



**DTM**

# FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD

## BEITBRIDGE | ZIMBABWE

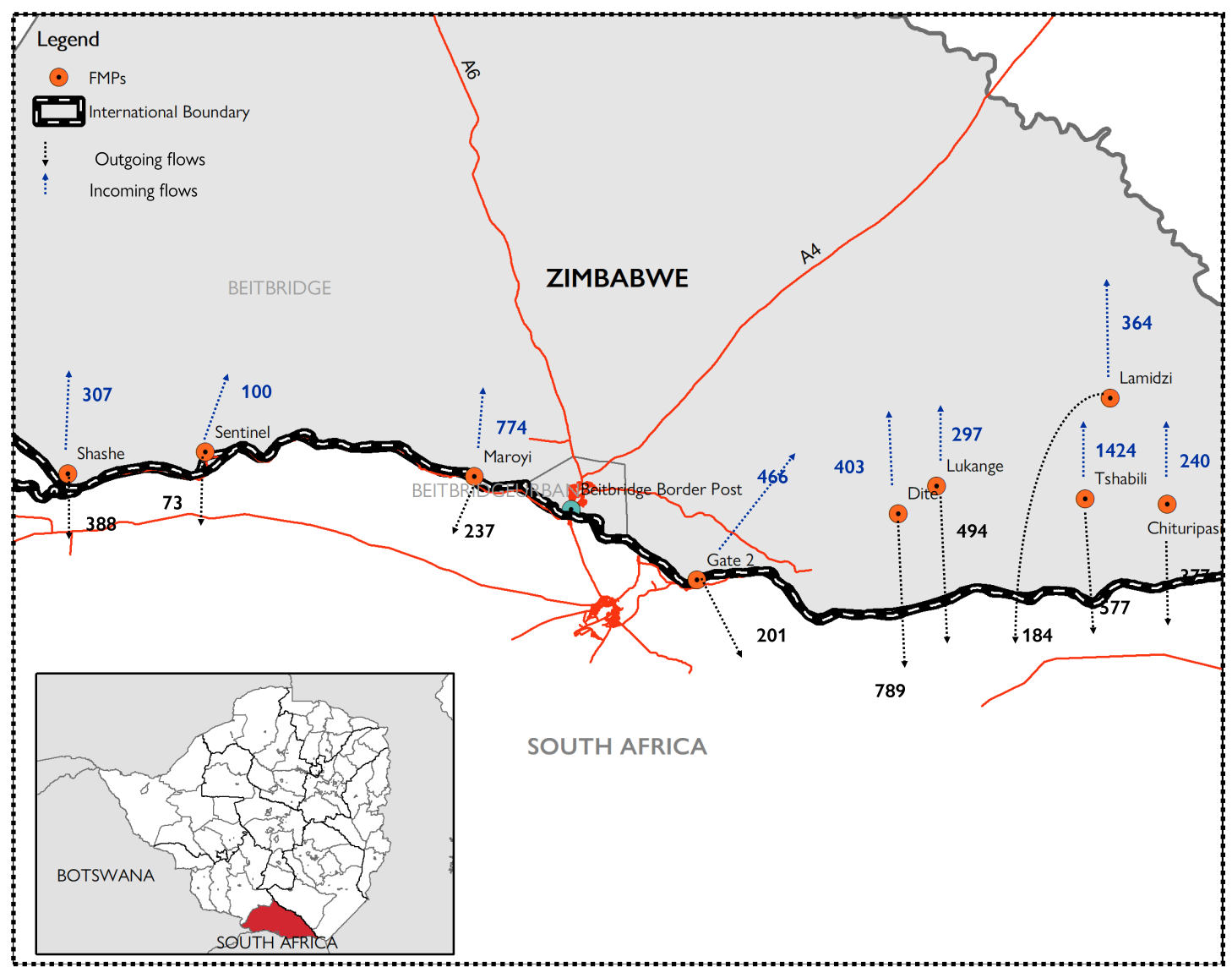
Data collection period: 2 – 12 December 2020

### Overview

In response to the Member State requests of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to enhance the availability of migration-related data to develop policies and programming responses based on evidence and to improve migration governance at the national and regional level, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in close partnership with relevant government authorities, United Nations partners, and other relevant stakeholders including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), has established a pilot project to support the availability of evidence-based data related to intra- and inter-regional migratory movements and needs of individuals passing through the Beitbridge border area with data collection activities covered in this report spanning from 2 December to 12 December 2020.

### Methodology

Flow Monitoring (FM) is one of the components of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and captures the number of individuals transiting at specific Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) as well as the profiles and needs of these individuals using direct observation and interview techniques. The analysis is indicative of overall trends and patterns and is not generalized to the observed population.



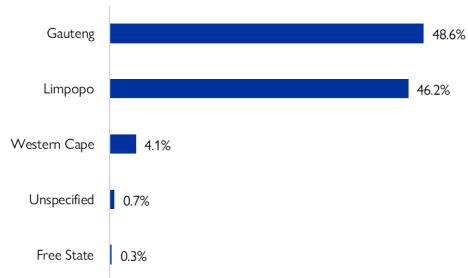
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.



**7,755** Total Flows
 **4,572** Incoming to Zimbabwe
 **3,183** Outgoing from Zimbabwe
 **9** Flow Monitoring Points
 **811** Surveys

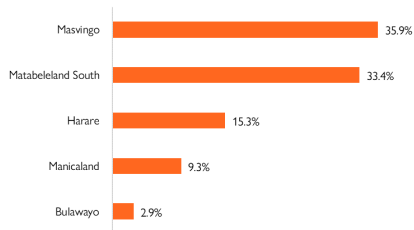
## MOVEMENT TRENDS

### Incoming flows from South Africa by departure location



A majority of the incoming migrants into Zimbabwe reported Gauteng (49%) and Limpopo (47%) provinces in South Africa as their departure location.

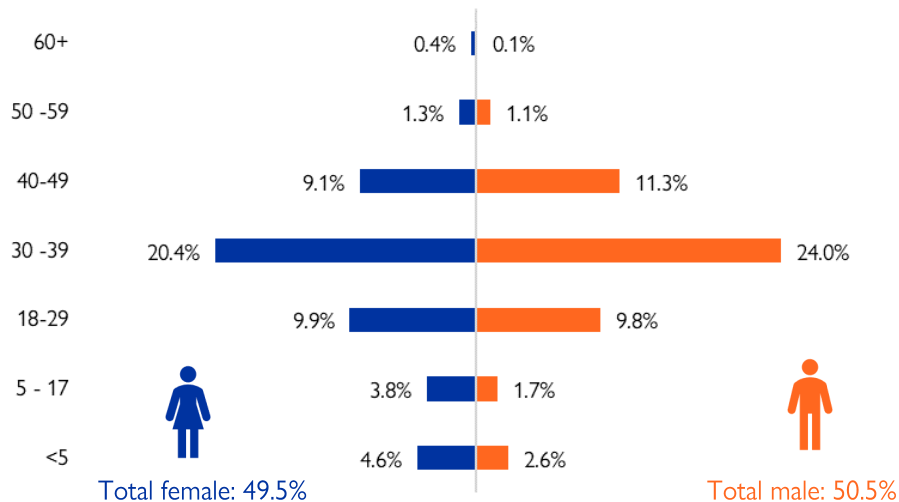
### Top 5 incoming flows by destination location in Zimbabwe



Most of the migrants reported Masvingo (36%) and Matabeleland South (33%) as their destination province.

## MIGRATION PROFILES

### Age and Sex Distribution



## Reported Nationalities



99.5 %  
ZIMBABWEANS



<0.5 %  
SOUTH AFRICANS

## Vulnerabilities



1.6 %  
Pregnant women



0.8 %  
Lactating mothers



7.0 %  
Children under 5 years

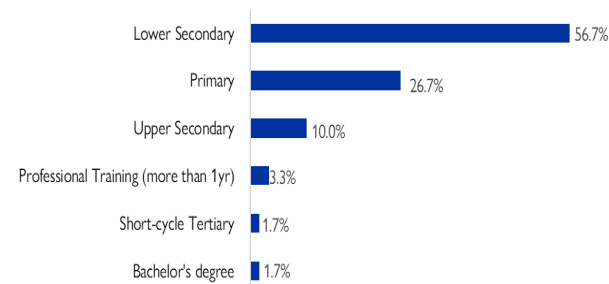


0.3 %  
Unaccompanied children



0.3 %  
With mental disability

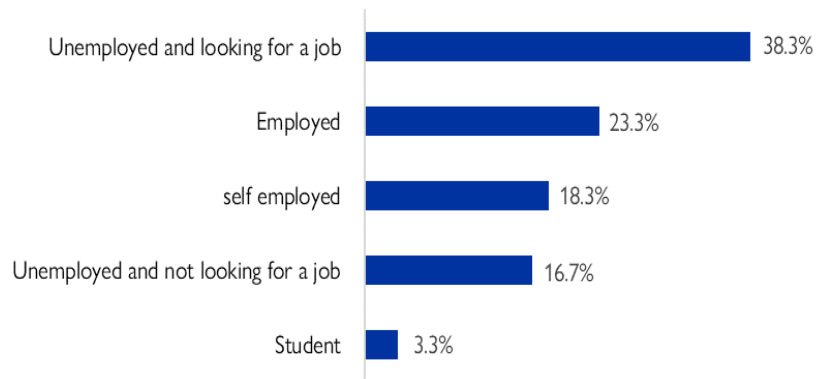
## Highest Education Attained



The largest proportion of observed migrants (57%) had completed lower secondary education while 27 per cent completed primary education. A total of 10 per cent of the migrants completed upper secondary school, 2 per cent completed a bachelor's degree and 3 per cent completed professional training.

## Employment

### Employment Status



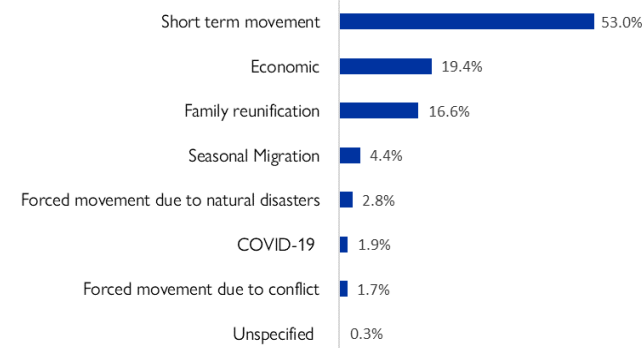
### Profession/Occupation



More than a third (38%) of the observed migrants are currently unemployed and looking for a job while almost a quarter (23%) are employed and 18 percent are self employed. A total of 17 per cent of observed migrants are unemployed and not looking for a job and 3 per cent are students. Of those who reported to be employed or self employed, nearly half (46%) reported elementary occupations such as cleaners, mining/ construction labourers, street vendors and refuse workers.

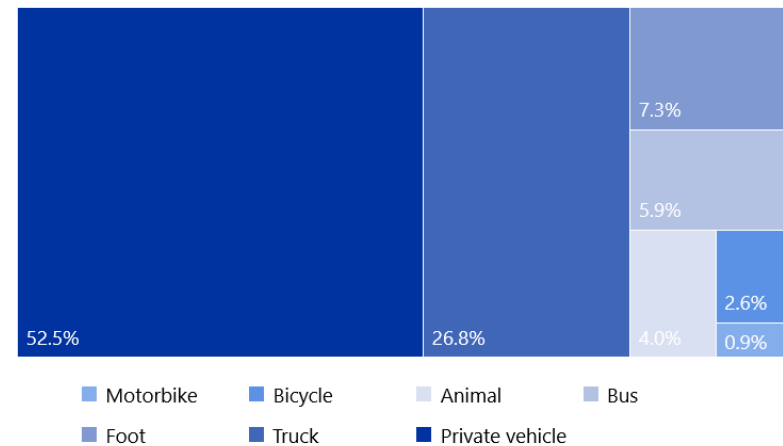
## MIGRATION JOURNEY

### Primary Reasons



Half of the observed movements (53%) during the reporting period were primarily for short term journeys. Nineteen percent of observed movements were for economic reasons and 16 per cent were for family reunification. Other reasons included seasonal migration (4%), forced movement due to natural disasters (3%), COVID-19 (2%) and forced movement due to conflict (2%).

### Means of Transport



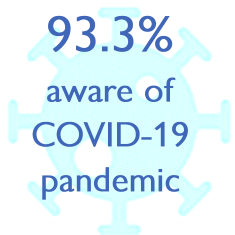
During the reporting period, half of the observed migrants (53%) used a private vehicle as the main means of transport during the entire journey while a quarter (27%) used a truck. Other migrants spent their journey on foot (7%), bus (6%), with the help of an animal (4%), bicycle (3%) and motorbike (1%).

## Intentions

Reasons for choosing the final destination country (Multiple answer)	
Join my family/ relatives there	40.7%
Return to my country of citizenship/birth/usual residence	30.5%
Return to my existing job or start a new job there	18.6%
Better conditions for farming and livestock	15.3%
Appealing socio-economic conditions	13.6%
Less COVID-19 cases/Country less affected by COVID-19	8.5%
Ease of access to asylum procedures	5.1%
Well established network of co-nationals	5.1%
Geographic proximity, ease of travel	5.1%
Safety and personal security	5.1%
Return to my existing business or to start a new business there	1.7%

## COVID-19, ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION NEEDS

### COVID-19 Information



**80%** of those who are aware of COVID-19 pandemic, were informed through the media (radio, newspapers, TV, social)

### COVID-19 Preventative Measures

Knowledge of COVID-19 preventative measures by migrants (multiple answer)	
Hand washing with soap or hand sanitizer	85.0%
Wearing of face masks	55.0%
Physical Distancing	35.0%
Cover coughs and sneezes	28.3%
Avoid close contact with people who are sick	23.3%
Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces	15.0%

## Challenges Encountered

**18.6%** encountered challenges along the journey

Challenges encountered along the journey by migrants (Multiple answer)	
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.)	36.4%
Identity document issues	36.4%
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment (Masks, Gloves, Sanitizers, Soaps)	27.3%
Difficult access to health care services	18.2%
Discrimination/ Stigma	18.2%
Mental trauma and/or depression	18.2%
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	18.2%
Family member or friend got ill with COVID-19 but recovered	9.1%
Quality of food has worsened	9.1%
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	9.1%
Deportation	9.1%
Lack of Information	9.1%
Theft	9.1%
Performed work or other activities without the expected payment	9.1%

### Information Needs

All of the migrants who cited lack of information as a challenge reported the following information needs: COVID-19 including disease transmission and risk mitigation practices; return and repatriation assistance; risks and dangers on the route to be taken; and job opportunities.

### 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 population mobility 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 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.