Migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa has been extremely well-documented by researchers. In this paper, we suggest that there is a need to periodize these migration flows in order to understand how and why they have changed over time, not simply in terms of the volume of migration but the changing drivers of migration and the shifting nature of the migrant stream. Few previous studies have taken a longitudinal approach to Zimbabwean migration, primarily because most research takes place at one point in time. SAMP is in the fortunate position of having a large database at its disposal which allows us to compare migration from Zimbabwe at three different points in time: 1997, 2005 and 2010. Although migration from Zimbabwe since 1990 has consistently increased over time, it can be periodized into three ‘waves’ with distinctive drivers of migration, migration patterns and migrant profiles. The first wave occurred in the 1990s, the second from around 2000 to 2005 and the third in the years since. In this paper we identify continuities and shifts in migrant profiles and behaviours during each of these periods. The paper also examines contemporary migration from Zimbabwe during what we refer to as the third wave of migration.
Where do South Africa's migrants come from? This factsheet looks at the geography of migration in the country. Africa Check publishes regular reports and factsheets relating to migration in southern Africa, from claims on asylum seekers and refugees to data on economic migrants. Initial statistical reports from Statistics South Africa’s (Stats SA) 2016 Community Survey show that Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Namibia were among the top 10 “sending countries” (countries of origin of migrants) in 2016, together with the United Kingdom, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria and India. Temporary labour migration to South Africa has long been a feature of Rhodesian and then Zimbabwean society. Some Zimbabweans who went to South Africa at this time decided not to go back to Zimbabwe, deciding to marry locally and settling there permanently. However, permanent emigration is a relatively new phenomenon. There have been three major waves of emigration from Zimbabwe. The first was that of white people in Zimbabwe who left the country soon after the Lancaster House Agreement ended the Zimbabwe Rhodesia government. Some whites decided that South Africa was a more secure environment for their investments as they did not trust the new Black government that was preaching socialist idealist the From zimbabwe to south africa. 3.1 introduction 3.2 the global teacher migration phenomenon. 49 49. 3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.3. The South-North Migration of teachers Teacher migration from Africa and within Africa Benefits and challenges of teacher migration. 52 54 56. 3.3 zimbabwe: country profile. Educational links between Zimbabwe and South Africa Geographical proximity Socio-cultural proximity Historical links Economic and political ties Push factors Pull factors.