

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | MARCH 2022



FMP NETWORK

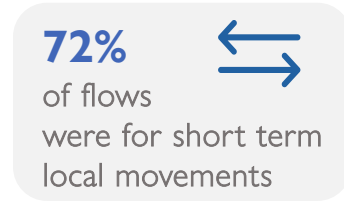
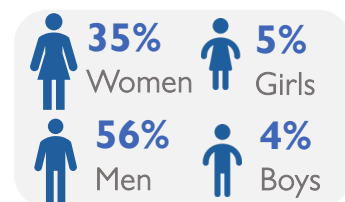
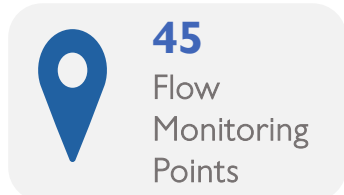
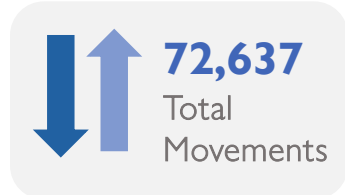
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of 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 March 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:

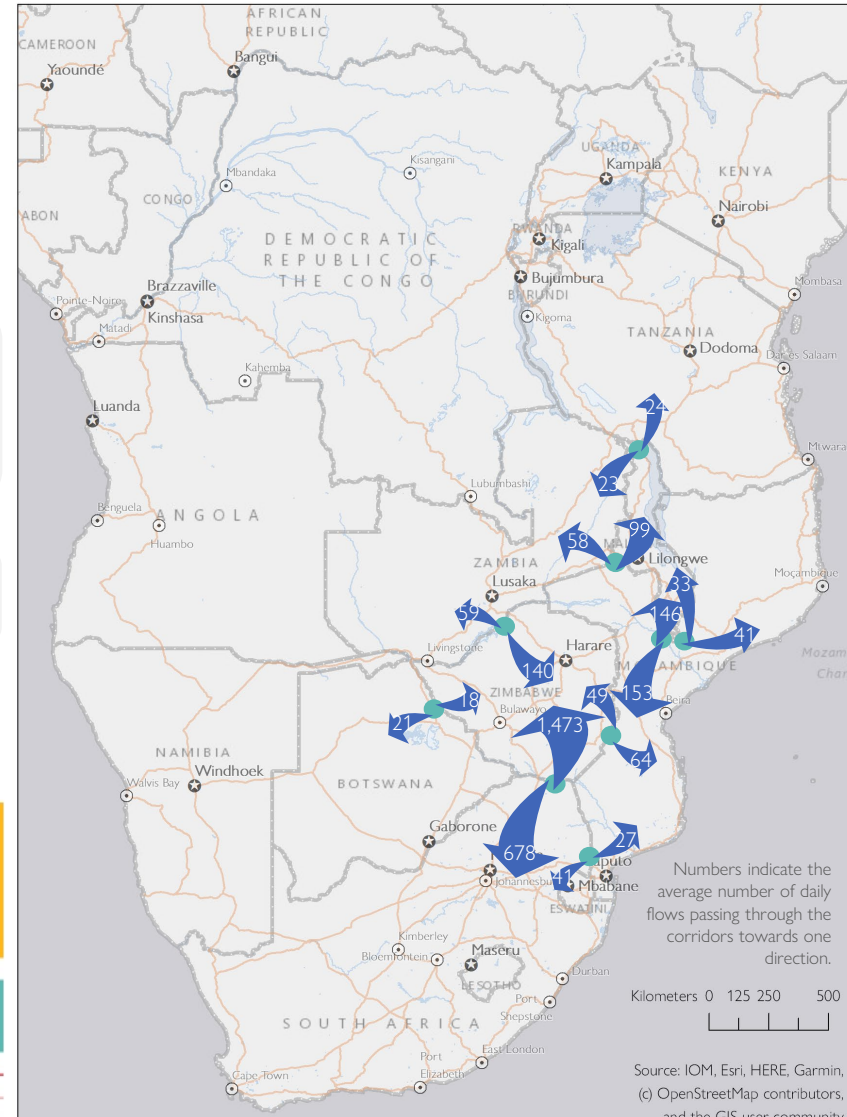
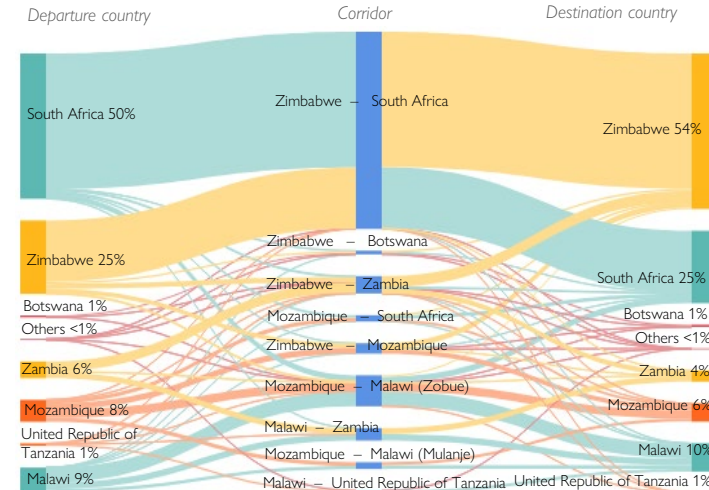
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe – Zambia (Chirundu)
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe (Beitbridge) – South Africa
- Malawi (Mchinji) - Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mulanje) – Mozambique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

Over the reporting period a total of 72,637 movements were observed across 45 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 49,483 (68%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 7,783 (11%) and the Zimbabwe – Zambia corridor with 4,369 movements reported (6%).

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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 Angola, Burundi, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Germany, Namibia, Russian Federation and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for departure country and Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini and United Arab Emirates for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

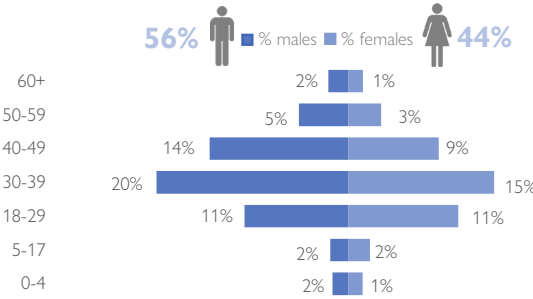
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,606 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 113. This represented a 7 per cent decrease compared to February during which 121 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (57%) and Zimbabwe (41%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (55%) and Mozambique (43%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,606 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 22 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up seven per cent of the individuals observed.

KEY FIGURES



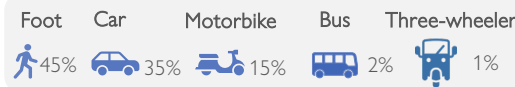
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



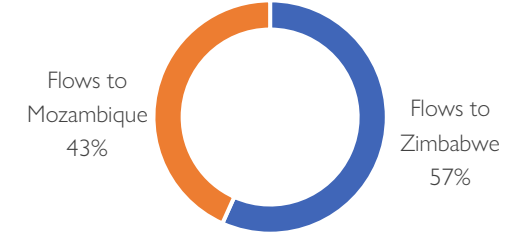
VULNERABLE GROUPS



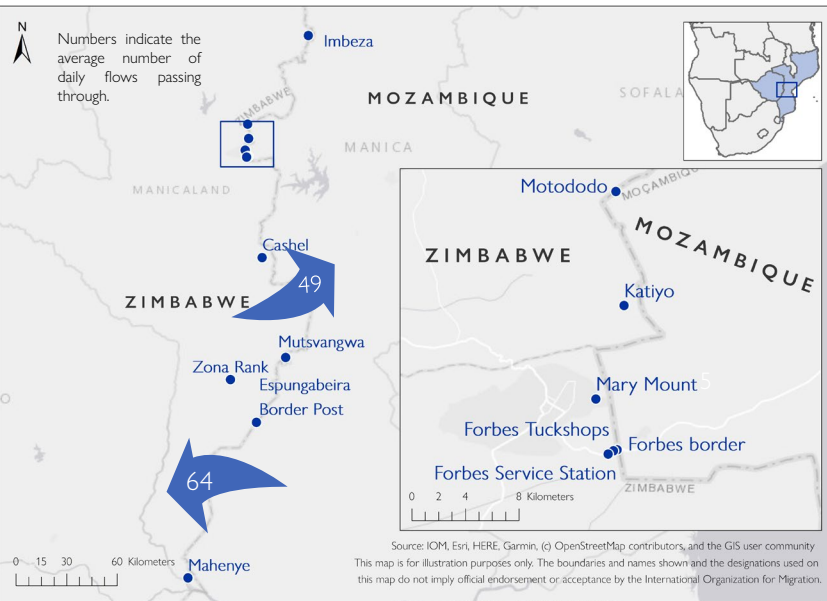
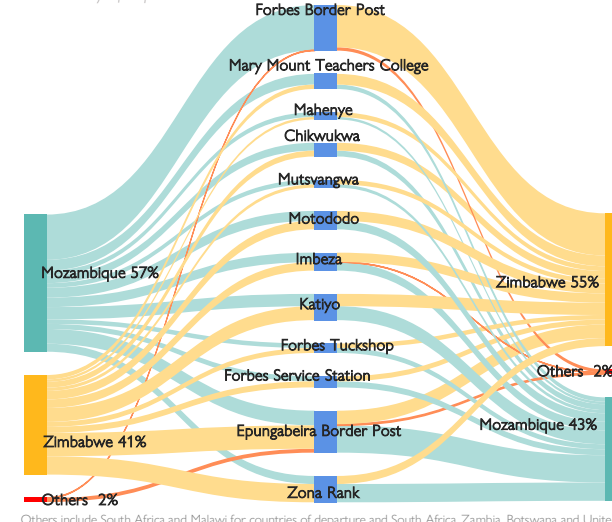
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



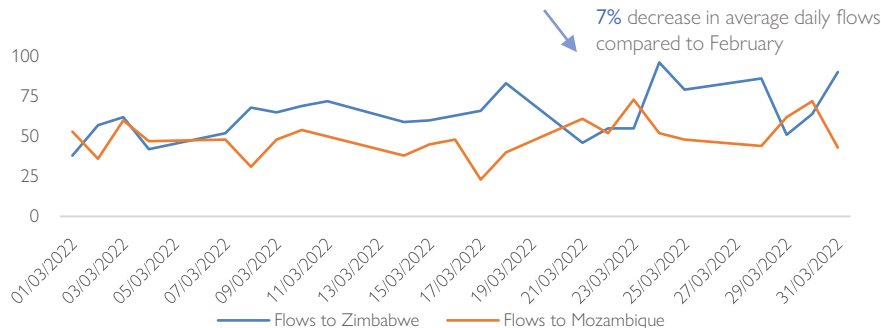
FLOW DIRECTION



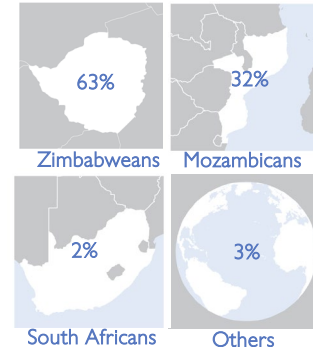
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

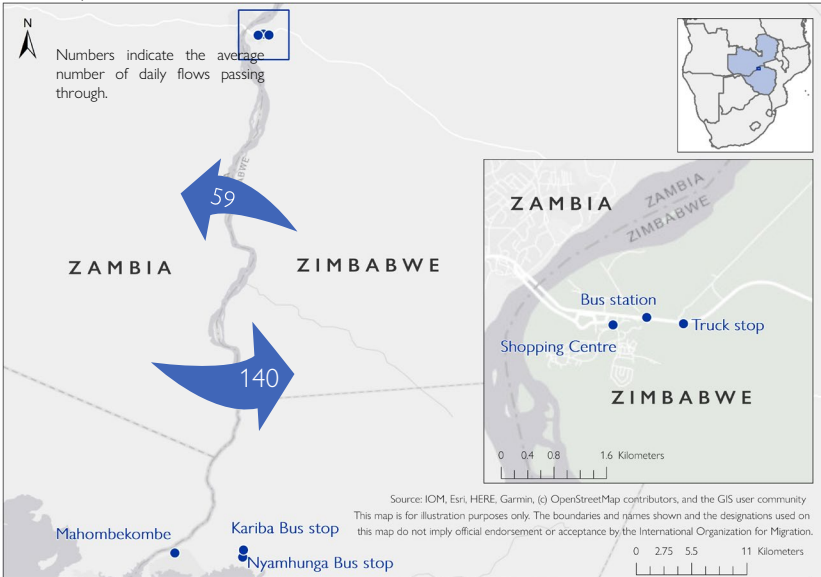
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	69%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	23%	82%	18%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	6%	28%	72%
Seasonal Migration	1%	15%	85%
COVID-19 related	1%	83%	17%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

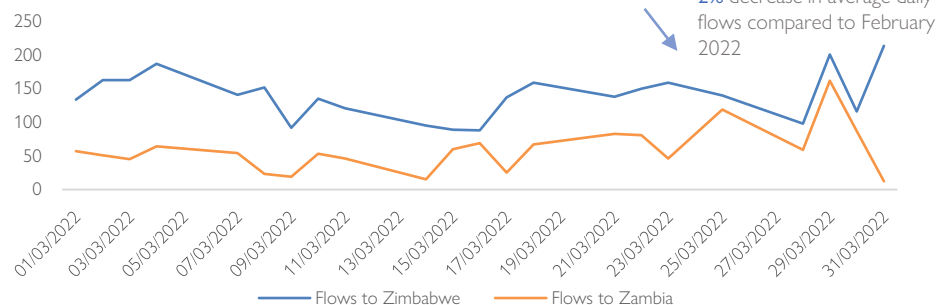
ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) | MARCH 2022

OVERVIEW

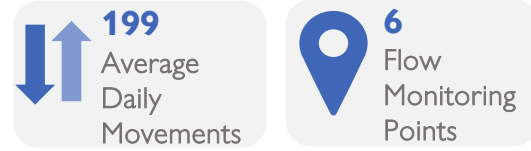
Over the reporting period, a total of 4,369 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 199. This represented a 2 per cent decrease compared to February 2022, during which 202 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (58%), Zimbabwe (27%) and South Africa (7%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (64%), Zambia (29%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,369 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 102 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Of 263 children observed, 26 were unaccompanied boys and 24 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



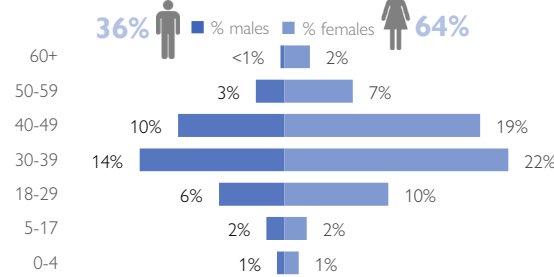
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2022



KEY FIGURES



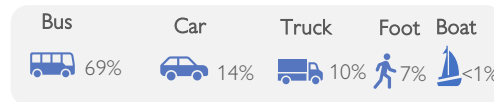
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



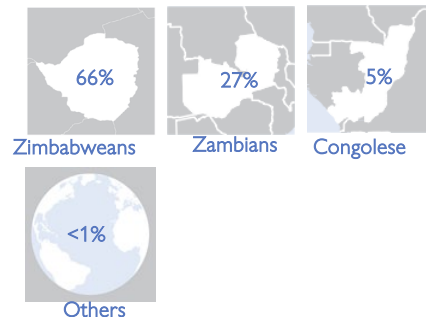
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



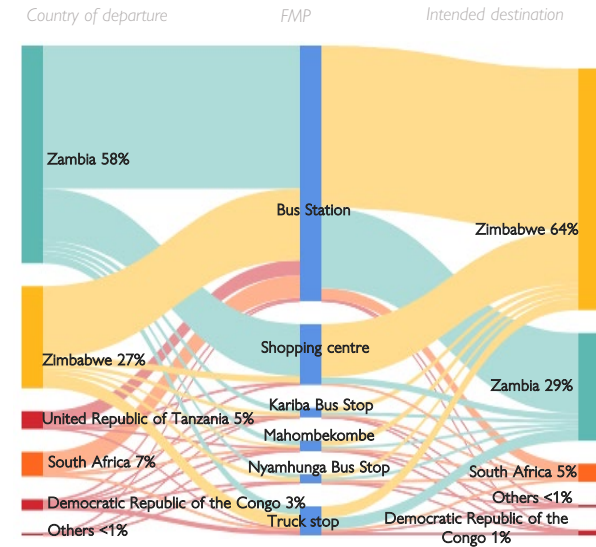
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Angola, Botswana, Canada, Malawi and Mozambique for countries of departure and Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania for the countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

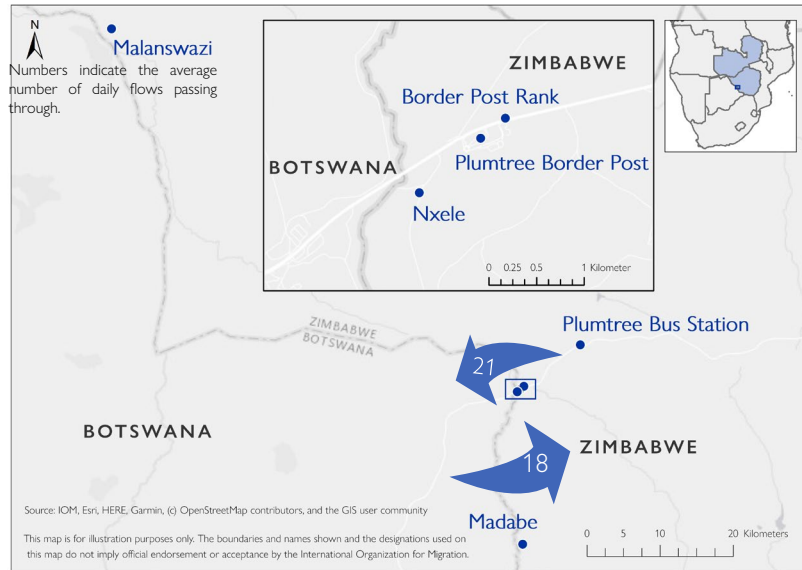
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	56%	67%	33%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	24%	66%	34%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	20%	72%	28%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	53%	47%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

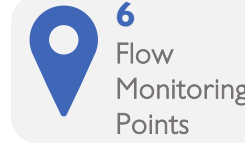
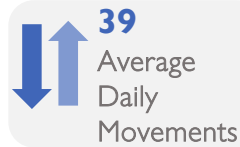
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | MARCH 2022

OVERVIEW

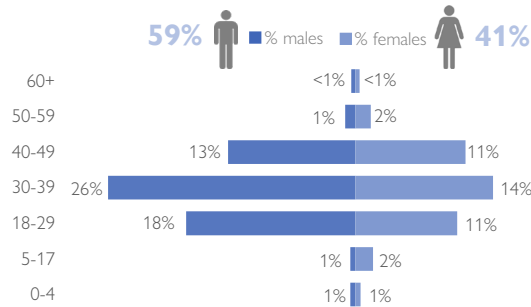
Over the reporting period, a total of 935 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 39. This represented 18 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to February during which 33 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (52%), Botswana (40%) and South Africa (7%) were the main countries of departure and Botswana (48%), Zimbabwe (48%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 935 individuals observed, 59 per cent were males and 41 per cent females. There were 10 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up three per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



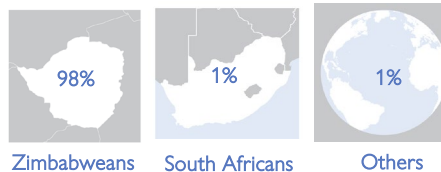
VULNERABLE GROUPS



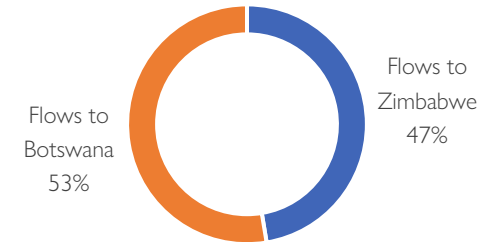
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



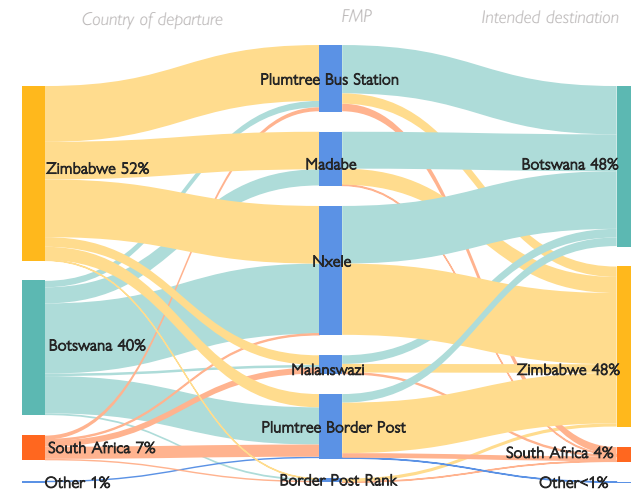
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

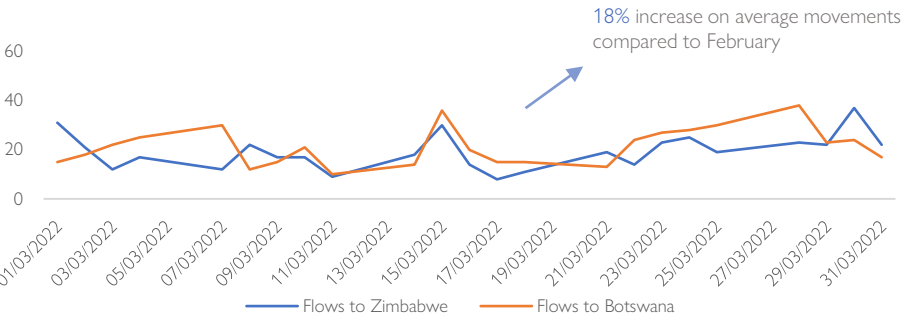


Others include Namibia, Eswatini and Malawi for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo for the countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	40%	63%	37%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	30%	8%	92%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	27%	80%	20%
Unknown	2%	83%	17%
Forced Conflict	1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2022

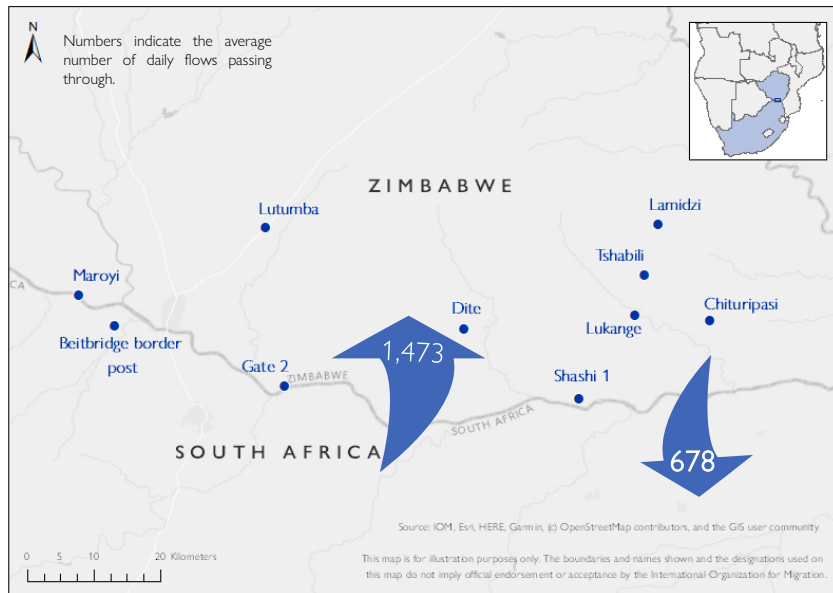


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

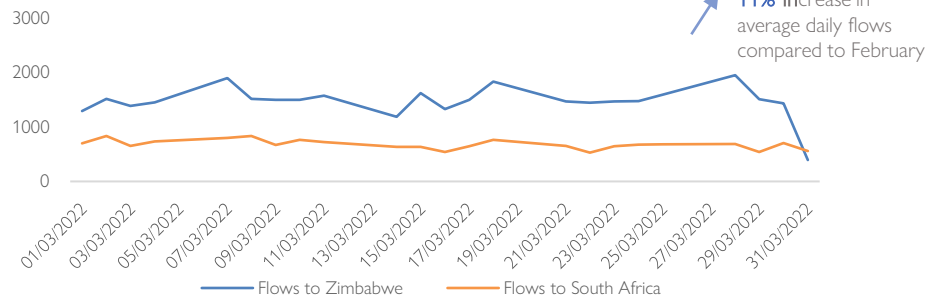
ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | MARCH 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 49,483 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 2,151. This represented a 11 per cent increase compared to February during which 1,933 individuals were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (69%) and Zimbabwe (31%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (69%) and South Africa (31%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 49,483 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 496 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 539 children were travelling alone.



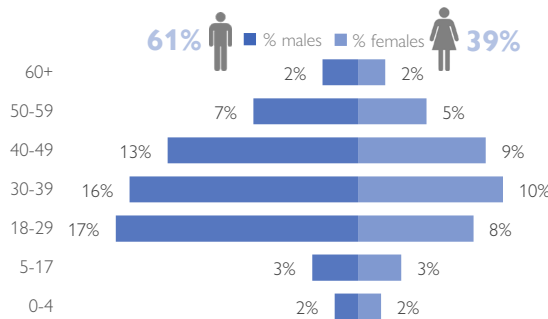
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2022



KEY FIGURES



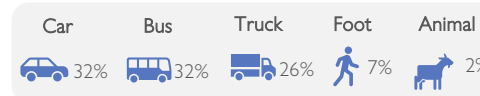
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



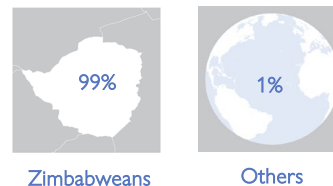
VULNERABLE GROUPS



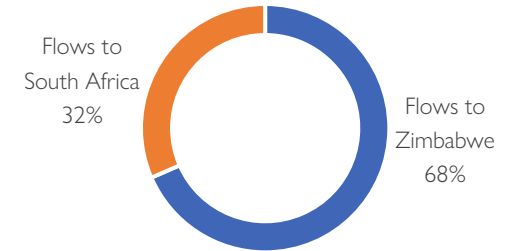
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



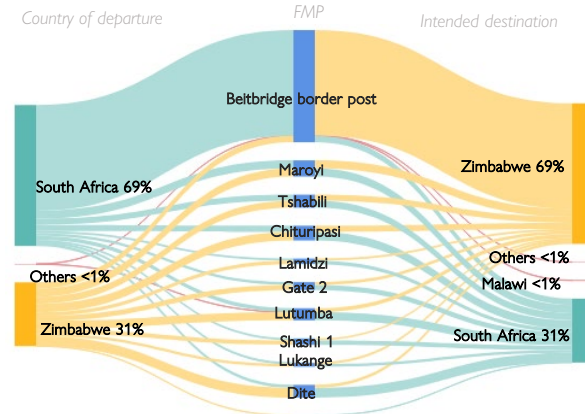
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Germany, Mozambique, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Republic of Tanzania for country of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for intended destination

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

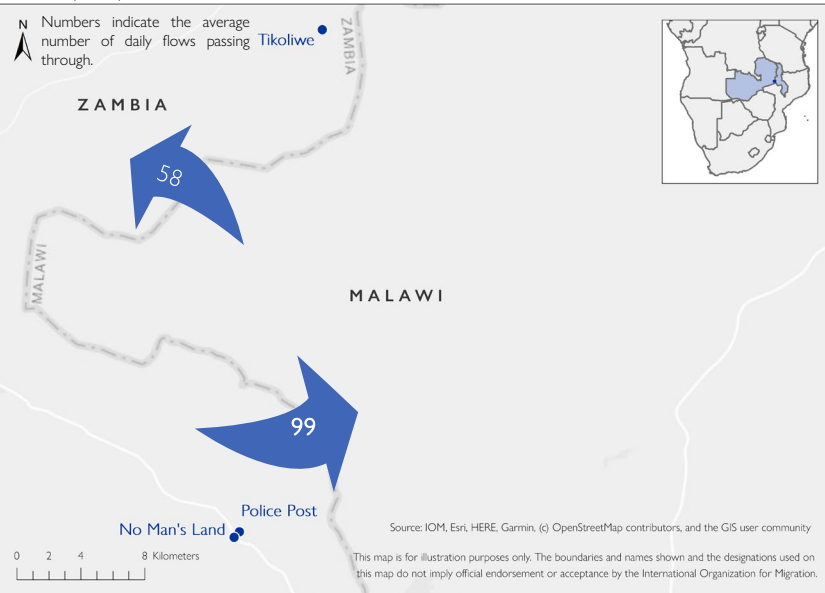
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	60%	72%	28%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	26%	58%	42%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	9%	89%	11%
Seasonal Migration	4%	26%	74%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	72%	28%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	46%	54%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

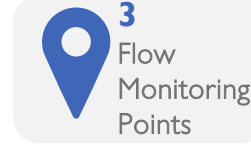
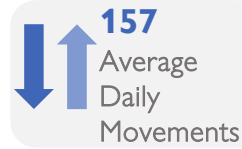
MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | MARCH 2022

OVERVIEW

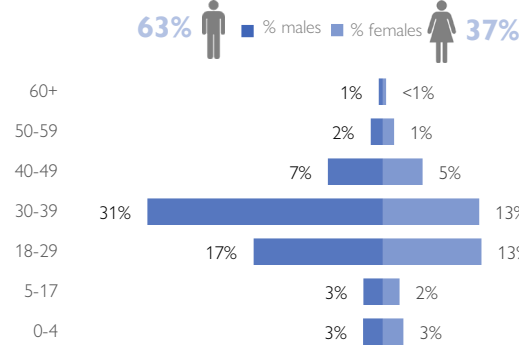
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,140 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 157. This represented a 4 per cent decrease compared to February 2022 during which 163 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (52%) and Zambia (48%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (47%) and Malawi (53%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,140 individuals observed, 63 per cent were males and 37 per cent were females. There were 22 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



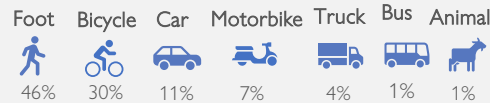
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



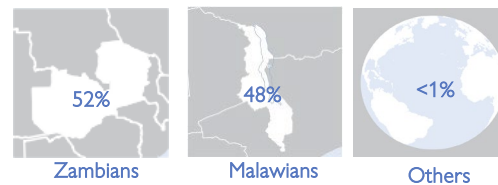
VULNERABLE GROUPS



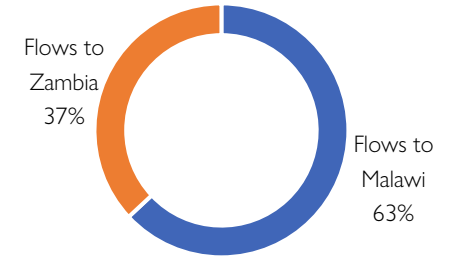
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



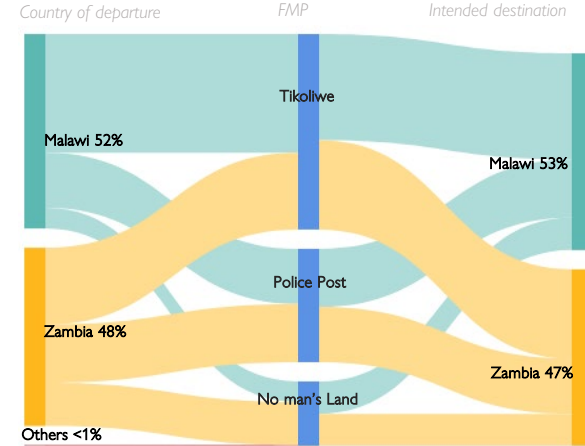
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



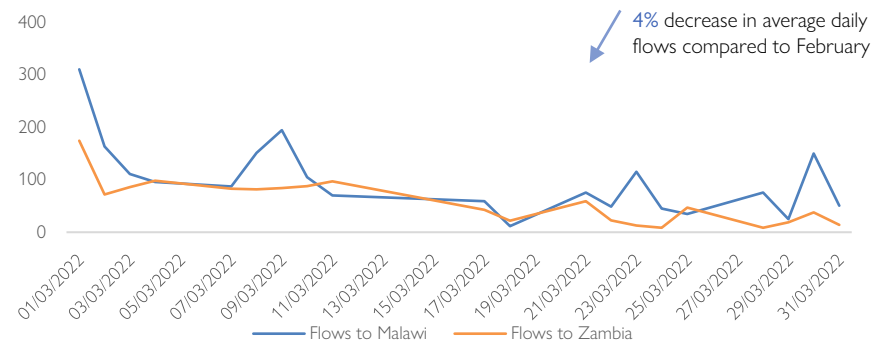
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	75%	61%	39%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	22%	70%	30%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	2%	74%	26%
Seasonal migration	1%	89%	11%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	100%	0%

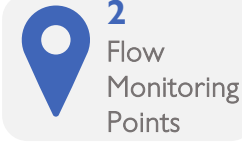
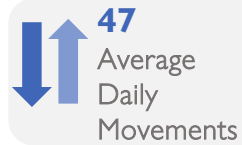
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

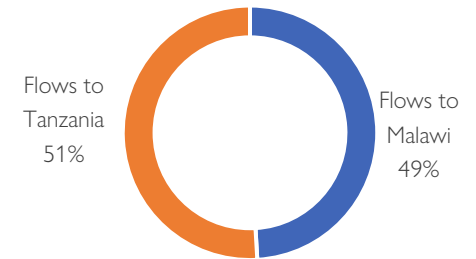
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,039 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 47. This represented a 23 per cent decrease compared to February 2022 during which 61 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (63%), United Republic of Tanzania (36%), Burundi (1%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (1%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (62%), United Republic of Tanzania (37%), and Burundi (1%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,039 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females. There were 14 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up four per cent of the individuals observed.

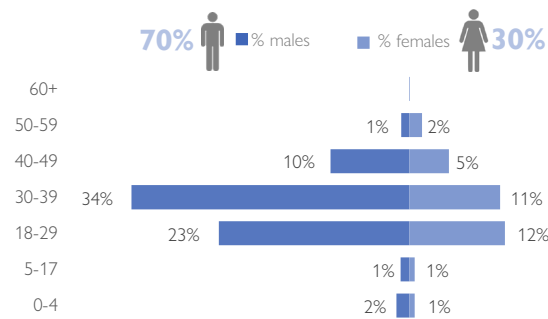
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



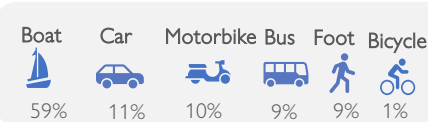
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



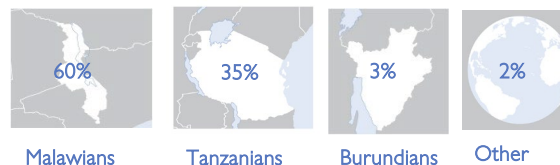
VULNERABLE GROUPS



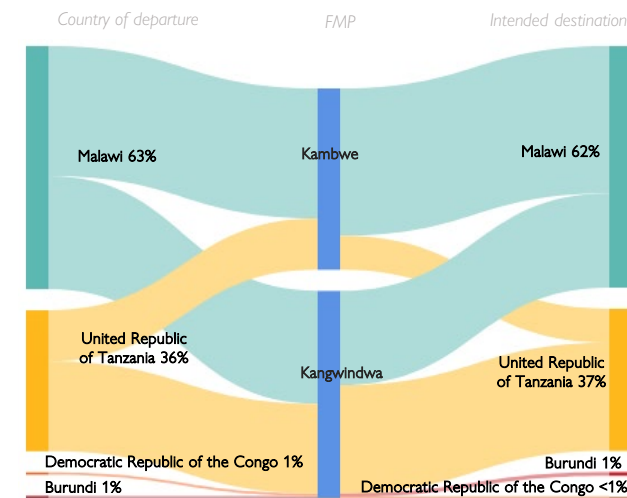
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

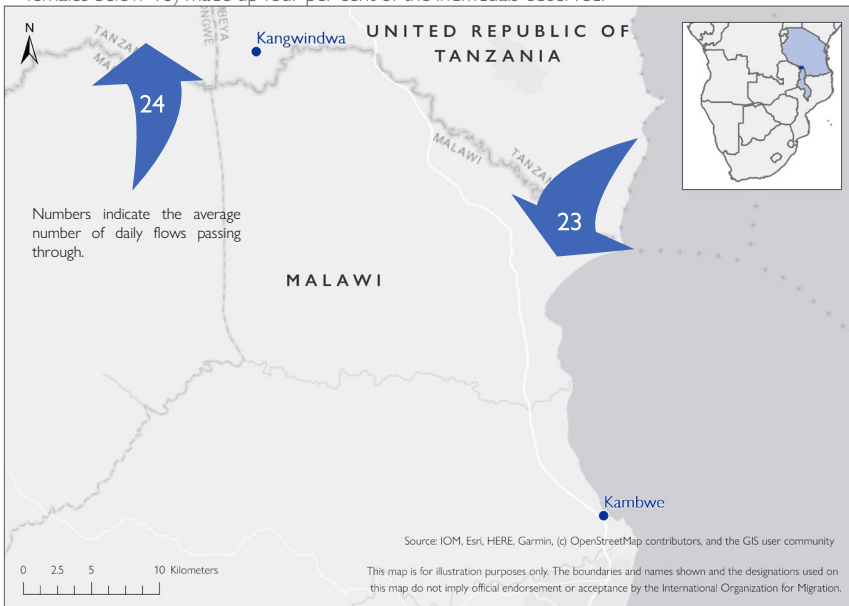


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

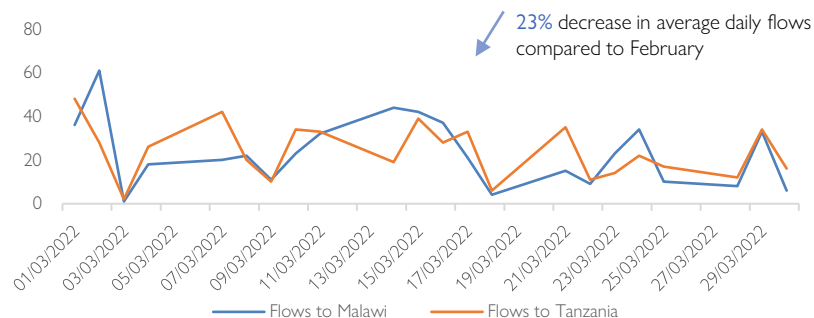


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	52%	48%	52%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	22%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	13%	51%	49%
Seasonal Migration	13%	50%	50%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2022



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

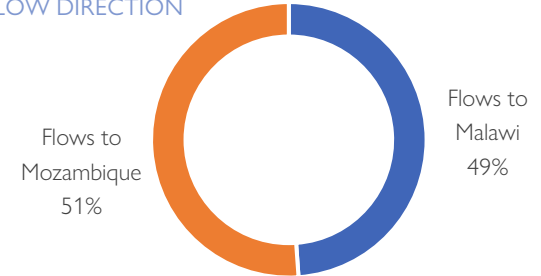
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 7,783 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 299. This represented a 21 per cent decrease compared to February 2022 during which 380 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (48%), Mozambique (27%) and South Africa (18%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (48%), Mozambique (27%) and South Africa (19%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,783 individuals observed, 69 per cent were males and 31 per cent were females. There were 38 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up nine per cent of the individuals observed.

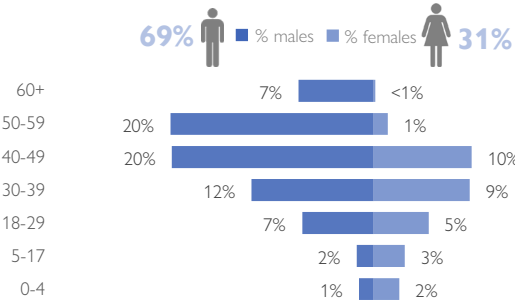
KEY FIGURES



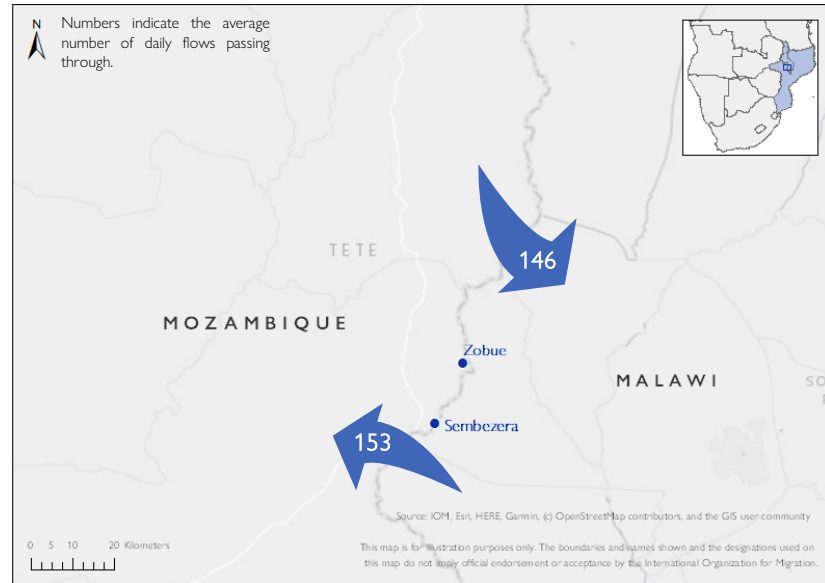
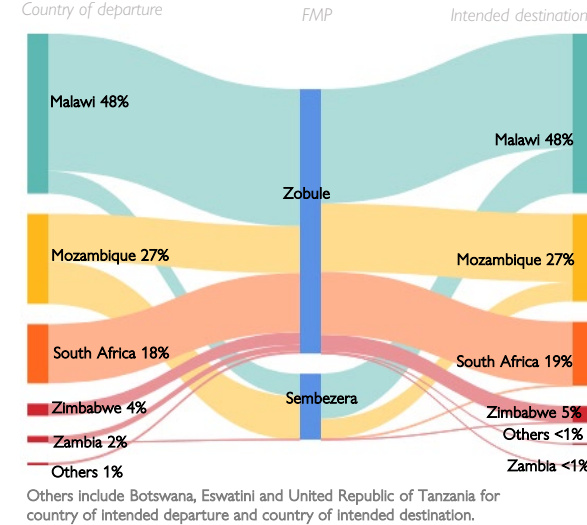
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



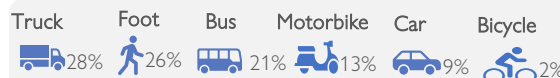
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



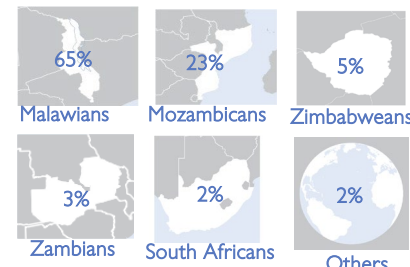
VULNERABLE GROUPS



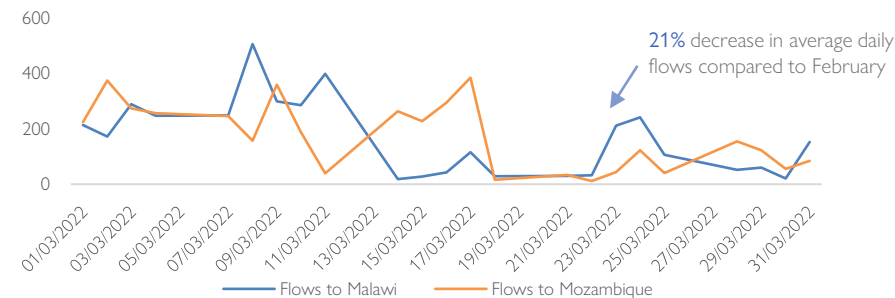
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	81%	50%	50%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	11%	0%	100%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	5%	59%	41%
COVID-19	3%	100%	0%

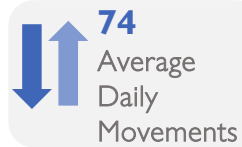
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | MARCH 2022

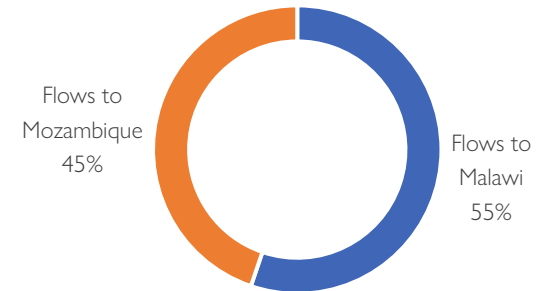
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of **1,697** cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 74. This represented a 17 per cent decrease compared to February 2022 during which 89 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (56%) and Malawi (44%) were the main countries of departure whilst Malawi (55%) and Mozambique (45%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of **1,697** individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 56 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed.

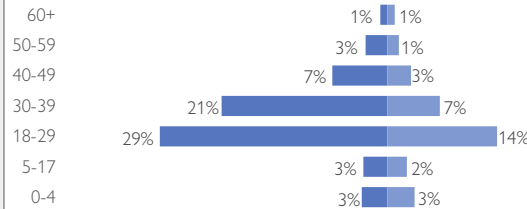
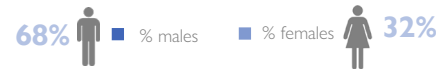
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



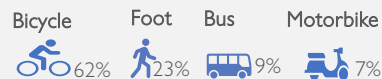
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



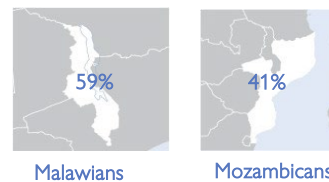
VULNERABLE GROUPS



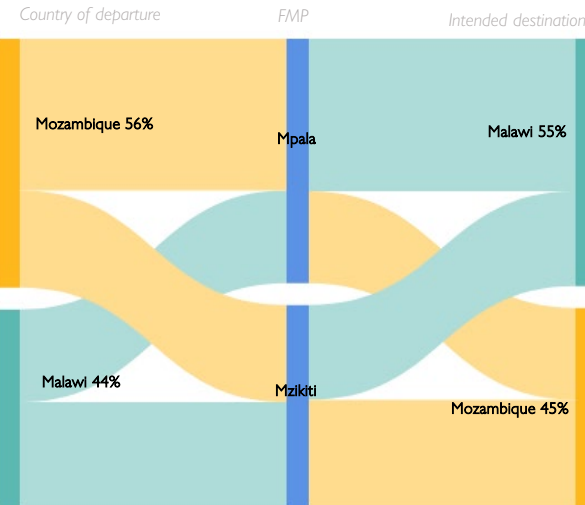
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

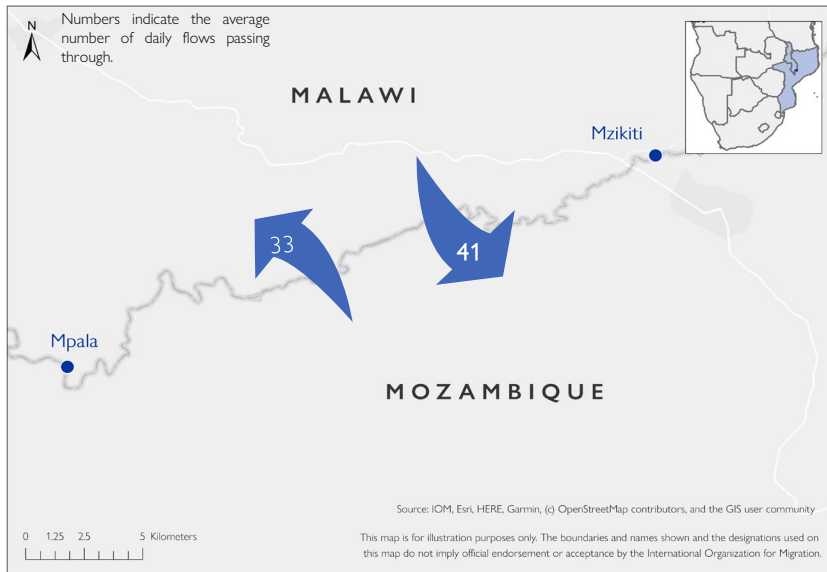


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

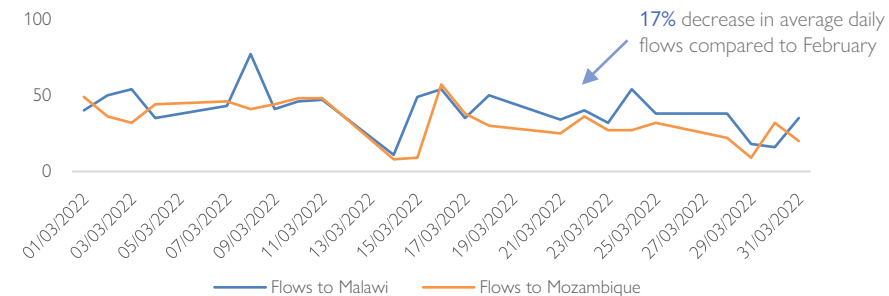


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	57%	44%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	22%	45%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	14%	46%
Seasonal Migration	7%	75%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2022



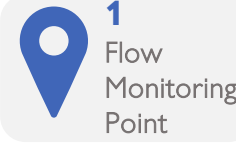
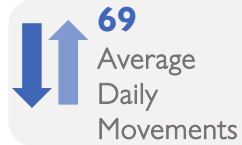
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | MARCH 2022

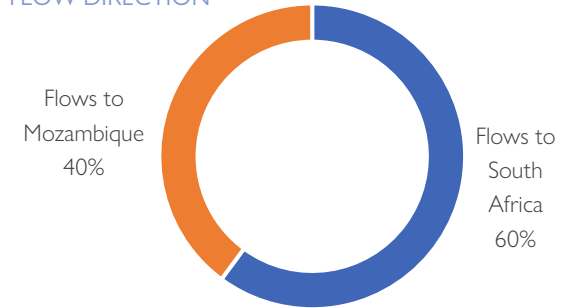
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,585 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 69. This represented a 123 per cent increase compared to February 2022 during which 31 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (58%), South Africa (40%) and Malawi (2%) were the countries of departure, while South Africa (60%), Mozambique (38%) and Malawi (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 1,585 individuals observed, 66 per cent were males and 34 per cent were females. There were 8 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up four per cent of the individuals observed.

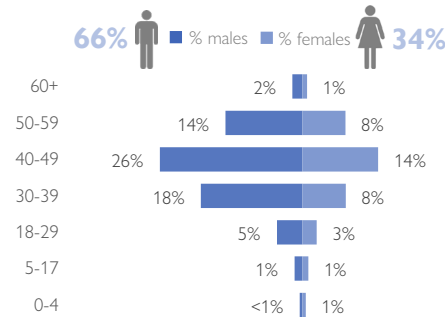
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



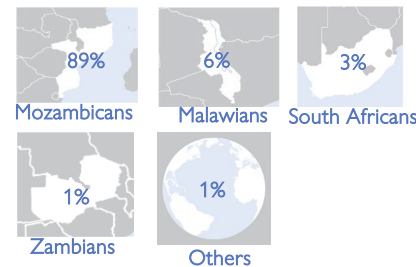
VULNERABLE GROUPS



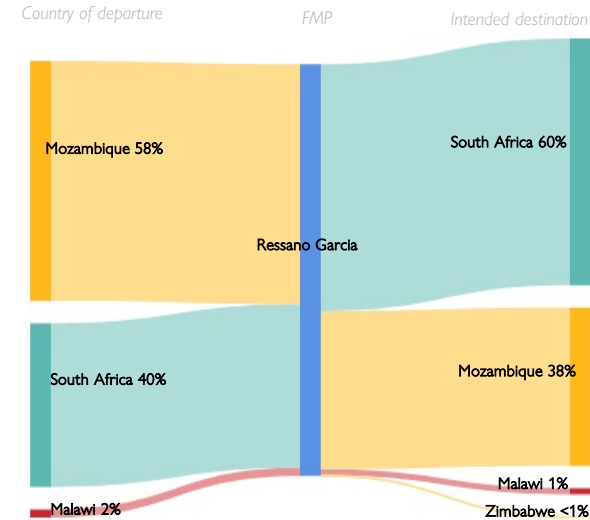
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



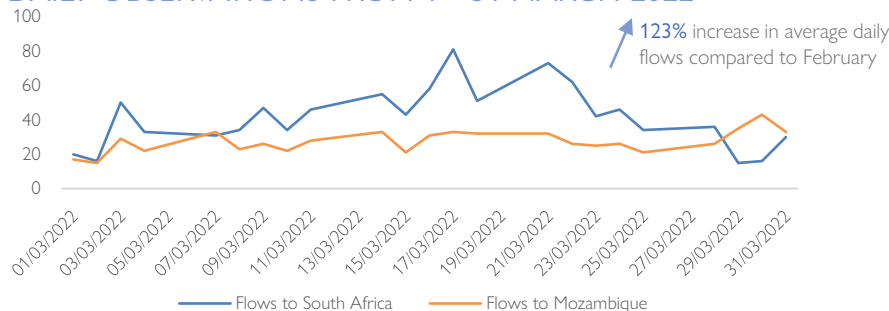
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Flows to South Africa		Flows to Mozambique	
	Total	Total	Total	Total
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	58%	77%	23%	48%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	30%	52%	48%	92%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	8%	92%	

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 March 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

✉ ROPretoriaRMDHub@iom.int

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