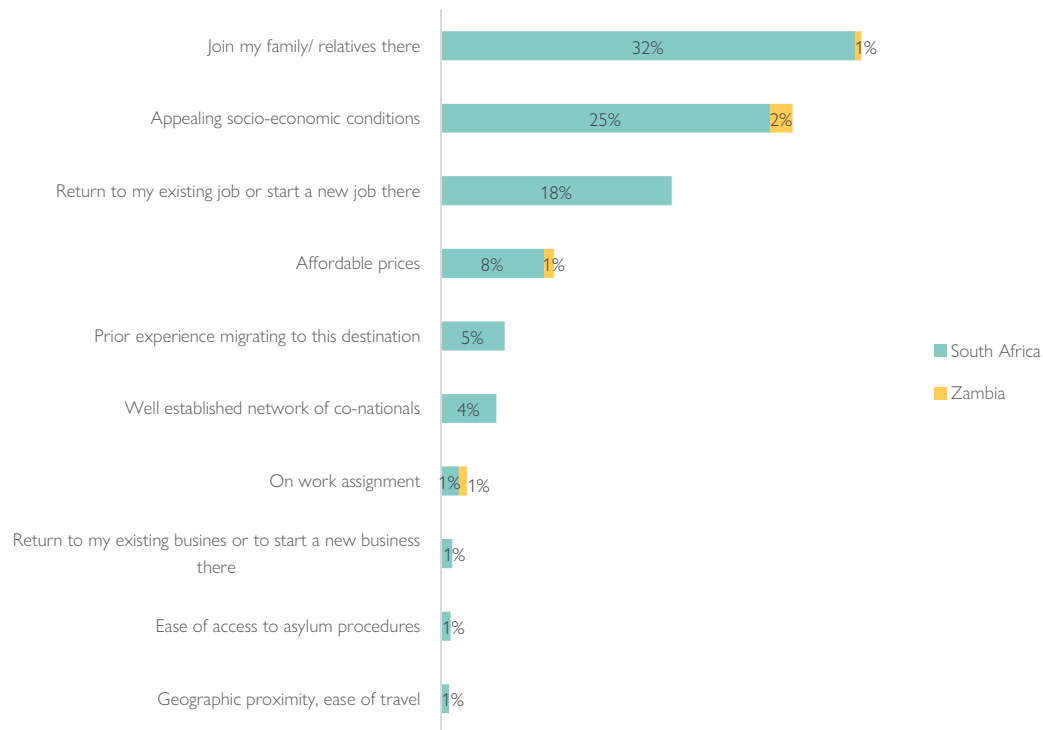Martenity — Female 7%

■ Male ■ Female
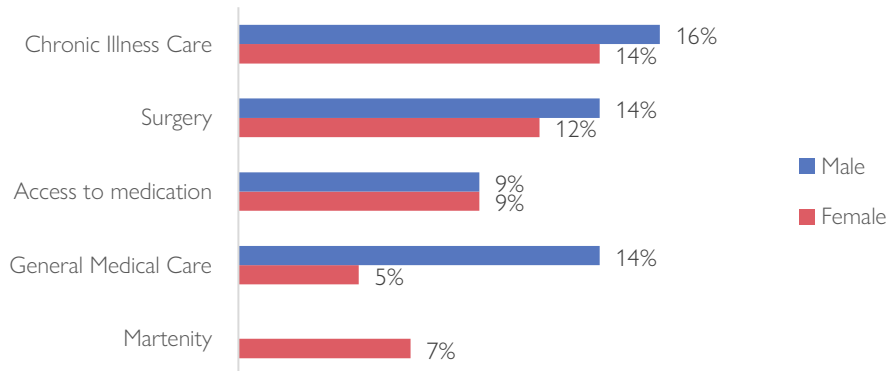
Of the migrants who stated that they were travelling to access better services in neighbouring countries, 84% were travelling for health services, 8% for education services and 5% for better access to water and sanitation. Thirty per cent of those in search of health services indicated that they were travelling for chronic illness care, 26% were travelling for surgery whilst 18% were accessing medication. Their intended destinations were Lusaka –Zambia (55%), Gauteng -South Africa (32%) and Limpopo-South Africa (9%). From the analysis, 38% were travelling from Hurungwe, 29% from Bulawayo and 10% from Karoi.

Of those travelling to access health services, 48% reported that they had a chronic illness, of those, 32% had cancer, 27% had hypertension and 14% had diabetes.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY

Chronic Illness Care — South Africa 13%, Zambia 21%
Surgery — South Africa 17%, Zambia 13%
General Medical Care — Zambia 17%
Access to medication — South Africa 13%
Martenity — South Africa 4%, Zambia 4%

■ South Africa ■ Zambia

WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons

Join my family/ relatives there — 32% + 1%
Appealing socio-economic conditions — 25% + 2%
Return to my existing job or start a new job there — 18%
Affordable prices — 8% + 1%
Prior experience migrating to this destination — 5%
Well established network of co-nationals — 4%
On work assignment — 1% + 1%
Return to my existing busines or to start a new business there — 1%
Ease of access to asylum procedures — 1%
Geographic proximity, ease of travel — 1%

■ South Africa ■ Zambia

Thirty-three per cent of those travelling to South Africa chose the destination because they were joining their relatives there, 26% due to appealing socio-economic conditions and 19% because they were returning to their jobs. Of those joining family in South Africa, 47% were travelling from Bulawayo, 10% from Beitbridge whilst 8% were from Mwenezi. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (62%), Limpopo (23%) and Eastern Cape (4%).

Migrants chose Zambia as their intended destination because of appealing socio-economic conditions there (48%), due to affordable prices there (21%) and because they were on a work assignment (17%). The top three sending districts for those travelling to Zambia due to appealing socio-economic conditions were Hurungwe (57%), Karoi (14%), and Harare (14%). Twenty-one per cent were females aged 26-35.

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IOM ZIMBABWE | APRIL 2024

CHALLENGES & VULNERABILITIES

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CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

402 interviewed migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Fifty-five per cent of those who faced challenges were aged 26-35, of those 58% were male. The top three challenges that were faced by the surveyed migrants were roadblocks/delays (82%), mental trauma/depression (6%) and theft (3%).

Eighty-two per cent of those that encountered roadblocks and delays were inflows from South Africa, of those, 72% were travelling from Limpopo, 20% from Gauteng and 4% from Mpumalanga province. Eighteen per cent were travelling to Bulawayo, 14% to Harare and 10% to Chivi.
Of those who experienced mental trauma or depression along their journey, 82% were inflows. Fifty-nine per cent were aged 26-35, of those, 65% were female.
Of those who faced theft, 83% were using a private car or a taxi as their mode of transport, whilst 17% used a bus.

Challenges	South Africa	Zambia	Grand Total
Roadblocks and/or delays	376	0	376
Mental trauma and/or depression	28	1	29
Theft	11	1	12
Other	4	4	8
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	7	0	7
Boundary crossing/Crossing flowing river	6		6
Quality of my food has worsened as I can spend less money on food	5	0	5
Deportation	3	0	3
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	2	1	3
Lack of information	3	0	3
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	3	0	3
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.)	1	0	1
Difficult access to health care services	1	0	1
Identity document issues	1	0	1
Forced to perform work against my own will	1	0	1
Physical or sexual violence of any kind	1	0	1

VULNERABILITIES

633 Pregnant Women
254 Unaccompanied Children
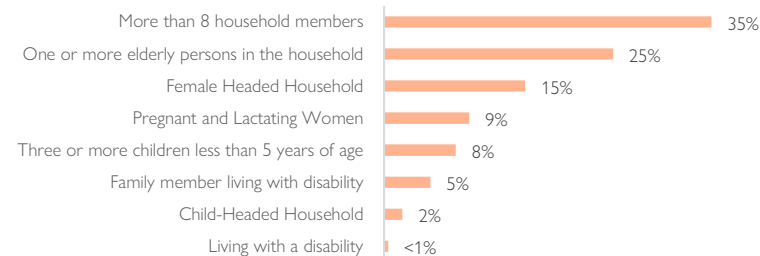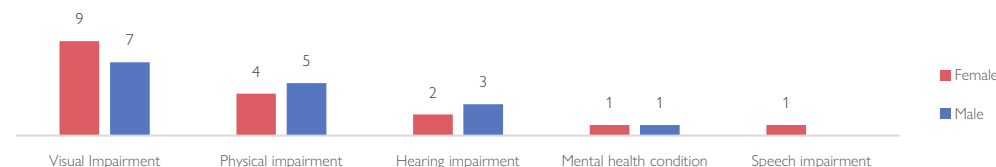**208** Persons with chronic illness
132 Elderly in need of care
33 Persons with a disability

Ninety-eight per cent of the interviewed pregnant and lactating women were transiting along the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. Of those travelling to South Africa, their main reasons for travelling were to return to their jobs (32%), to join their families (26%) and to look for employment (15%).
Thirty-five per cent of the interviewed migrants mentioned that they were from a household with more than 8 members. Of those, 39% were travelling from Bulawayo, 12% from Beitbridge whilst 8% were travelling from Masvingo. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (58%), Limpopo (22%) and Free State (6%). Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (32%), travelling to conduct commercial activities (27%) and looking for livelihood opportunities (17%).

More than 8 household members	35%
One or more elderly persons in the household	25%
Female Headed Household	15%
Pregnant and Lactating Women	9%
Three or more children less than 5 years of age	8%
Family member living with disability	5%
Child-Headed Household	2%
Living with a disability	<1%

DISABILITIES

	Female	Male
Visual Impairment	9	7
Physical impairment	4	5
Hearing impairment	2	3
Mental health condition	1	1
Speech impairment	1	

Of the surveyed migrants who identified as disabled, 48% were aged 36-45. Fifty-three per cent were travelling to Gauteng, 16% to Limpopo and 16% to Lusaka. Twenty-nine per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 19% from Masvingo, and 14% from Harare. Their main reasons for travelling were to return to their existing jobs (21%), conducting commercial activities (21%) and for family reunification (18%).
Forty-eight per cent of the disabled migrants had visual impairment; of those, 69% went through the South African corridor whilst 31% went through the Zambian corridor. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (25%), conducting commercial activities (25%) and attending a local family event (13%)
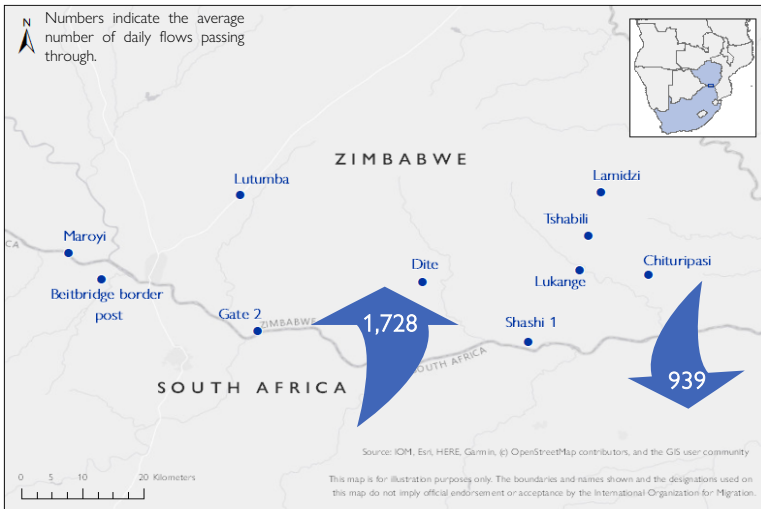
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | APRIL 2024

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KEY FIGURES

50,680 Movements Observed

1,861 Surveys Conducted
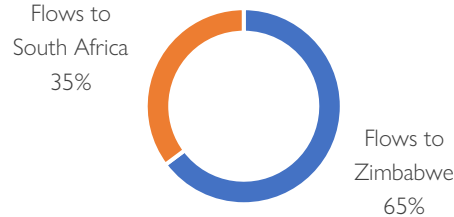
16 Flow Monitoring Points

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 50,680 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 2,667. This represented a 1% increase compared to March during which 2,645 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (65%) and Zimbabwe (35%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (64%), and South Africa (35%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 50,680 individuals observed, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent were females. There were 481 women who were visibly pregnant and 226 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Thirty per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 19 per cent were travelling to look for livelihood opportunities
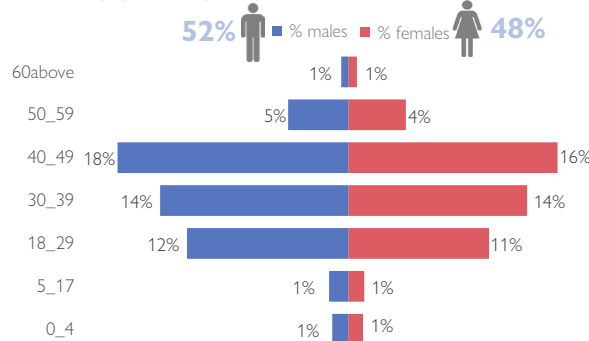
FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to South Africa 35%

Flows to Zimbabwe 65%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

52% % males % females **48%**

Age	Males	Females
60above	1%	1%
50_59	5%	4%
40_49	18%	16%
30_39	14%	14%
18_29	12%	11%
5_17	1%	1%
0_4	1%	1%

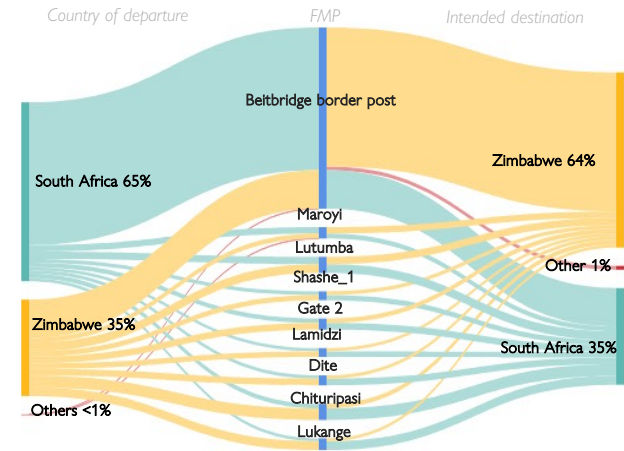## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	54%	66%	34%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6months)	22%	9%	91%
Family Reunification	21%	91%	9%
Seasonal Migration	4%	37%	63%

* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.
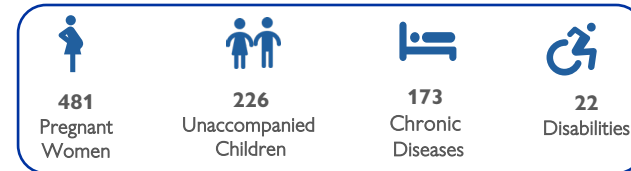
The disabilities cited by migrants living with disabilities were visual impairment (50%), physical impairment (18%), hearing impairment(18%), mental health condition (9%) and speech impairment (5%)

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure   *FMP*   *Intended destination*

Beitbridge border post

South Africa 65%

Zimbabwe 35%

Others <1%

Maroyi
Lutumba
Shashe_1
Gate 2
Lamidzi
Dite
Chituripasi
Lukange

Zimbabwe 64%
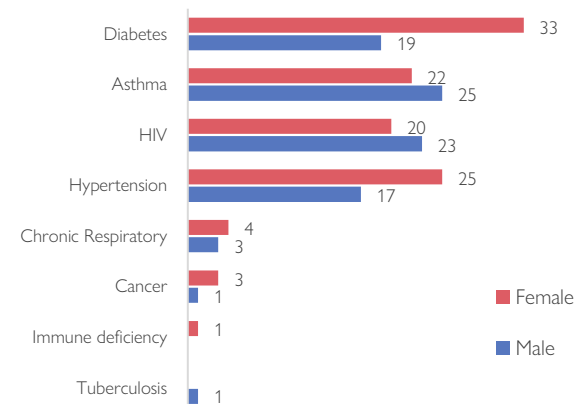
Other 1%

South Africa 35%

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

VULNERABLE GROUPS

481 Pregnant Women

226 Unaccompanied Children

173 Chronic Diseases

22 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Illness	Female	Male
Diabetes	33	19
Asthma	22	25
HIV	20	23
Hypertension	25	17
Chronic Respiratory	4	3
Cancer	3	1
Immune deficiency	1	
Tuberculosis		1

■ Female ■ Male

MAP

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

ZIMBABWE

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

1,728

939

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

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Car	Bus	Truck	Animal
41%	27%	18%	13%	1%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | APRIL 2024

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY FIGURES

4,815 Movements Observed

261 Surveys Conducted

4 Flow Monitoring Points
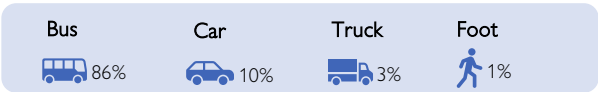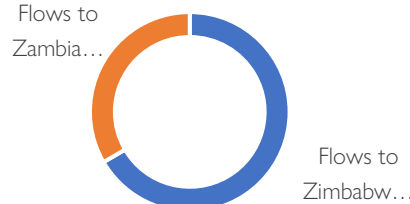
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 4,815 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 253. This represented a 5 per cent decrease compared to March, during which 265 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (59%), Zimbabwe (31%), and Tanzania (6%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (62%), Zambia (31%) and South Africa (6%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,815 individuals observed, 37 per cent were males and 63 per cent were females. There were 152 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Forty-four per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 10 per cent were travelling for family reunification.
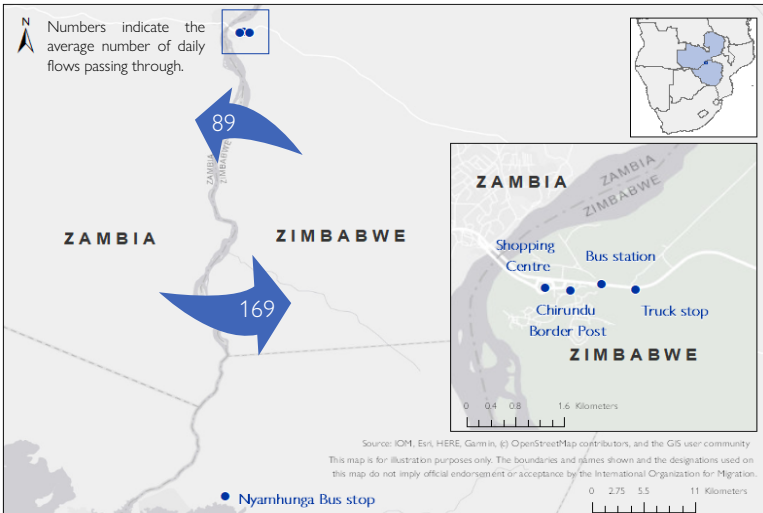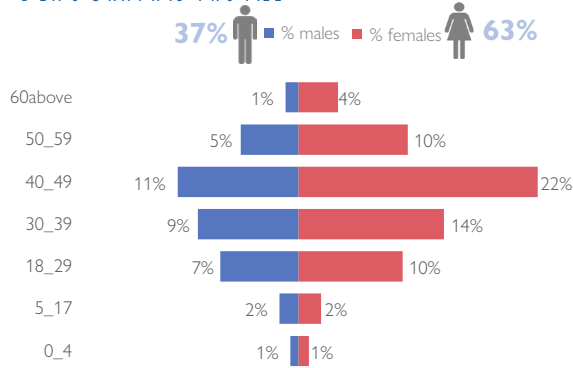
FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Zambia…

Flows to Zimbabw…

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

37% % males ■ % females **63%**

Age	% males	% females
60above	1%	4%
50_59	5%	10%
40_49	11%	22%
30_39	9%	14%
18_29	7%	10%
5_17	2%	2%
0_4	1%	1%

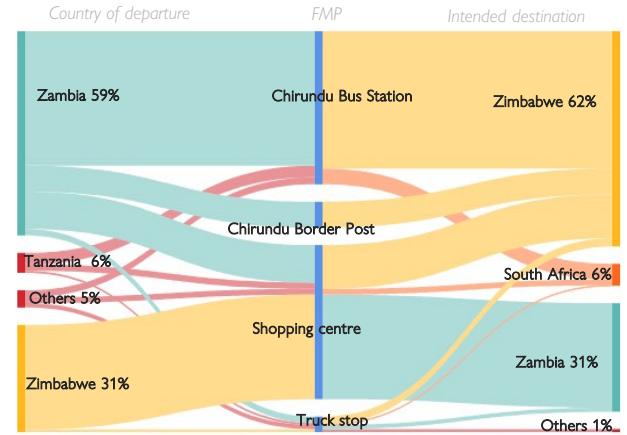## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	54%	60%	40%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	22%	95%	5%
Family Reunification	21%	80%	20%
Forced Disaster	<1%	100%	<1%

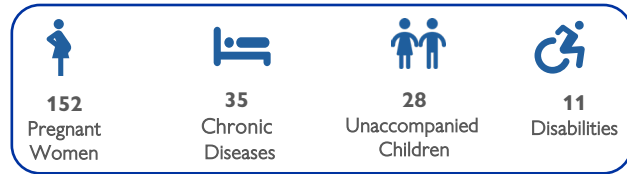* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

The disabilities cited by migrants living with disabilities were visual impairment (45%), physical impairment (45%), and hearing impairment (9%)

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure *FMP* *Intended destination*

Zambia 59% — Chirundu Bus Station — Zimbabwe 62%

Chirundu Border Post

Tanzania 6%

Others 5% — South Africa 6%

Shopping centre

Zimbabwe 31% — Zambia 31%
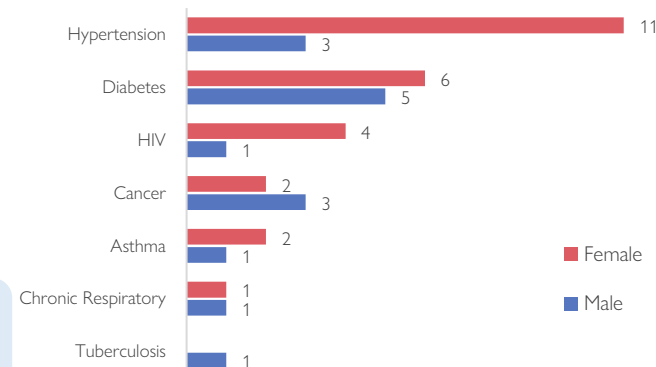
Truck stop — Others 1%

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

VULNERABLE GROUPS

152 Pregnant Women

35 Chronic Diseases

28 Unaccompanied Children

11 Disabilities

CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Illness	Female	Male
Hypertension	11	3
Diabetes	6	5
HIV	4	1
Cancer	2	3
Asthma	2	1
Chronic Respiratory	1	1
Tuberculosis		1

■ Female ■ Male

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus 86% Car 10% Truck 3% Foot 1%

Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through.

89

169

ZAMBIA   ZIMBABWE

Shopping Centre   Bus station
Chirundu Border Post   Truck stop
ZIMBABWE

0 0.4 0.8 1.6 Kilometers

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

Nyamhunga Bus stop

CONCLUSION

During the month of April, the 2023/24 agricultural season was declared a state of national disaster following the El-Nino-induced low rainfall pattern which resulted in food deficit in many areas leaving most families in need of food aid. Neighbouring Zambia and Malawi have also recently declared states of disasters due to drought. Some fear that the drought sweeping southern Africa will be one of the worst in decades.

The Cholera epidemic continues to affect the country, placing additional strain on communities and health facilities. As of 26 April 2024, a total of 33,004 cholera cases, and 703 deaths were reported. Overall new cholera cases trend continued to decline with case fatality rate declining from 2.2 per cent in the previous reporting period to 2.1 per cent as of 26 April 2024. IOM continues to strengthen the country's ability to detect potential disease outbreaks early through community event-based surveillance at ports of entry and along migration corridors.

Migration issues are prominent in the manifestos of political parties contesting in the upcoming elections in South Africa. The pre-election debates on immigration saw some political parties claiming that militarisation of borders is necessary to improve border management. Many blame migrants, particularly those from other African nations like Zimbabwe, for South Africa's problems.

1) https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/hunger-grips-southern-africa-zimbabwe-declares-drought-disaster-2024-04-03/
2) UNICEF Zimbabwe Humanitarian Situation Report No. 7 (Cholera Outbreak) - 26 April 2024
3) https://cite.org.zw/sa-elections-mk-calls-for-military-border-control-divides-pinion/

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 30 April 2024.

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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