

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | MAY 2022

FMP NETWORK

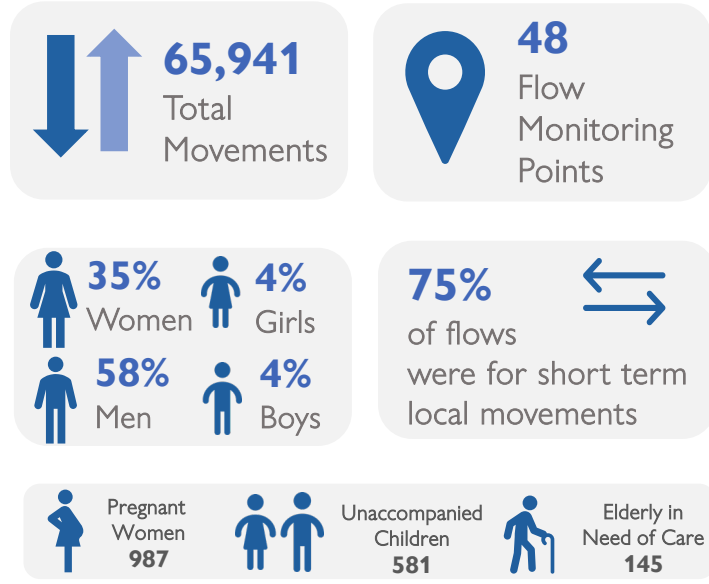
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of observed individuals at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). This report is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs from 1 to 31 May 2022.

Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

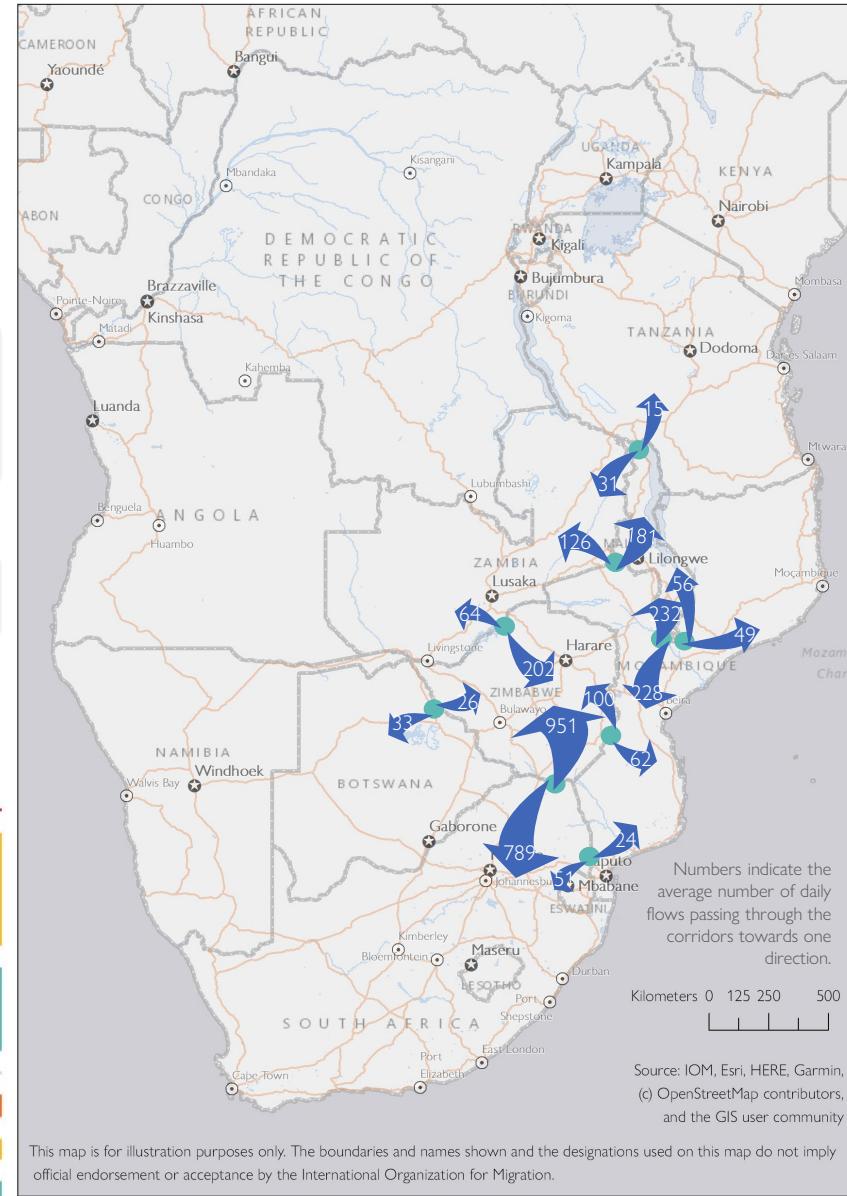
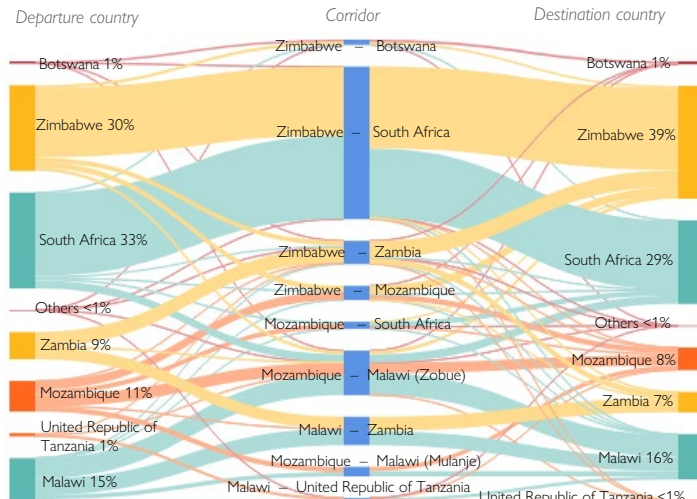
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe – Zambia (Chirundu)
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe (Beitbridge) – South Africa
- Malawi (Mchinji) – Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mulanje) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South Africa

Over the reporting period a total of 65,941 movements were observed across 48 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 34,798 (53%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 10,134 (15%) and the Malawi – Zambia corridor with 6,453 movements reported (10%).

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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.

Others include Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Nigeria and Rwanda for departure country and Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini and Namibia for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | MAY 2022

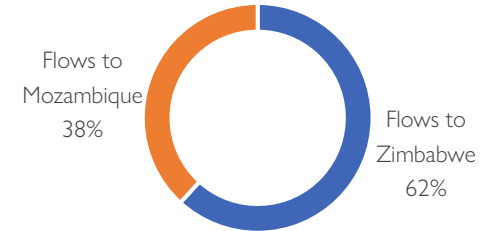
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,241 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 162. This represented a 13 per cent decrease compared to April during which 187 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (61%) and Zimbabwe (38%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (58%) and Mozambique (39%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,241 individuals observed, 51 per cent were males and 49 per cent were females. There were 25 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 3 children were unaccompanied. 3 children were unaccompanied.

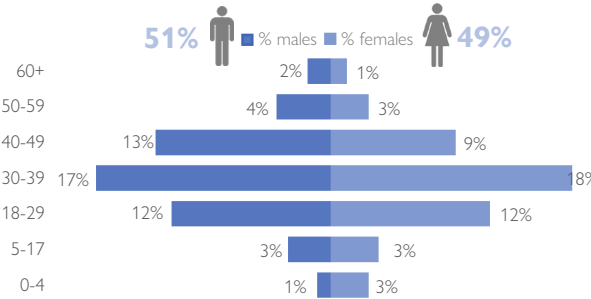
KEY FIGURES



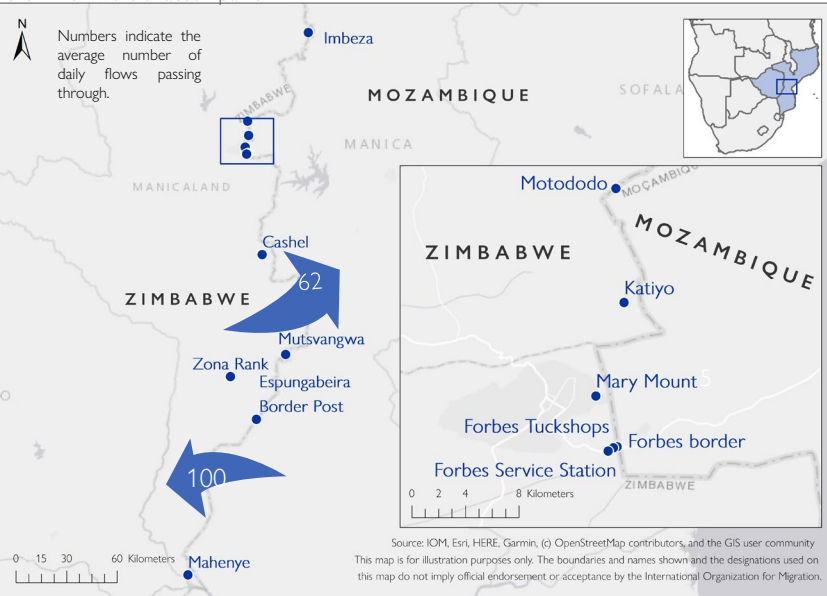
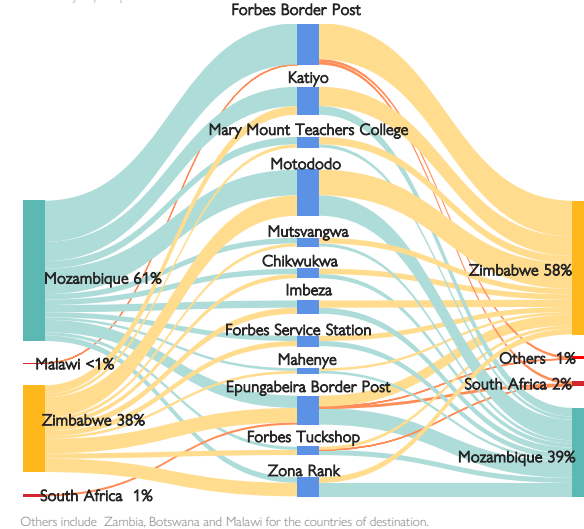
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



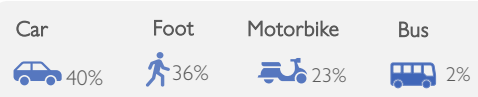
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



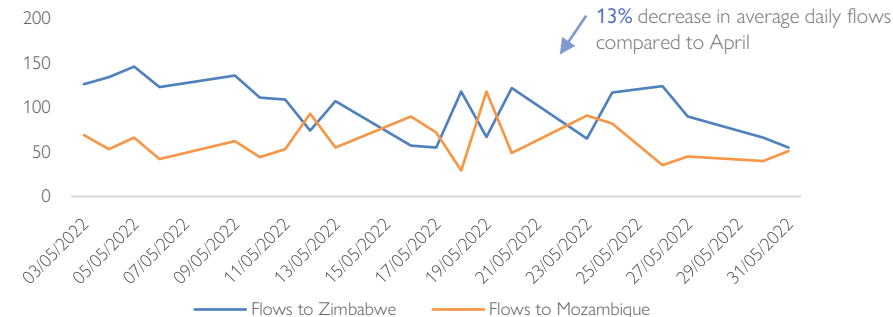
VULNERABLE GROUPS



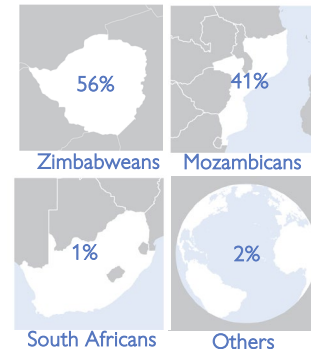
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

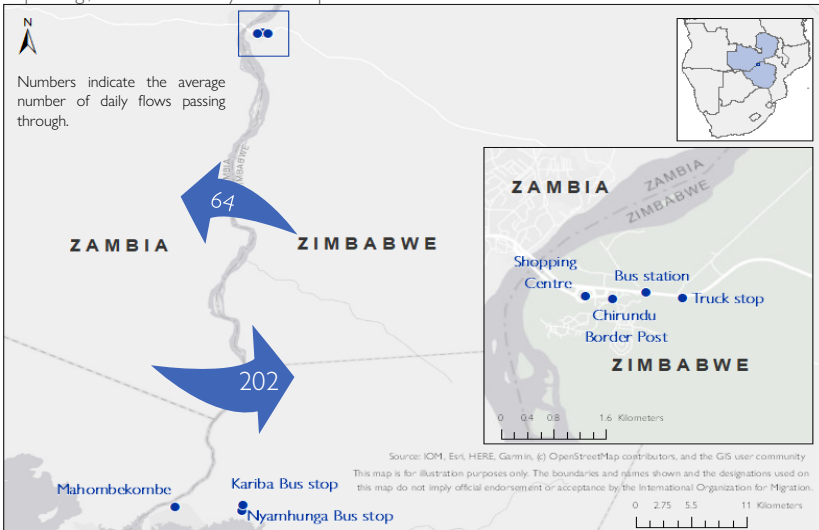
| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to Mozambique |
|---|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 71% | 55% | 45% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 24% | 77% | 23% |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 4% | 70% | 30% |
| COVID-19 related | <1% | 60% | 40% |
| Seasonal Migration | <1% | 33% | 67% |

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) | MAY 2022

OVERVIEW

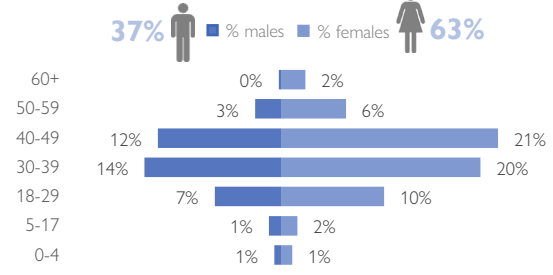
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,318 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 266. This represented a 29 per cent increase compared to April during which 206 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (63%), Zimbabwe (20%), South Africa (8%), Tanzania (7%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (1%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (72%) and Zambia (24%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,318 individuals observed, 37 per cent were males and 63 per cent were females. There were 101 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Of 244 children observed, 39 were unaccompanied boys and 31 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



KEY FIGURES



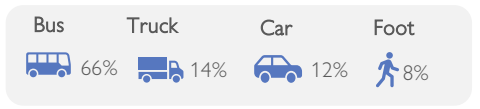
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



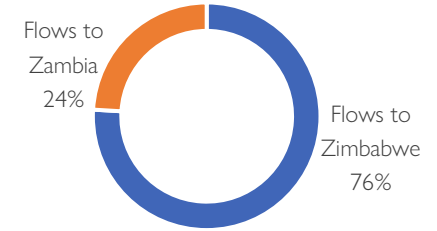
VULNERABLE GROUPS



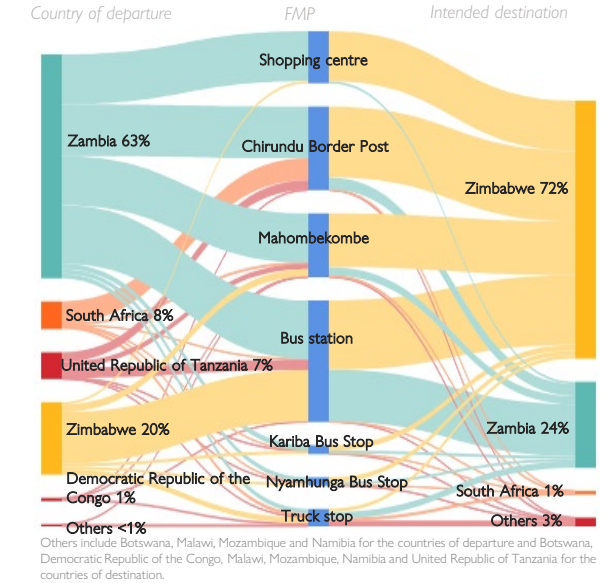
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



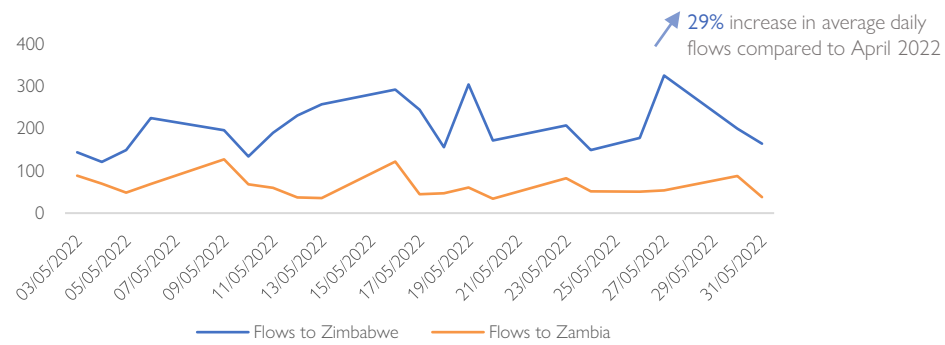
FLOW DIRECTION



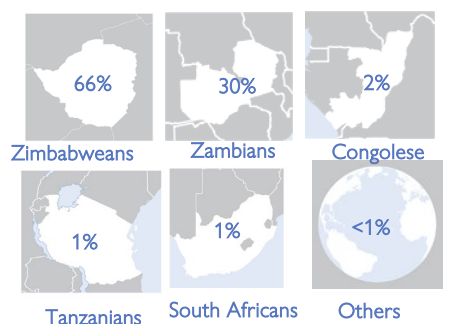
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to Zambia |
|--|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 69% | 76% | 24% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 17% | 79% | 21% |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 13% | 73% | 27% |
| Seasonal Migration | 1% | 93% | 7% |
| Forced movement due to Natural Disasters | <1% | 31% | 69% |
| Forced movement due to Conflict | <1% | 0% | 100% |

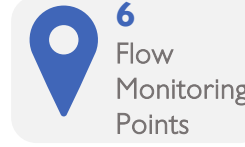
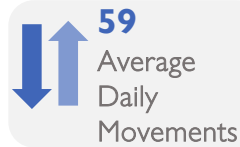
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | MAY 2022

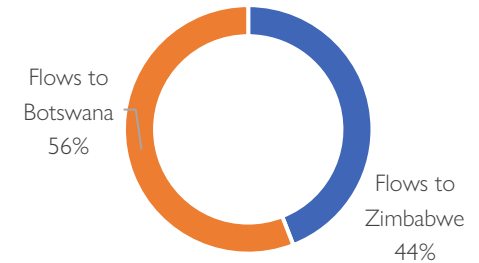
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,191 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 59. This represented a 3 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to April during which 61 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (56%), Botswana (38%) and South Africa (6%) were the main countries of departure and Botswana (48%), Zimbabwe (44%) and South Africa (8%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,191 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent females. There were 7 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 4 children were unaccompanied.

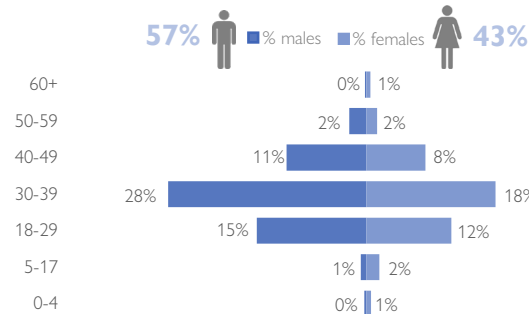
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



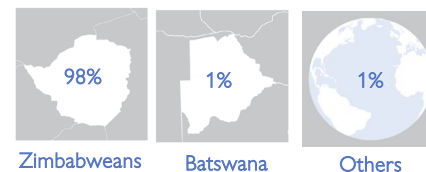
VULNERABLE GROUPS



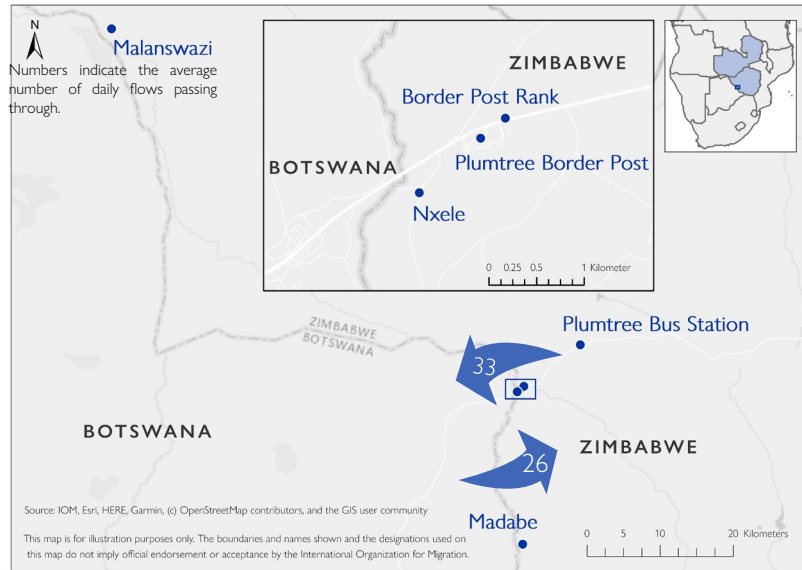
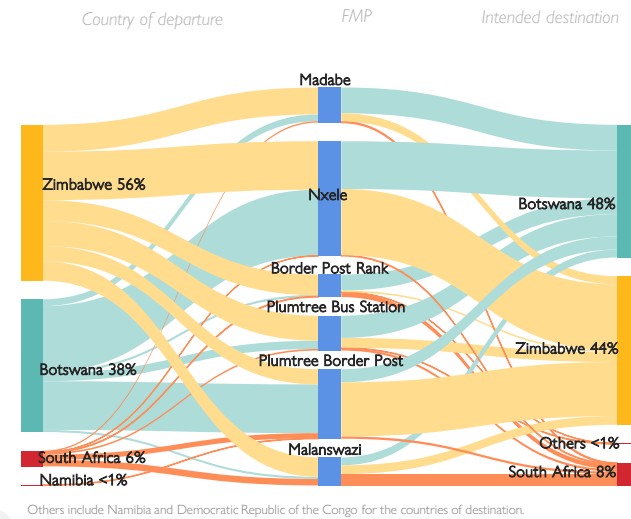
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



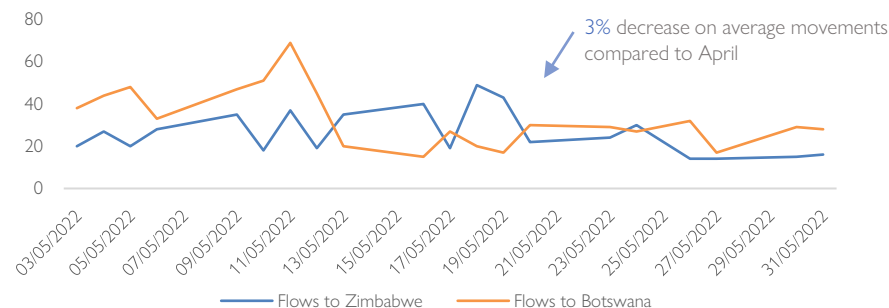
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

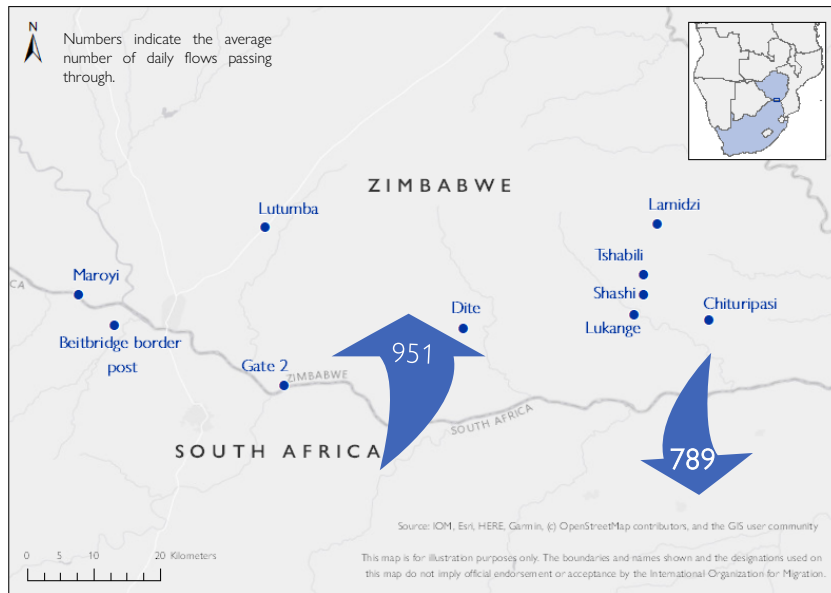
| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to Botswana |
|---|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 37% | 14% | 86% |
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 33% | 46% | 54% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 30% | 78% | 22% |
| Unknown | 1% | 100% | 0% |
| Forced Conflict | <1% | 0% | 100% |

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

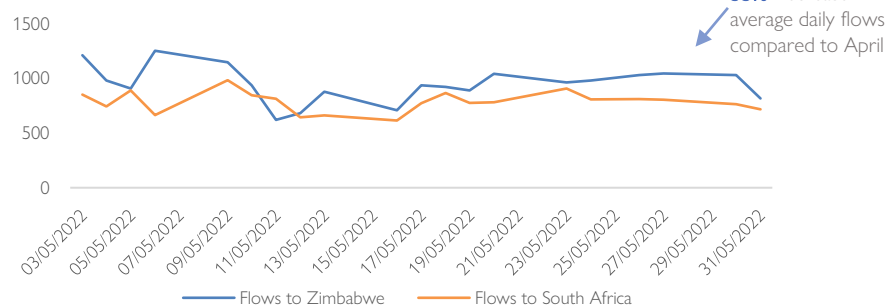
ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | MAY 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 34,798 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,582. This represented a 35 per cent decrease compared to April during which 2,416 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (55%) and Zimbabwe (45%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (54%) and South Africa (45%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 34,798 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent were females. There were 618 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 489 children were unaccompanied.



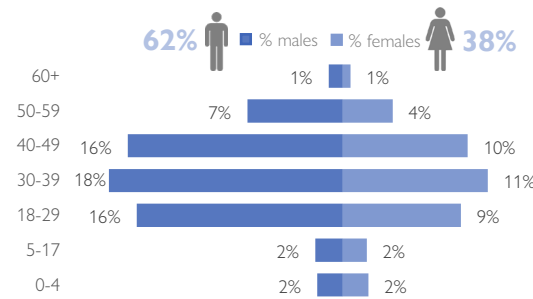
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2022



KEY FIGURES



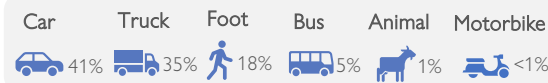
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



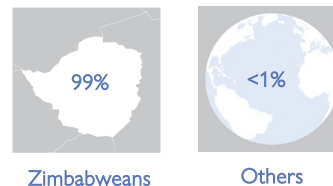
VULNERABLE GROUPS



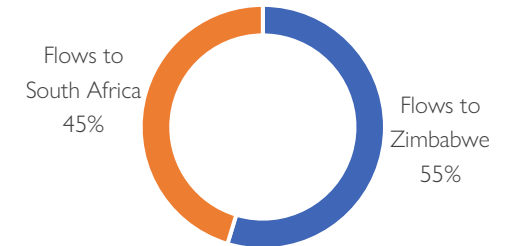
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



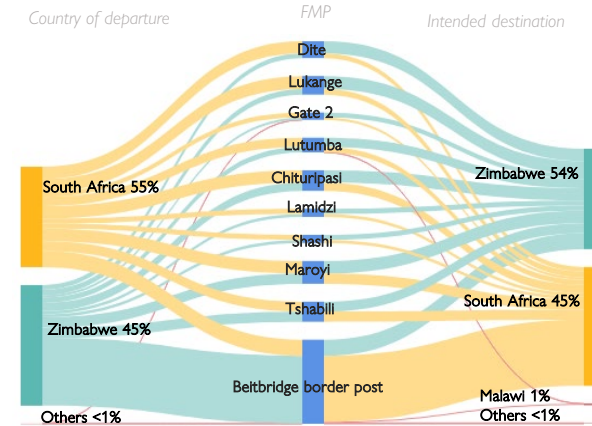
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana, Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia for countries of departure and Burundi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

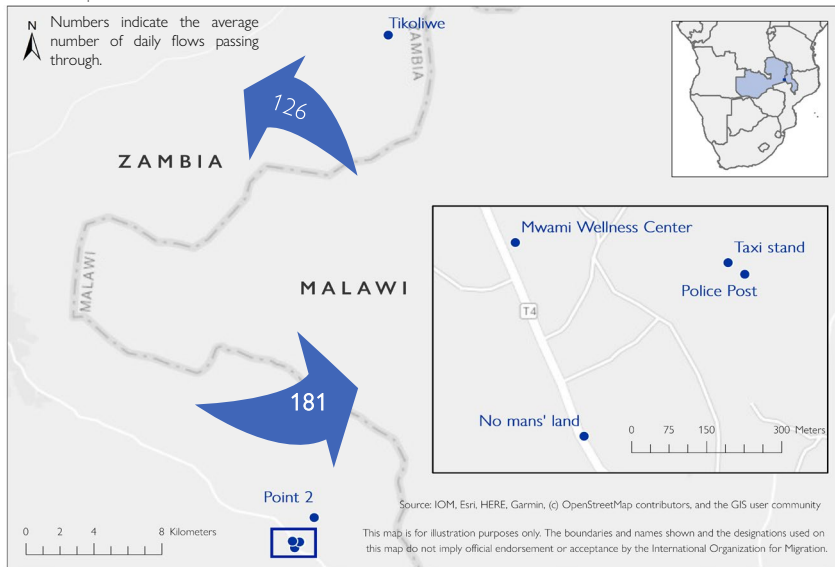
| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to South Africa |
|--|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 38% | 38% | 62% |
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 42% | 56% | 44% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 15% | 91% | 9% |
| Seasonal Migration | 4% | 52% | 48% |
| Forced movement due to Natural Disasters | <1% | 100% | 0% |
| COVID-19 | <1% | 100% | 0% |
| Forced movement due to conflict | <1% | 100% | 0% |

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

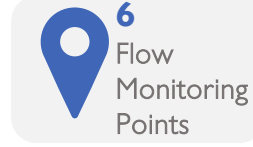
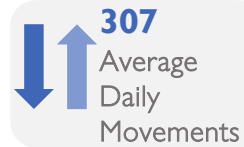
MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | MAY 2022

OVERVIEW

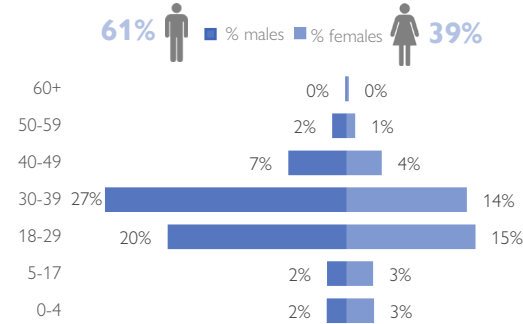
Over the reporting period, a total of 6,453 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 307. This represented a 44 per cent increase compared to April during which 214 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (58%) and Zambia (42%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (50%) and Malawi (50%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,453 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 91 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 5 children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



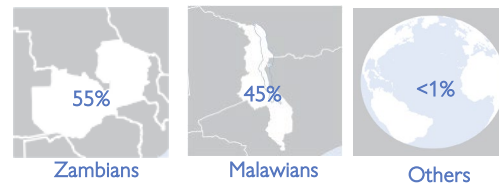
VULNERABLE GROUPS



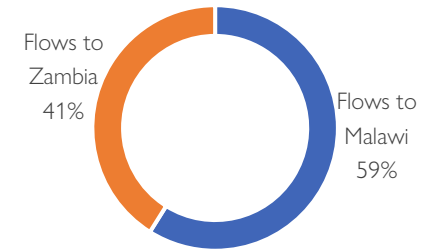
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



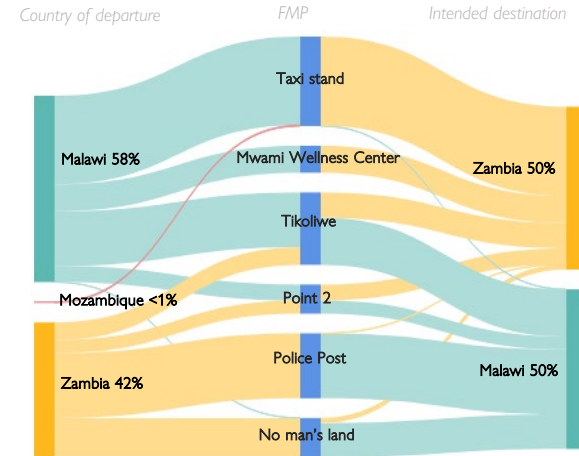
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



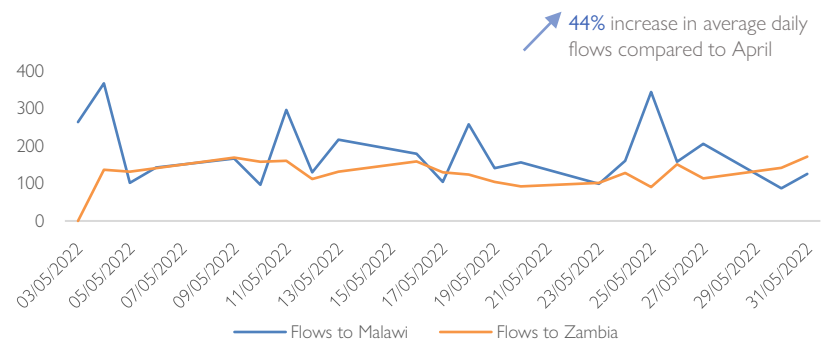
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Zambia |
|--|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 76% | 58% | 42% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 22% | 59% | 41% |
| Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months) | 1% | 84% | 16% |
| Seasonal migration | <1% | 77% | 23% |

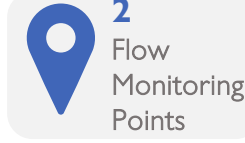
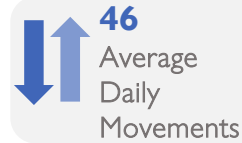
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | MAY 2022

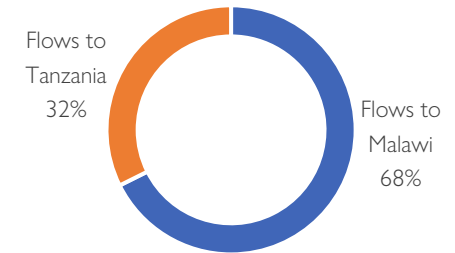
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 964 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 46. This represented a 15 per cent increase compared to April during which 40 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (66%), United Republic of Tanzania (32%) and Burundi (1%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (75%), United Republic of Tanzania (23%) and Mozambique (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 964 individuals observed, 80 per cent were males and 20 per cent were females. There were 4 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed.

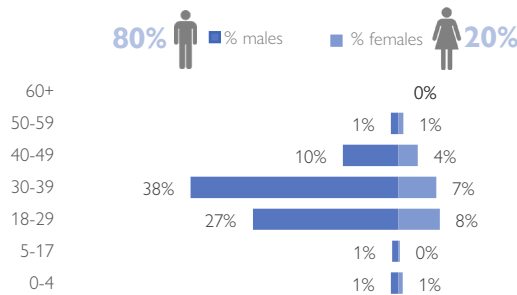
KEY FIGURES



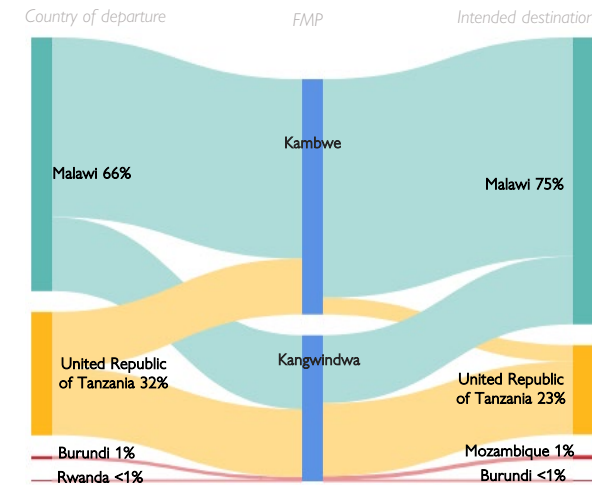
FLOW DIRECTION



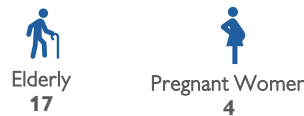
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



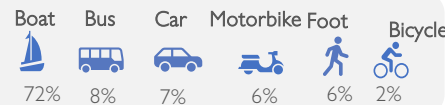
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



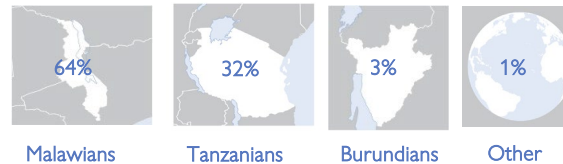
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

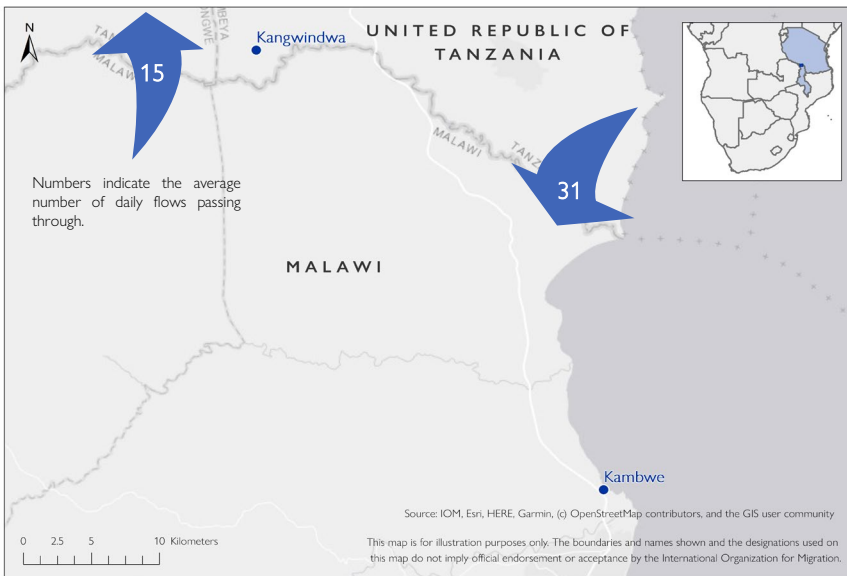


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

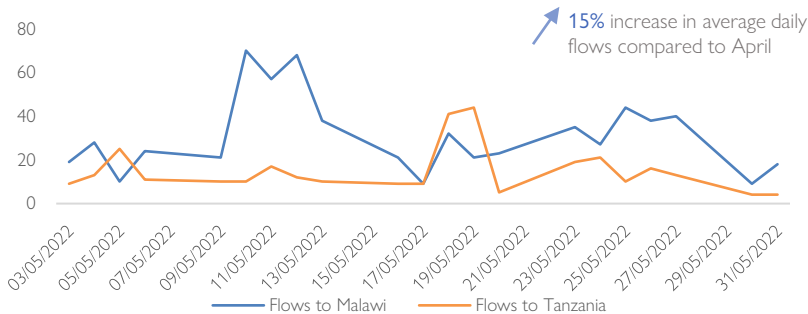


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Tanzania |
|--|-------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Short-term local movement (-6 months) | 23% | 54% | 46% |
| Family Reunification (+6 months) | 4% | 50% | 50% |
| Long term economic migration (+6 months) | 24% | 94% | 6% |
| Seasonal migration | 26% | 84% | 16% |
| Forced due to Disaster | <1% | 67% | 33% |
| COVID | 23% | 100% | 0% |



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2022



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | MAY 2022

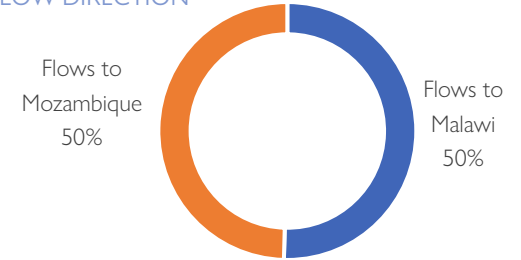
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 10,134 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 461. This represented a 3 per cent increase compared to April during which 448 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (46%), Mozambique (27%) and South Africa (18%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (50%), Mozambique (23%), South Africa (19%) and Zimbabwe (8%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 10,134 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females. There were 66 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 10 children were unaccompanied.

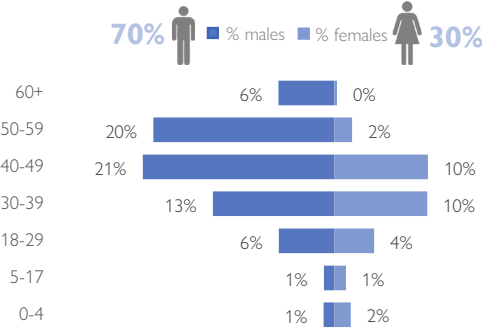
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



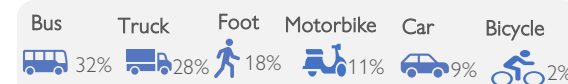
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



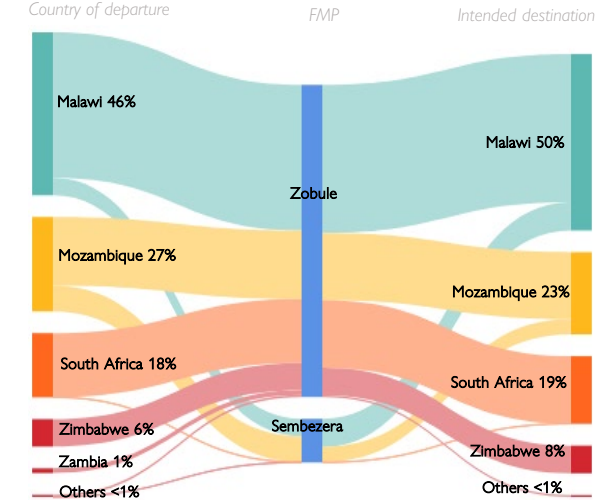
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



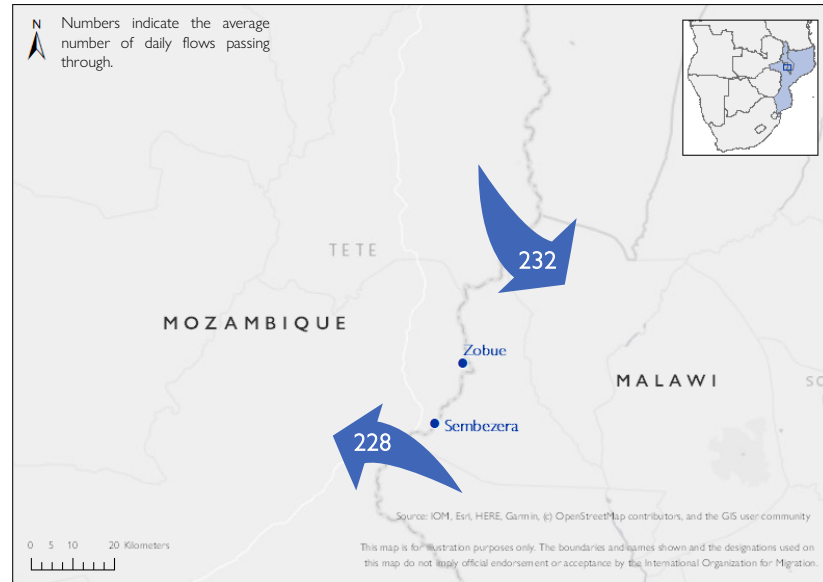
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



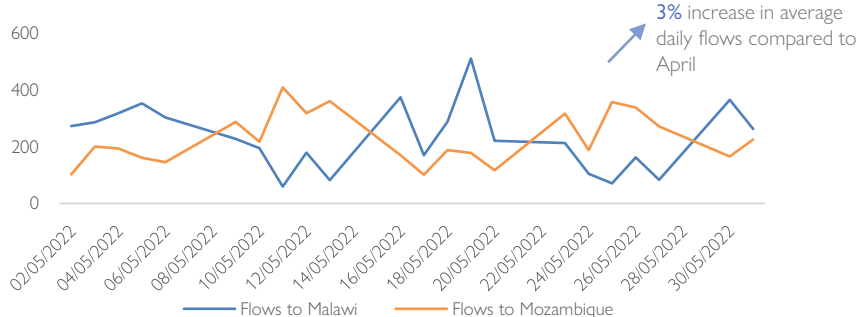
Others include Botswana, Eswatini, Nigeria and United Republic of Tanzania for country of intended departure and Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for country of intended destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

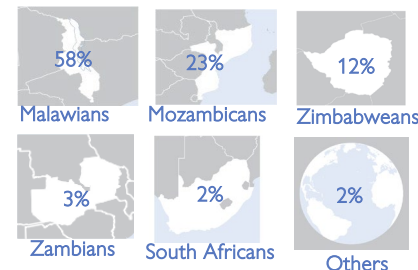
| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Mozambique |
|--|-------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 85% | 52% | 48% |
| Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months) | 6% | 1% | 99% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 5% | 58% | 42% |
| COVID-19 | 4% | 100% | 0% |



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

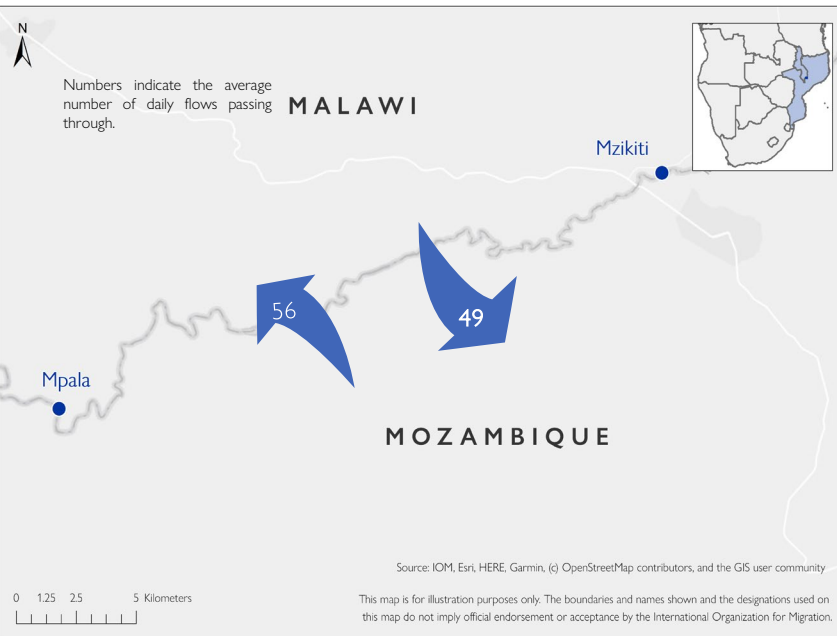


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

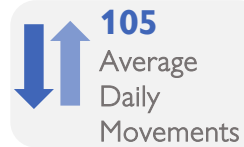
MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | MAY 2022

OVERVIEW

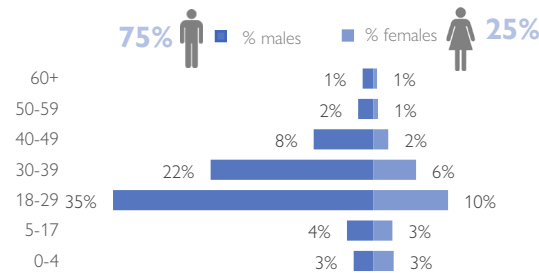
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,197 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 105. This represented a 26 per cent increase compared to April during which 83 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (53%) and Malawi (47%) were the main countries of departure whilst Malawi (53%) and Mozambique (47%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,197 individuals observed, 75 per cent were males and 25 per cent were females. There were 60 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 13 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



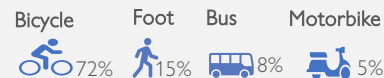
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



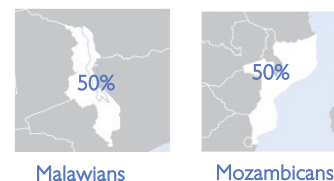
VULNERABLE GROUPS



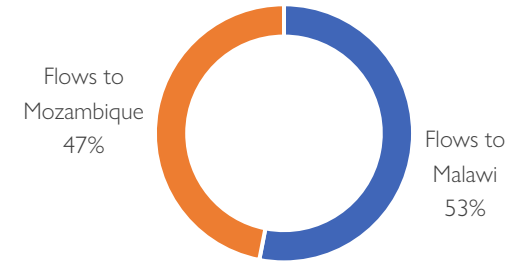
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



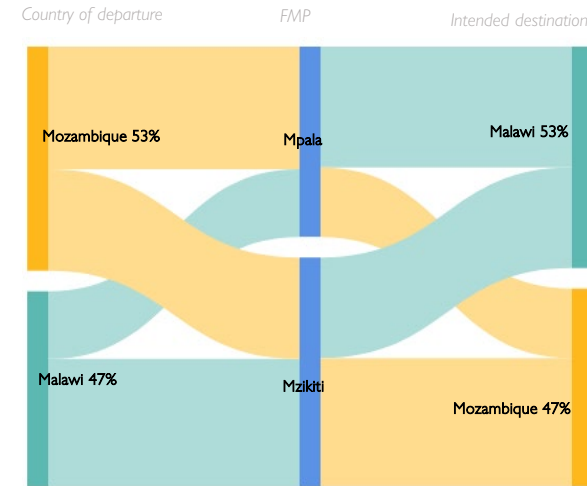
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



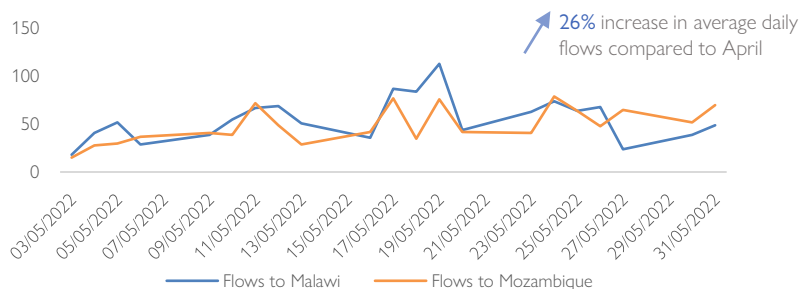
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Mozambique |
|--|-------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Short-term local movement (-6 months) | 66% | 57% | 43% |
| Family Reunification (+6 months) | 23% | 43% | 57% |
| Seasonal migration | 2% | 15% | 85% |
| Long term economic migration (+6 months) | 9% | 46% | 54% |

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2022



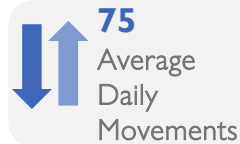
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | MAY 2022

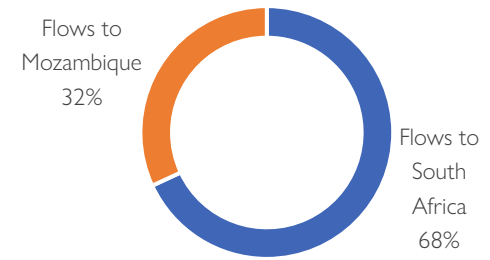
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,645 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 75. This represented a 16 per cent decrease compared to April during which 89 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (66%), South Africa (32%) and Malawi (2%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (68%), Mozambique (30%) and Malawi (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 1,645 individuals observed, 63 per cent were males and 37 per cent were females. There were 15 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed.

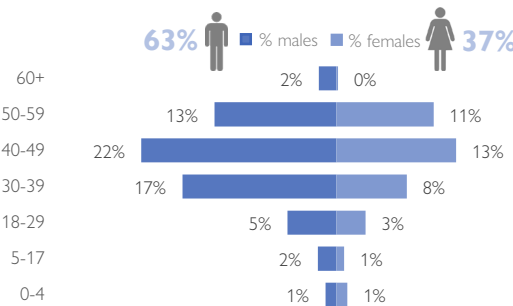
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION

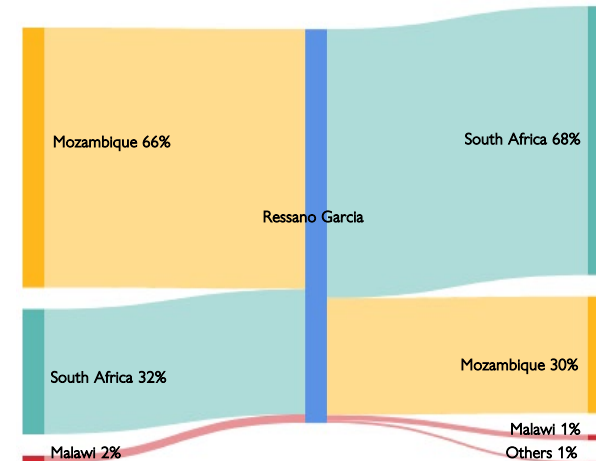


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure | FMP | Intended destination



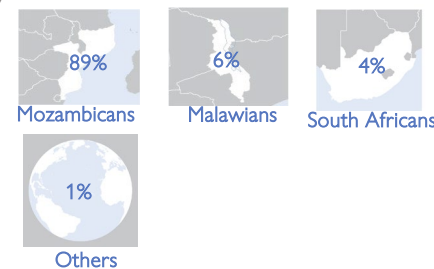
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

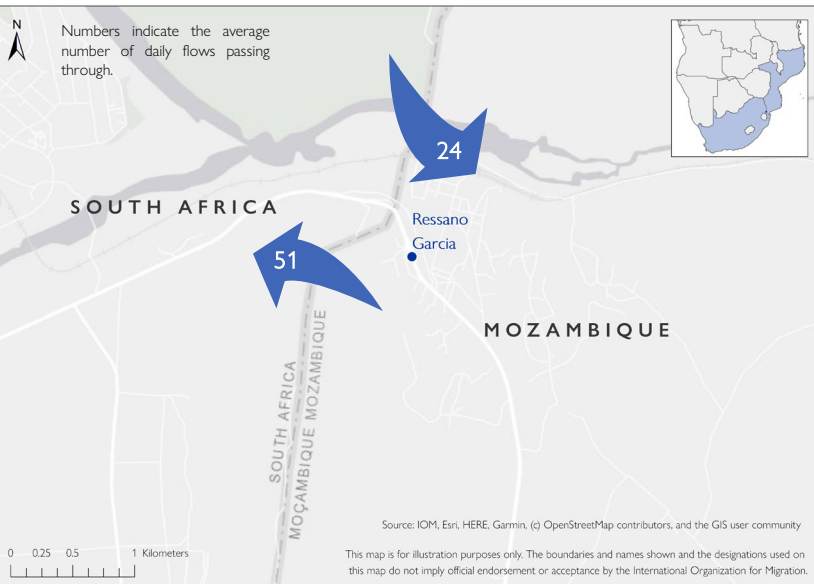


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

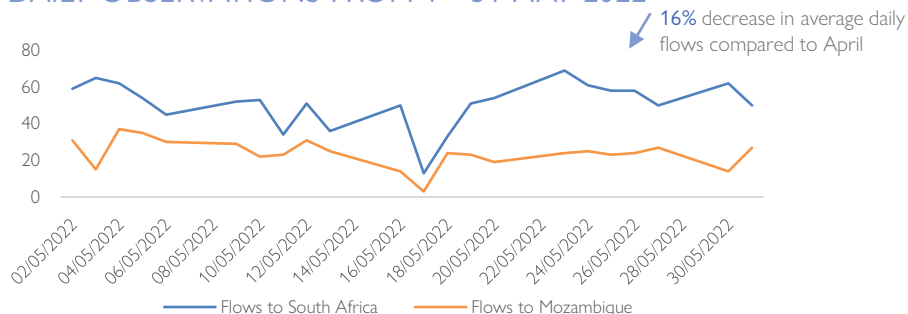


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Flows to South Africa | | Flows to Mozambique | |
|--|-----------------------|------|---------------------|-----|
| | Total | % | Total | % |
| Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months) | 44% | 85% | 15% | 15% |
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 44% | 48% | 52% | 52% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 11% | 10% | 90% | 90% |
| Forced Conflict | 1% | 100% | 0% | 0% |



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2022



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). This report focuses on FMR data only. The FMR 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 FMR gathers data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities 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 May 2022.

Flow Monitoring Point: Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are points set up by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in high mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes).

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 occasions demographic percentages do not sum to 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

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