

OVERVIEW

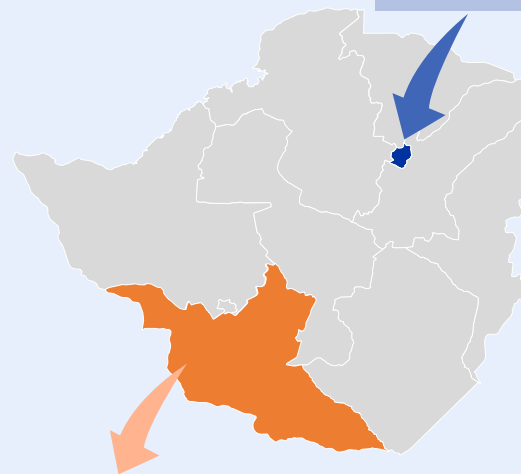
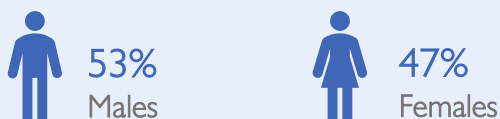
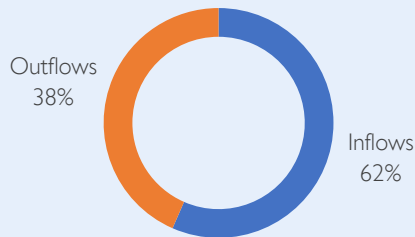
During the reporting period a total of 49,751 movements were recorded and 1,982 migrants were interviewed across 20 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded decreased by 14 per cent compared to the previous month. Sixty-two per cent of movements observed were inflows, whilst 38 per cent were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (50%), Harare (12%) and Chiredzi (8%), whilst the top three receiving districts were Harare (27%), Beitbridge (21%) and Bulawayo (11%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (54%) whilst Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (28%). Migrants travelling from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (70%) and Gauteng, South Africa (28%) as their intended destination. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 36 per cent were travelling from Lusaka province in Zambia whilst 34 per cent were travelling from Gauteng (South Africa).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 44,654 (90%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 5,097 (10%) movements. Fifty-four per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term movements, 22 per cent were long-term economic movements whilst 21 per cent were family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 26 per cent travelled to Beitbridge, 19 per cent to Harare and 12 per cent were headed to Bulawayo.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 54 per cent short-term movements, 23 per cent long-term economic movements and 23 per cent family reunification movements. Of the migrants travelling from Zambia, 61 per cent were travelling to Harare, 17 per cent to Hurungwe and nine per cent to Bulawayo.

The Zimbabwe Department of Immigration Control recorded 170,175 entries and 159,635 exits at the Beitbridge border post and 11,241 movements at the Chirundu border post.

HIGHLIGHTS



28% of incoming migrants were headed to Harare

54% of outgoing migrants had departed Matabeleland South



27% of movements were looking for livelihood opportunities, 26% were looking for employment whilst 18% were travelling for family reunification



70% were in possession of an identification document



625 Pregnant Women



271 Unaccompanied Children



189 Persons with chronic illness



36 Persons with a disability

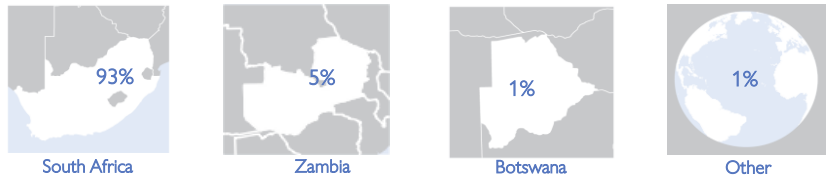
FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | JUNE 2024

JOURNEY PROFILES



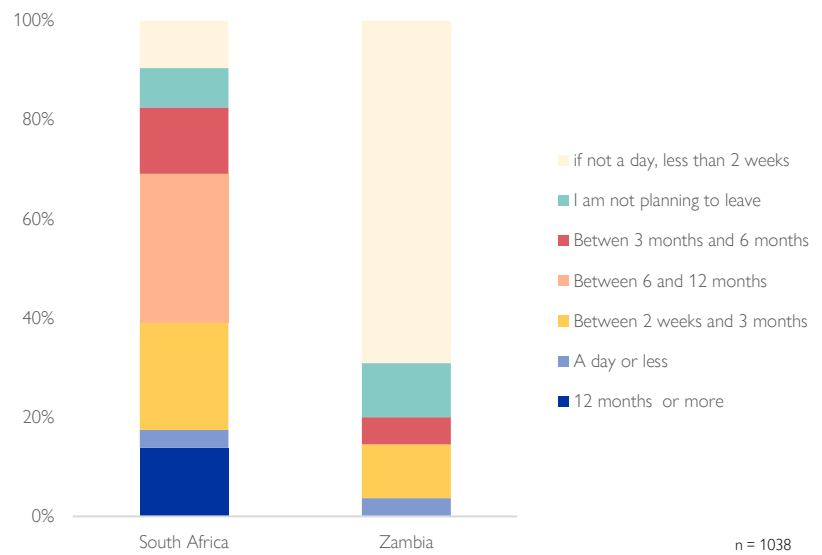
INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



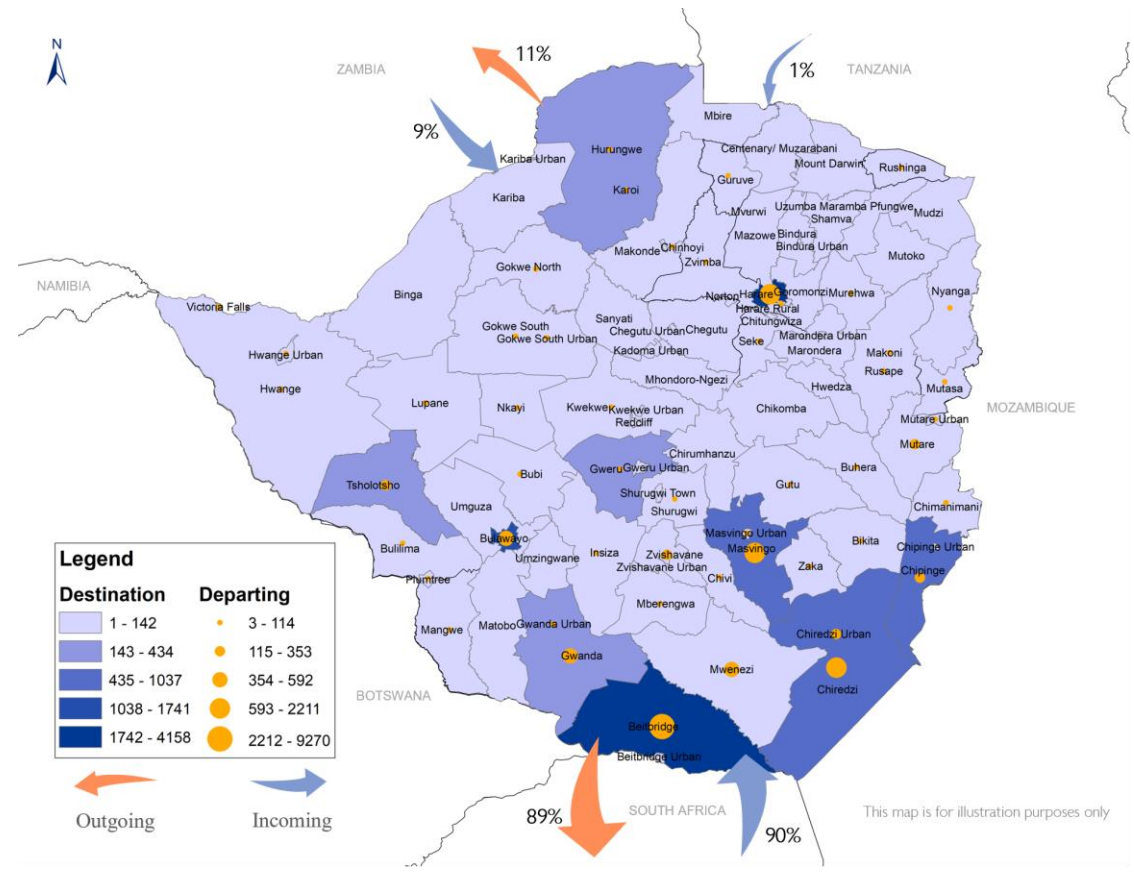
Ninety-three per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Forty-three per cent of migrants travelling to South Africa were aged 26 – 35. Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 31 per cent were looking for livelihood opportunities, 29 per cent were returning to their jobs whilst 16 per cent were looking for employment.

Five per cent of the interviewed migrants indicated they were travelling to Zambia. Twenty-three per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia were females aged 26-35. It was found that 40 per cent were travelling to access health services, 25 per cent were conducting commercial services whilst 10 per cent were travelling due to religious/cultural reasons.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION



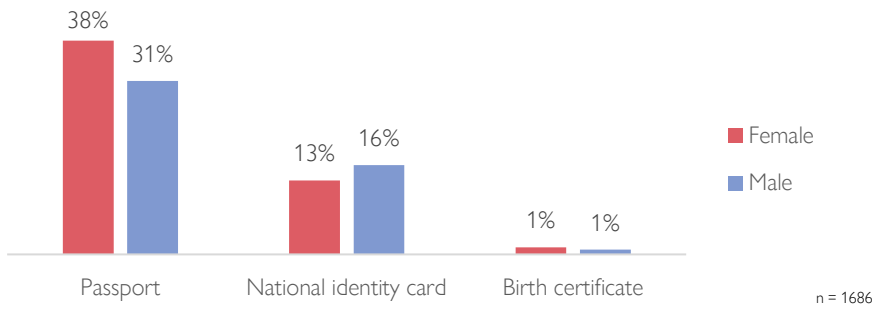
MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS



Beitbridge (50%), Harare (12%), Chiredzi (8%), and Masvingo (6%) districts were the highest-sending districts, while Harare (27%), Beitbridge (21%), Bulawayo (11%) and Chiredzi (7%) received the highest number of migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 58 per cent were short-term local movements, 32 per cent were for family reunification and six per cent were long-term economic movements. Forty-eight per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 46 per cent were long-term economic movements and five per cent were family reunification movements.

Thirty-one per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period of between 6 months and 12 months whilst 21 per cent were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months. Forty-one per cent of migrants travelling from South Africa intended to stay in Zimbabwe for a period of between 2 weeks and 3 months, 31 per cent stated less than 2 weeks whilst 13 per cent were planning to stay for more than 12 months.

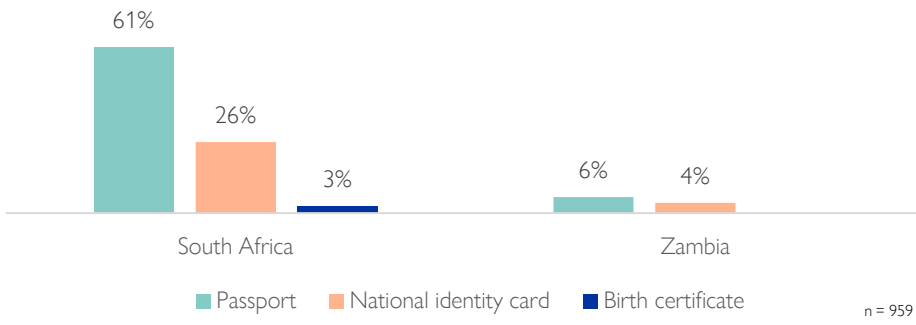
IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT



Of the migrants interviewed, 70 per cent had some form of identification document with them. Forty-two per cent of those who had documentation were aged 26-35, of those, 57 per cent were female migrants.

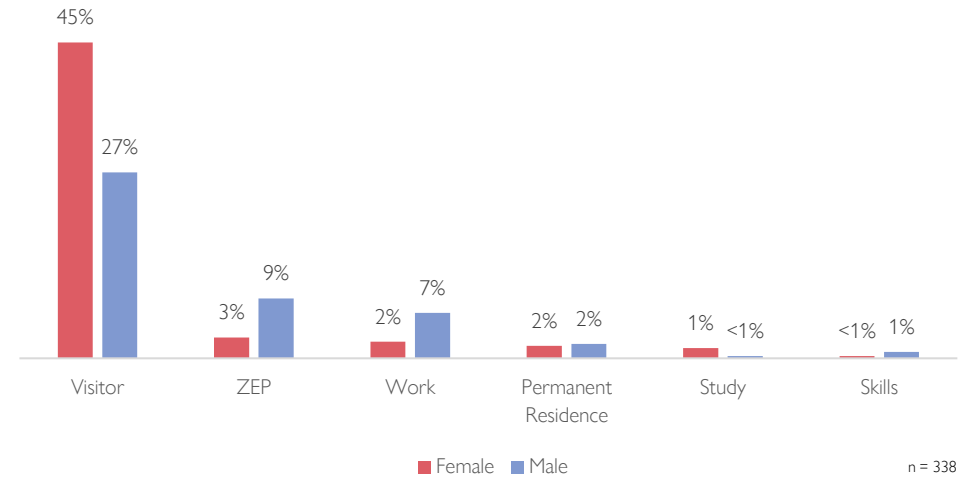
It was found that thirty per cent of the interviewed migrants did not have any identification documents on hand. Forty-one per cent of those without any identification document were aged 26-35, of those, 54 per cent were male. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (29%), looking for livelihood opportunities (18%) and returning to their existing job (16%). Fifty-eight per cent of migrants without any form of documentation were outflows travelling to South Africa.

TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION BY INTENDED DESTINATION



Of the 1088 migrants travelling to South Africa, 589 had a passport. Fifty-seven out of the 64 surveyed migrants travelling from Zimbabwe to Zambia had passports on hand.

VISA TYPE



338 migrants stated they held visas for their intended destination country. Seventy-two per cent had visitor visas, 12 per cent were ZEP holders whilst nine per cent stated they had work permits.

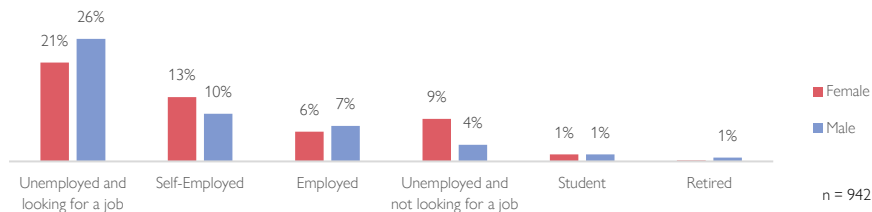
Among the migrants who reported having visitor visas, 44 per cent were traveling to Gauteng, 41 per cent to Limpopo, and 16 per cent to North-West. It was found that their primary reasons for traveling were to conduct commercial activities (48%), reunite with family (35%), and seek livelihood opportunities (16%).

Seventy-four per cent of those who were in possession of the ZEP were outflows. Their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (46%) and returning to their jobs (43%). The top three sending districts for the ZEP holders were Bulawayo (61%), Harare (11%) and Bikita (7%). Twenty-six per cent of the ZEP holders were travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, of those, 38 per cent were travelling from Gauteng, 25 per cent from Kwazulu-Natal and 13 per cent from North-West. Their destinations were Harare (25%), Masvingo (25%) and Zaka (13%). When asked about their intended period of stay in Zimbabwe, 50 per cent were planning to stay for a period between 2 weeks and 3 months whilst 50 per cent were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks. The main reasons for their journey were family reunification (38%), attending a local family event (38%) and work assignment (25%).

The top 3 sectors for migrants who held work visas were Agriculture (26%), Wholesale and retail (19%) and Engineering (15%). Forty-seven per cent were travelling due to marriage/family reunification, 23 per cent were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst seven per cent were attending a local family event.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

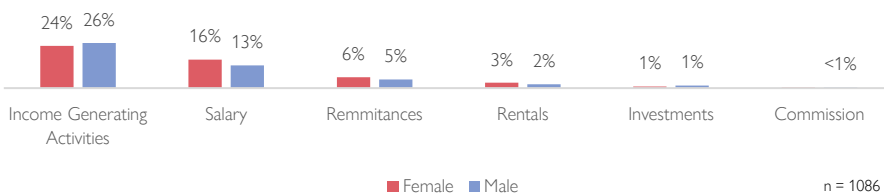


Of the respondents residing in Zimbabwe, 47 per cent were unemployed and were looking for employment, 23 per cent were self-employed, and 13 per cent indicated that they were employed. Fifty-five per cent of the migrants who indicated that they were unemployed and looking for employment were aged 26-35, of those, 56 per cent were male. The top three sending districts for the unemployed were Bulawayo (17%), Mwenezi (17%) and Beitbridge (11%). Seventy-four per cent stated that they had completed secondary education, 16 per cent had completed primary education and five per cent had done vocational training.

221 migrants indicated that they were self-employed. It was found that 43 per cent of the self-employed were aged 26-35, and of those, 53 per cent were females. They indicated that they were travelling from Beitbridge (31%), Bulawayo (18%) and Harare (13%). Forty-seven per cent pointed out that they were travelling to Gauteng, 35 per cent to Limpopo whilst 12 per cent went to Lusaka. The main reasons for travelling for the self-employed were conducting commercial activities (46%), family reunification (19%) and looking for a job (14%).

SOURCES OF INCOME

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

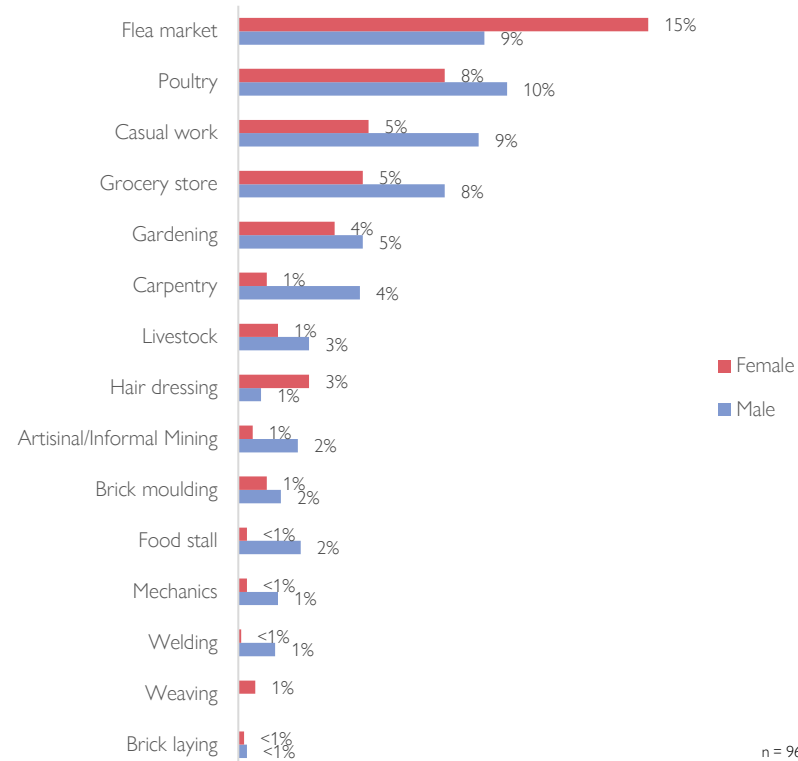


Twenty-nine per cent of the surveyed migrants reported salary as their main source of income. It was found that 16 per cent work in the transportation sector, 15 per cent in agriculture and nine per cent in business and marketing. For those who earn a Salary, their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (27%), family reunification (25%) and to look for employment (12%).

123 migrants mentioned remittances as their source of income. Bulawayo recorded the highest number of migrants relying on remittances (33%) followed by Beitbridge (21%) and Mwenezi (11%). Eighty-one per cent mentioned that they receive their remittances through money transfer agencies, 10 per cent through bus/truck drivers and five per cent through friends/relatives. Seventy-eight per cent stated that they receive remittances every month, and of those, 73 per cent mentioned that they usually get less than \$100 USD whilst 27% mentioned that they receive between \$100 and \$500 USD. Thirty-four per cent of those who survived on remittances stated that they use the remittances for household needs, 34 per cent for food and 12 per cent for health/medication.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe



Fifty per cent of the surveyed migrants mentioned income-generating activities as their main source of income. Of those, 14 per cent reside in Mwenezi, 13 per cent in Beitbridge and 12 per cent in Bulawayo. Majority of those who indicated Income-generating activities as a source of income were males aged 26-35 (29%). Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (23%), to conduct commercial activities (19%), and to look for employment (18%).

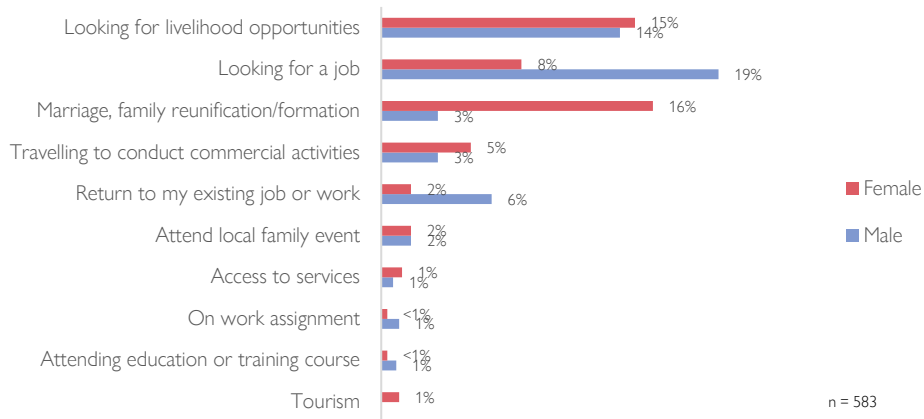
Operating a flea market was the most mentioned income-generating activity for migrants (24%) whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe. Sixty-three per cent of those operating a flea market were females, of those, 46 per cent were aged 26-35. It was found that 19 per cent of those who operate flea markets reside in Beitbridge, 14 per cent in Harare and 10 per cent in Bulawayo. Migrants opted to travel to Limpopo (50%), Gauteng (29%) and Lusaka (21%), to conduct their commercial activities. Forty-six per cent were going to purchase clothes, 30 per cent food whilst five per cent were purchasing shoes.

Female migrants were predominantly involved in operating flea markets and hairdressing, while male migrants were predominantly involved in poultry and in casual work.

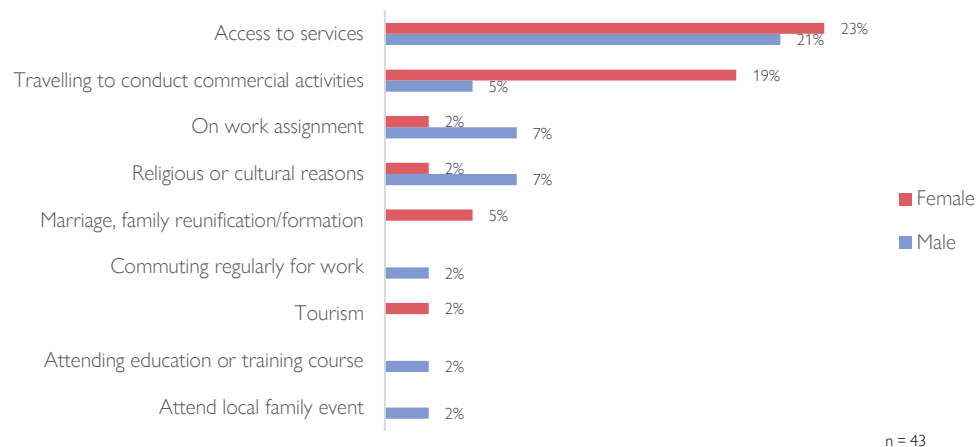
MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY GENDER

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe

Intended destination: South Africa



Intended destination: Zambia



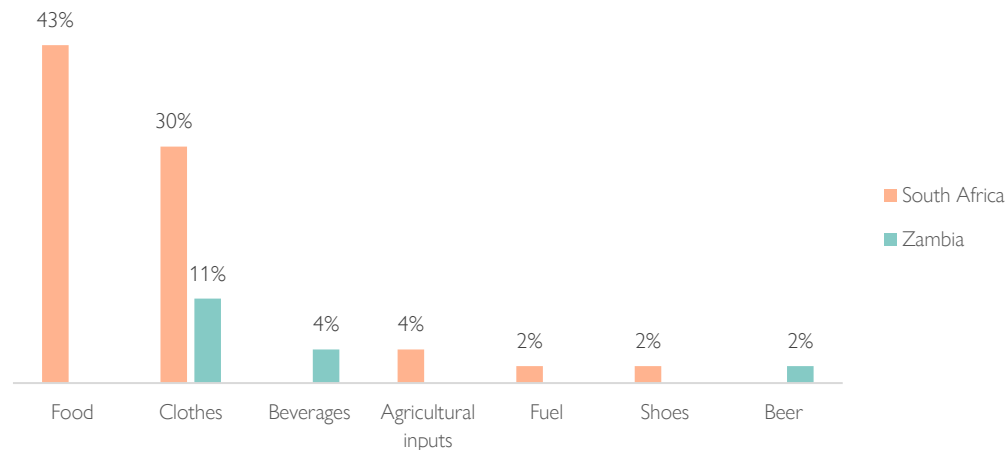
Twenty-seven per cent of migrants whose place of usual residence is Zimbabwe were looking for livelihood opportunities, 26 per cent were looking for employment whilst 18 per cent were travelling for family reunification.

Of the migrants who travelled in search of livelihood opportunities, 42 per cent were aged 26-35. Fifteen per cent were travelling from Mwenzezi, 14 per cent from Masvingo and nine per cent from Beitbridge. When asked about their intended destination provinces, 36 per cent indicated that they were travelling to Limpopo, 35 per cent to Gauteng and seven per cent to Eastern Cape. Twenty-one per cent mentioned that their household experienced a shock in the last 6 months before they embarked on their journey. Of those, 27 per cent faced family health issues, 27 per cent loss of job/source of income and 10 per cent mentioned drought.

Twenty-eight per cent of those who were looking for a job travelled from Bulawayo, 23 per cent from Beitbridge and 15 per cent from Mwenzezi. It was found that 29 per cent come from female headed households, 17 per cent were pregnant women whilst 17 per cent come from a household with more than 8 members.

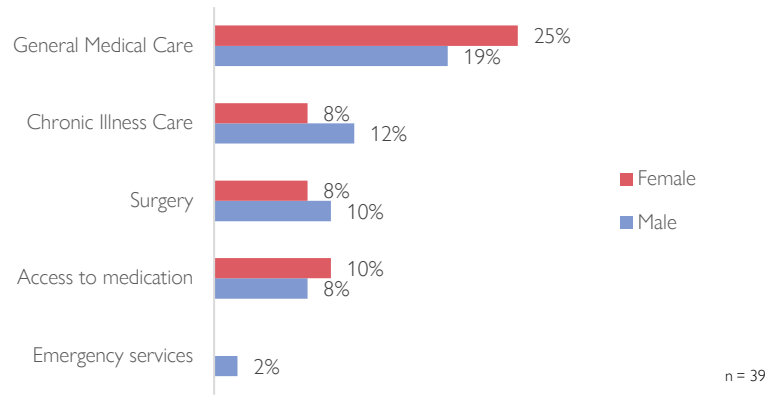
Of the migrants travelling to conduct commercial activities and whose usual residence is Zimbabwe, 68 per cent were travelling to buy goods whilst 32 per cent were travelling to sell. The preferred destinations for those travelling to buy goods were Limpopo (62%), Gauteng (22%) and Lusaka (16%). Twenty-six per cent were travelling from Beitbridge, 20 per cent from Harare and 12 per cent from Bulawayo. It was found that the top three items purchased by the migrants were Food (43%), Clothes (41%) and Beverages (4%).

WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION



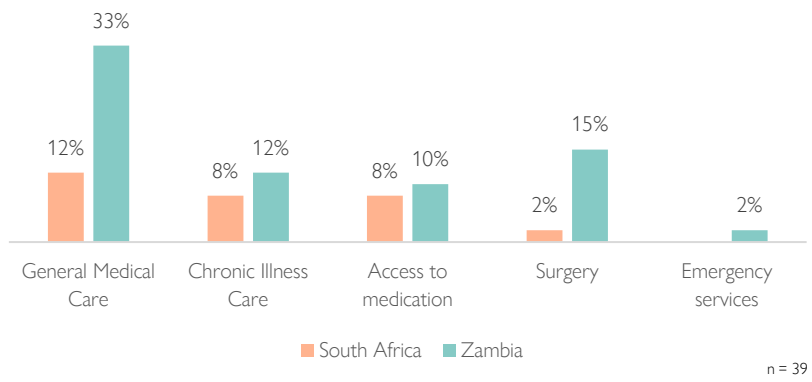
MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH



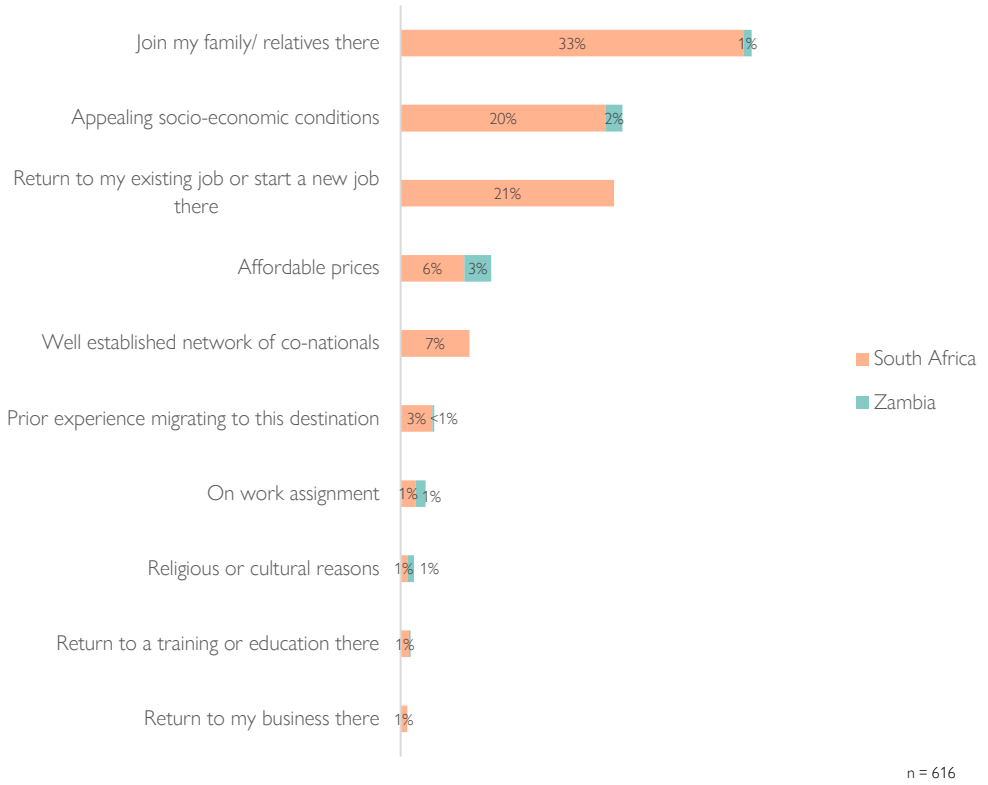
45 migrants stated that they were travelling to access better services in neighboring countries, of those, 87 per cent were travelling for health services. Forty-four per cent of those in search of health services indicated that they were travelling for general medical care, 20 per cent needed chronic illness care whilst 18 per cent were going for surgery. Their intended destinations were Lusaka (61%), Gauteng (26%) and Limpopo (13%). From the analysis, 19 per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 13 per cent from Beitbridge and 13 per cent from Hurungwe. Of those travelling to access health services, 47 per cent reported that they had a chronic illness, of those, 21 per cent had hypertension, 21 per cent had cancer and 14 per cent had diabetes.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



WHY DID YOU CHOOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10 reasons

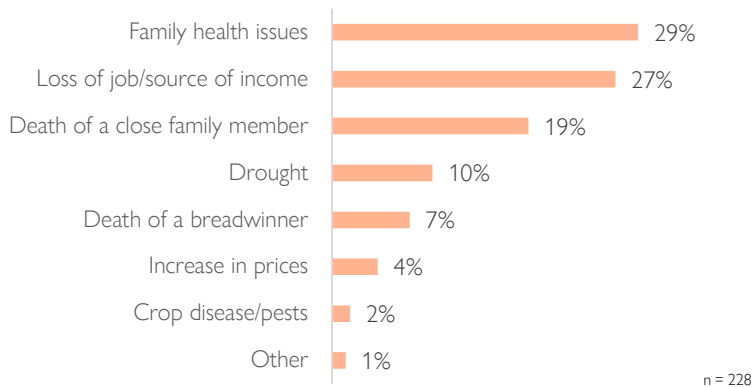


Thirty-six per cent of those travelling to South Africa chose the destination because they were joining their relatives there, 22 per cent because they were returning to their jobs and 21 per cent due to appealing socio-economic conditions. Of those joining family in South Africa, 50 per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 13 per cent from Mwenzezi whilst six per cent were from Beitbridge. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (66%), Limpopo (18%) and Eastern Cape (5%).

Migrants chose Zambia as their intended destination due to affordable prices there (37%), because of appealing socio-economic conditions there (23%), and because they were on a work assignment (14%). The top three sending districts for those travelling to Zambia due to affordable prices were Karoi (25%), Harare (19%) and Chinhoyi (13%). Thirty-one per cent were females aged 46-55.

SHOCKS EXPERIENCED IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS

Migrants Residing in Zimbabwe

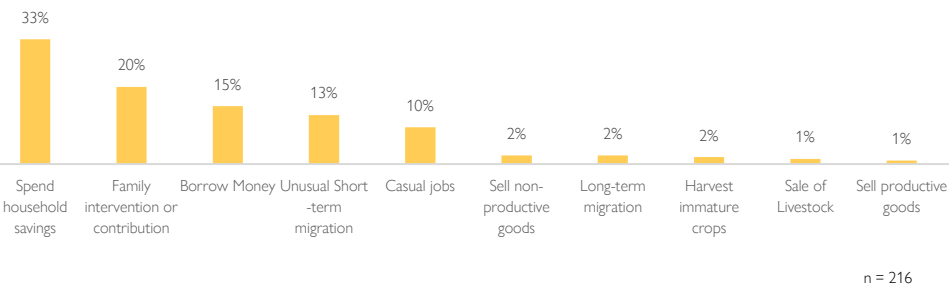


Twenty-five per cent of the interviewed migrants experienced shocks in the last 6 months prior to their journey. Of those whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe, 29 per cent mentioned that they had family health issues, 27 per cent lost their job/source of income whilst 10 per cent experienced drought. Fifty per cent of migrants who experienced drought were travelling from Mwenzi, 18 per cent from Masvingo and nine per cent from Bikita. Their intended destinations were Gauteng (35%), Limpopo (25%) and Mpumalanga (15%). It was found that their main reasons for travelling were to look for livelihood opportunities (41%) and to look for employment (32%). Twenty-one per cent of those that faced drought came from households with one or more elderly persons, 16 per cent come from female headed households whilst 16 per cent stay with a disabled family member.

The top coping mechanisms for those who experienced drought were spending household savings (33%), family intervention (20%), borrowing money (15%) and unusual short-term migration (13%).

COPING MECHANISMS

Migrants whose usual residence is Zimbabwe Top 10

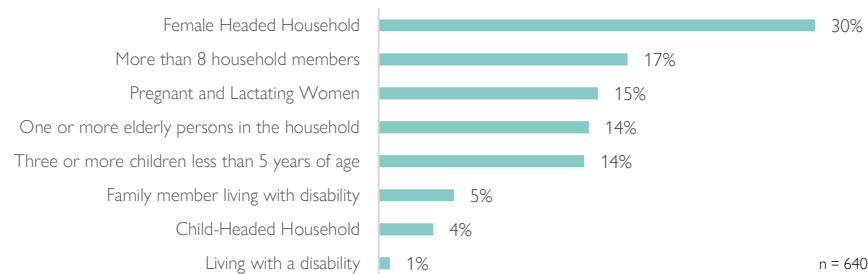


VULNERABILITIES

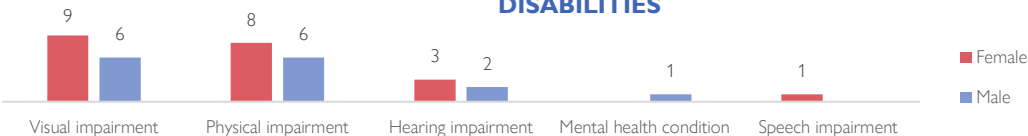


Sixty-three per cent of the interviewed pregnant and lactating women were outflows. Of the pregnant women traveling to South Africa, their main reasons for travelling were to return to their jobs (39%), looking for livelihood opportunities (20%) and family reunification (17%).

Thirty per cent of the interviewed migrants whose usual residence Zimbabwe mentioned that they were from female-headed households. Sixty per cent were outflows and of those, 27 per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 13 per cent from Beitbridge whilst 10 per cent were travelling from Mwenzi. Their intended destination provinces were Gauteng (38%), Limpopo (26%) and Eastern Cape (9%). Their main reasons for travelling were for family reunification (27%), conducting commercial activities (23%) and looking for employment (15%).



DISABILITIES



Thirty-one per cent of the surveyed migrants who identified as disabled were aged 36-45, of those 55 per cent were female. Forty-six per cent were travelling to Gauteng, 31 per cent to Limpopo and 12 per cent to Lusaka. Thirty per cent were travelling from Bulawayo, 19 per cent from Beitbridge and seven per cent from Mwenzi. Their main reasons for travelling were to return to their existing jobs (26%), accessing services (21%) and family reunification (18%).

Forty-two per cent of the disabled migrants had visual impairment; of those, 40 per cent were aged above 65. Their main reasons for travelling were family reunification (29%), returning to their existing work (21%) and access to services (14%).

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

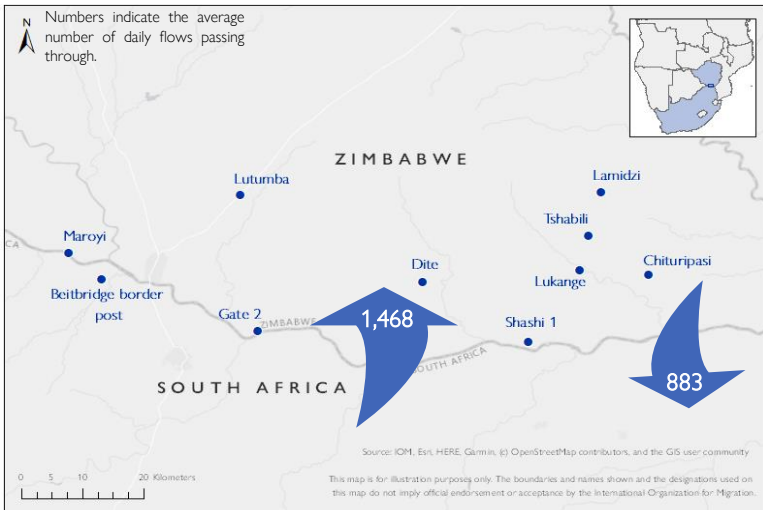
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JUNE 2024

KEY FIGURES



OVERVIEW

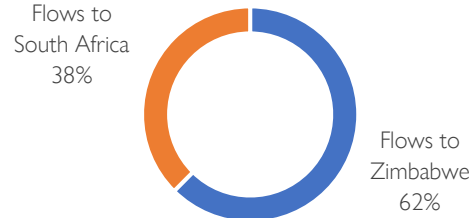
Over the reporting period, a total of 44,654 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 2,350. This represented a one per cent decrease compared to May during which 2,368 individual movements were observed daily. South Africa (62%) and Zimbabwe (37%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (58%), and South Africa (38%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 44,654 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 482 women who were visibly pregnant and 248 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of individuals observed. Twenty-seven per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification while 21 per cent were looking for livelihood opportunities.



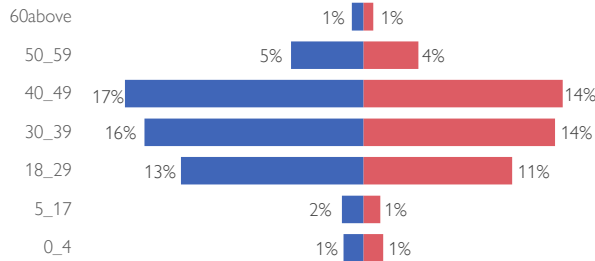
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



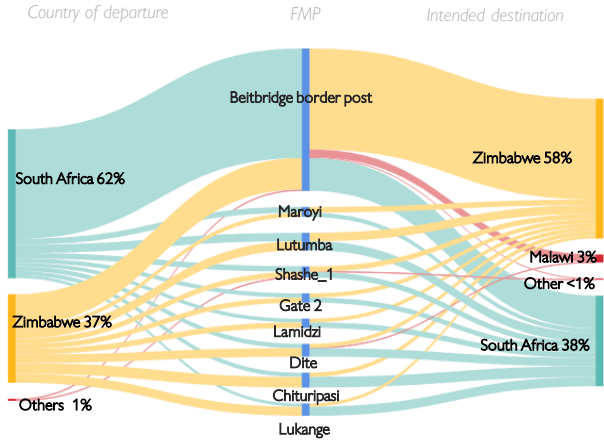
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	54%	65%	35%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6months)	22%	8%	92%
Family Reunification	21%	94%	6%
Seasonal Migration	3%	77%	23%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%
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 (41%), physical impairment (33%), hearing impairment(19%), mental health condition (4%) and speech impairment (4%)

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

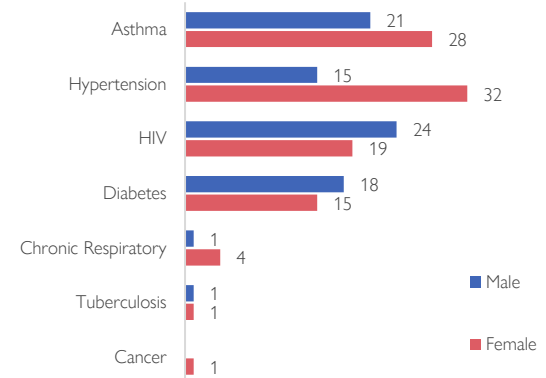


Others include Eswatini, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana for countries of departure and Zambia and Mozambique for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

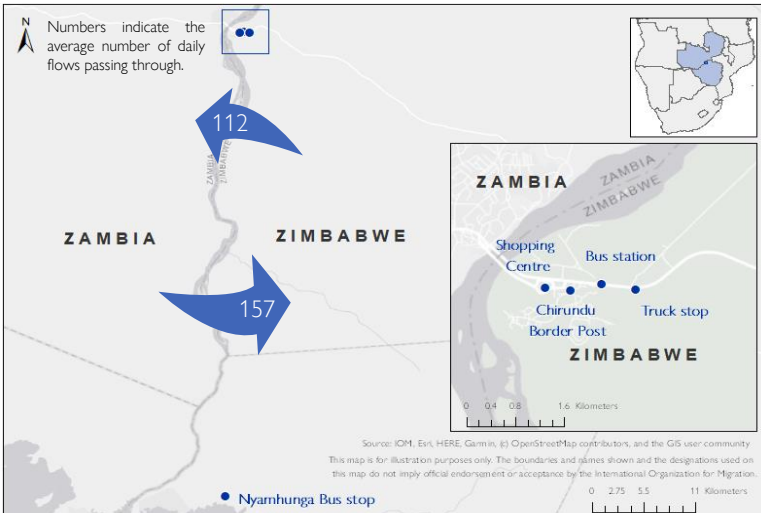
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JUNE 2024

KEY FIGURES

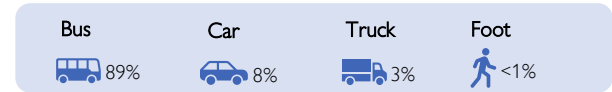


OVERVIEW

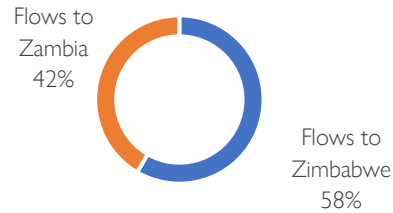
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,097 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 268. This represented a seven per cent increase compared to May, during which 250 individual movements were observed daily. Zambia (52%), Zimbabwe (39%), and Tanzania (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (56%), Zambia (40%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,097 individuals observed, 39 per cent were males and 61 per cent were females. There were 143 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of individuals observed. Thirty-seven per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 12 per cent were travelling for access to services.



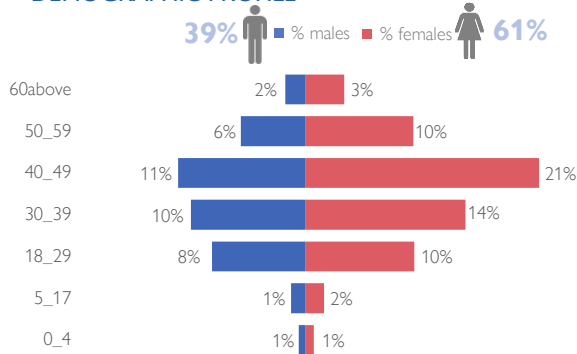
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



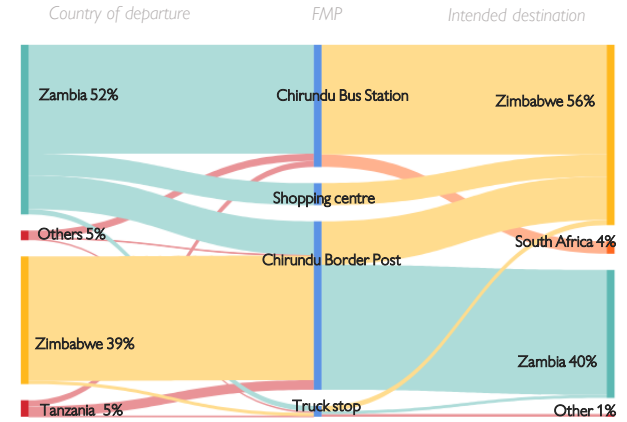
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	54%	56%	44%
Long-Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	23%	97%	3%
Family Reunification	23%	70%	30%

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

The disabilities cited by migrants living with disabilities were physical impairment (56%), and visual impairment (44%)

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

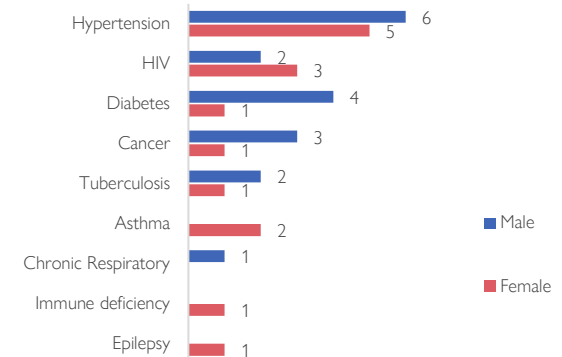


Others include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, South Africa, Malawi and Rwanda for countries of departure and the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique for countries of destination.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



CHRONIC ILLNESSES



CONCLUSION

The impact of the El Niño induced food insecurity has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities in Southern Africa, one of the regions with the highest rates of Gender-based violence. According to Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Regional Humanitarian Appeal, around 11.9 million people are in urgent need of protection services. In Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Education in Manicaland recorded 278 dropouts between January and May 2024. Save the Children also warns that child marriage rates are likely to remain high among adolescent girls aged 15-18 and further climate mobility is likely to fuel irregular migration, human trafficking, child smuggling, child labour and child migration.

Zimbabwe experienced a rise in influenza-like illnesses in June, a typical seasonal trend as the country approached winter. This was reported by the Ministry of Health and Child Care, who clarified that this increase was not related to a COVID-19 outbreak.

- 1) Southern Africa - Protection crisis ([ECHO Daily Flash of 05 July 2024](#))
- 2) <https://www.chronicle.co.zw/face-masks-are-backpublic-takes-measures-to-curb-flu-outbreak/>

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 collect 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 June 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.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

✉ DTMZimbabwe@iom.int

🌐 <https://displacement.iom.int/Zimbabwe> – <https://zimbabwe.iom.int>

OUR PARTNERS



**Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid**



MiRAC
MIGRATION RESOURCE
ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows:
“Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)”