

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | FEBRUARY 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 28 February 2022.

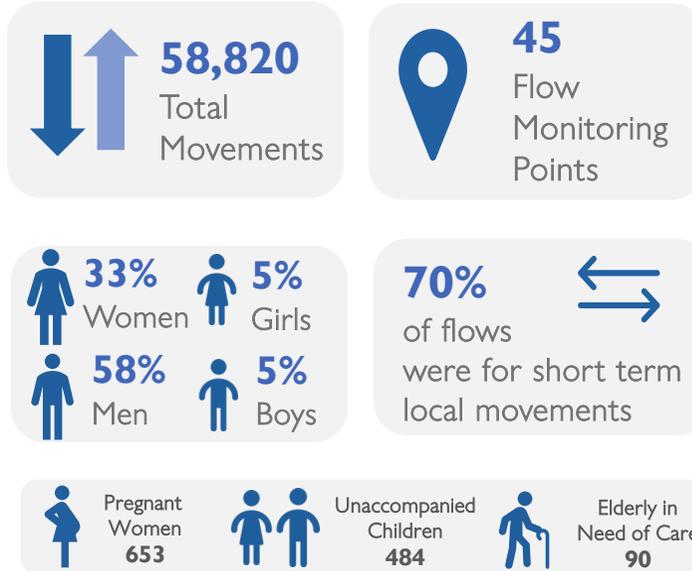
Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

- 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

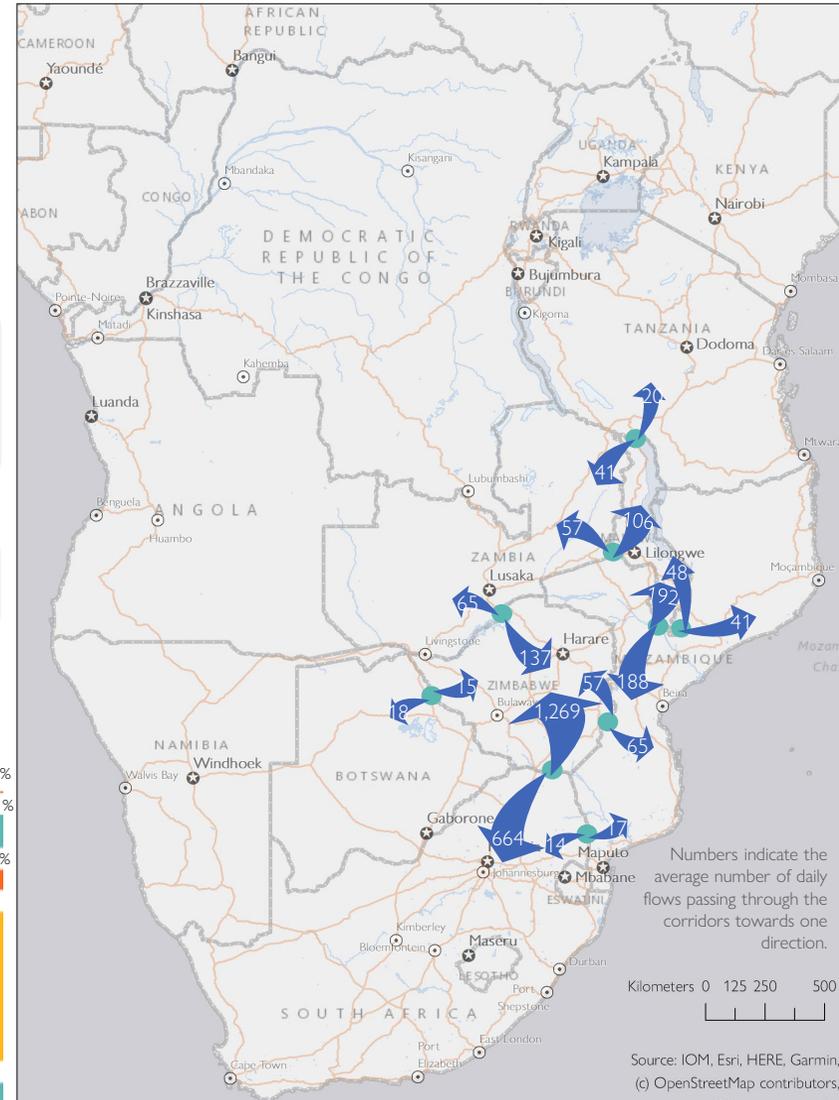
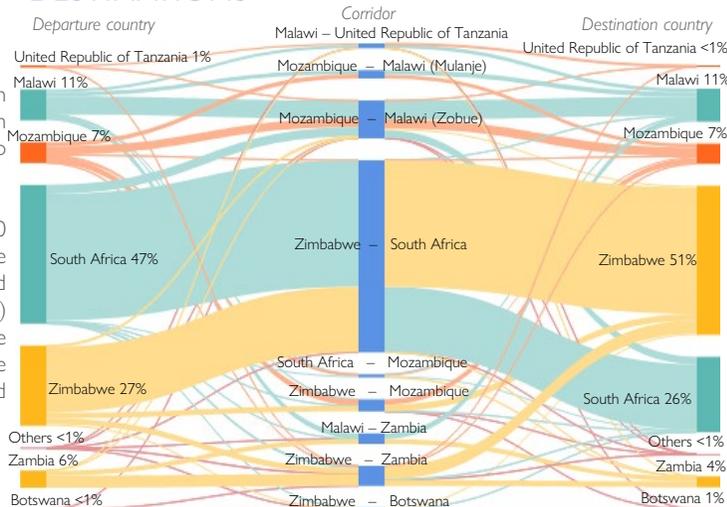
In February 2022, a new corridor was established in the South Africa – Mozambique border, with enumeration activities taking place in the FMP Ressano Garcia FMP.

Over the reporting period a total of 58,820 movements were observed across 45 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 38,659 (66%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 7,606 (13%) and the Zimbabwe – Zambia corridor with 4,043 movements reported (7%).

## KEY FINDINGS



## DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through the corridors towards one direction.



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.

\*Enumeration activities resumed on the Malawi – Zambia and Malawi – United Republic of Tanzania corridors during the reporting period.

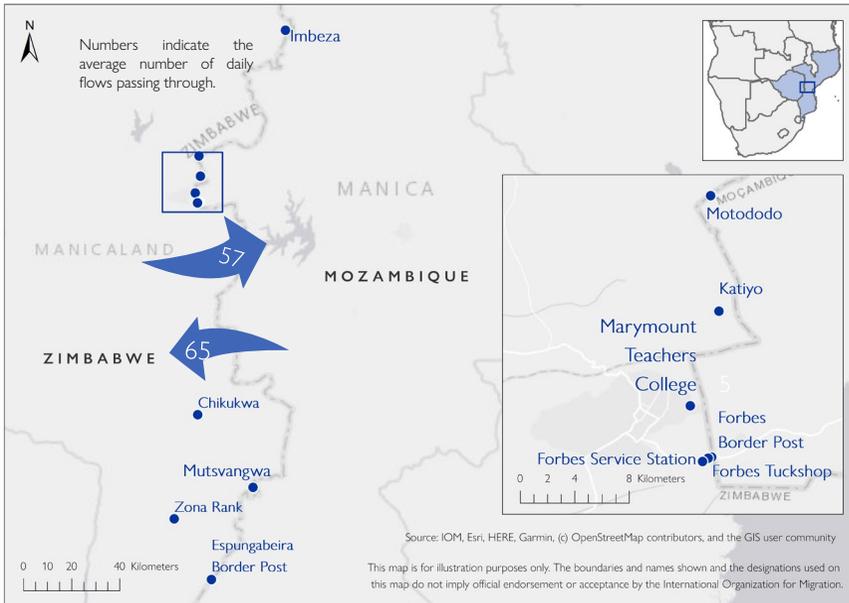
Others include Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ireland, Lesotho, Namibia and Somalia for countries of departure, and Burundi, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Namibia, Somalia and Uganda for countries of intended destination

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

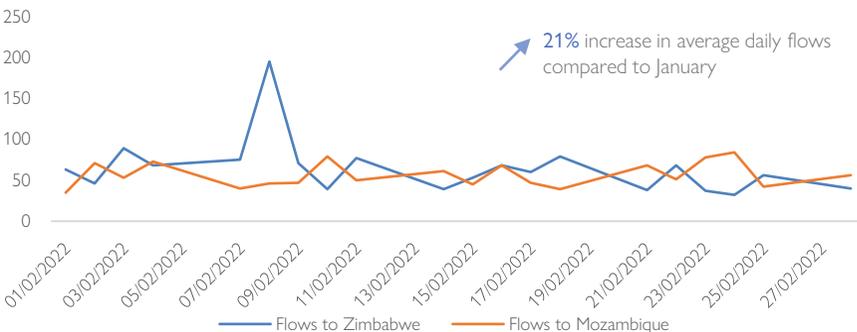
## ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | FEBRUARY 2022

### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,426 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 121. This represented a 21 per cent increase compared to January during which 100 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (53%) and Zimbabwe (47%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (53%) and Mozambique (46%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,426 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 20 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up eight per cent of the individuals observed.



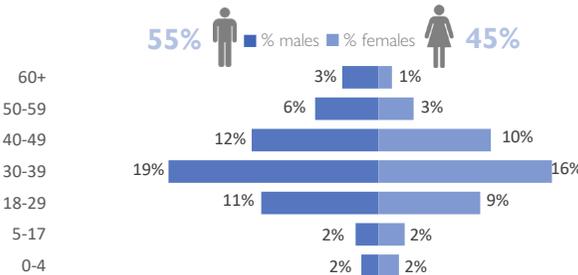
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2022



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



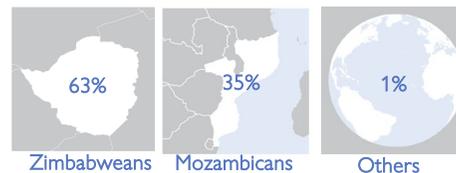
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



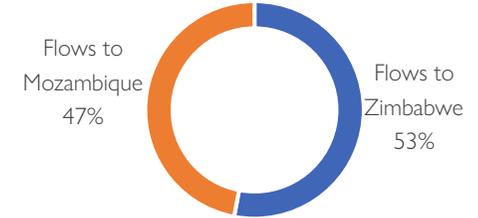
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



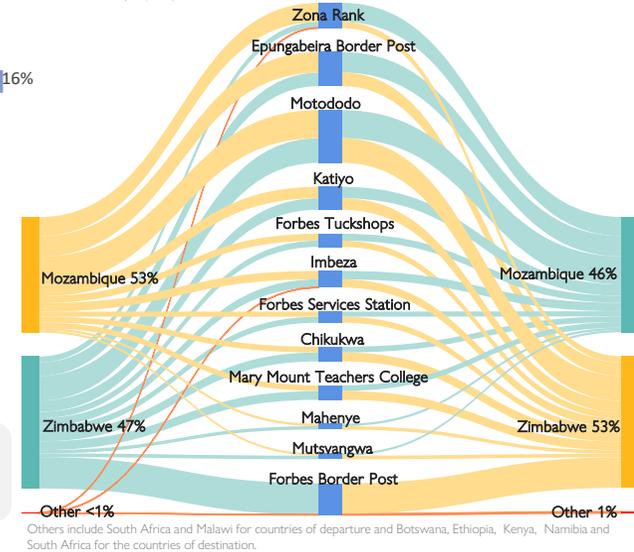
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

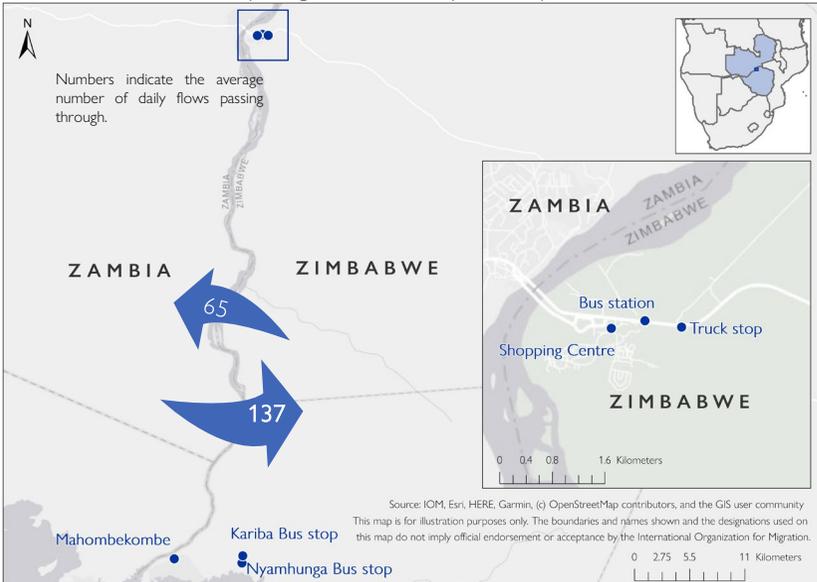
| Reasons for Movement                              | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to Mozambique |
|---|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)             | 66%   | 58%               | 42%                 |
| Family Reunification (>6 months)                  | 21%   | 80%               | 20%                 |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)           | 11%   | 35%               | 65%                 |
| Seasonal Migration                                | 1%    | 50%               | 50%                 |
| Forced Movement due to Natural Disasters/Conflict | <1%   | 100%              | 0%                  |

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

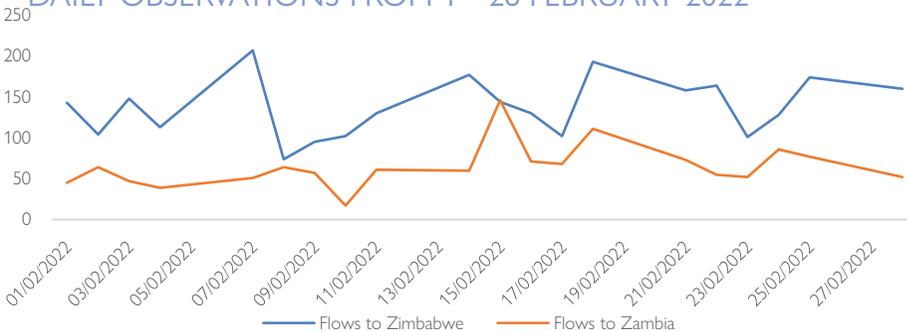
## ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) FEBRUARY 2022

### OVERVIEW

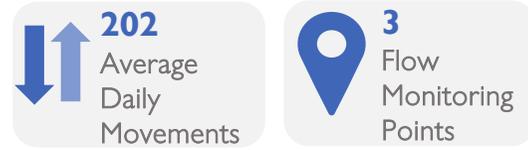
Over the reporting period, a total of 4,043 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows were 202. This represented 40 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to January during which 144 individuals were observed daily. Zambia (60%), Zimbabwe (28%) and South Africa (7%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (65%), Zambia (30%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination. Out of 4,043 individuals observed, 41 per cent were males and 59 per cent were females. There were 88 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of individuals observed. Of 338 children observed, 29 were unaccompanied boys and 20 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



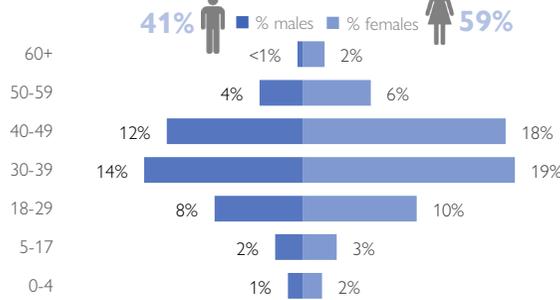
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2022



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



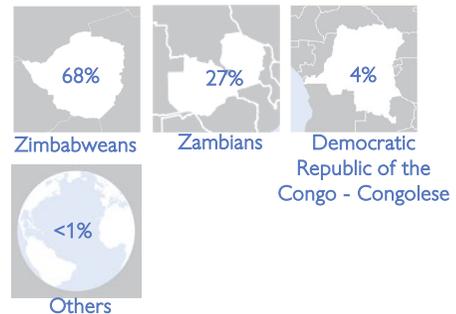
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



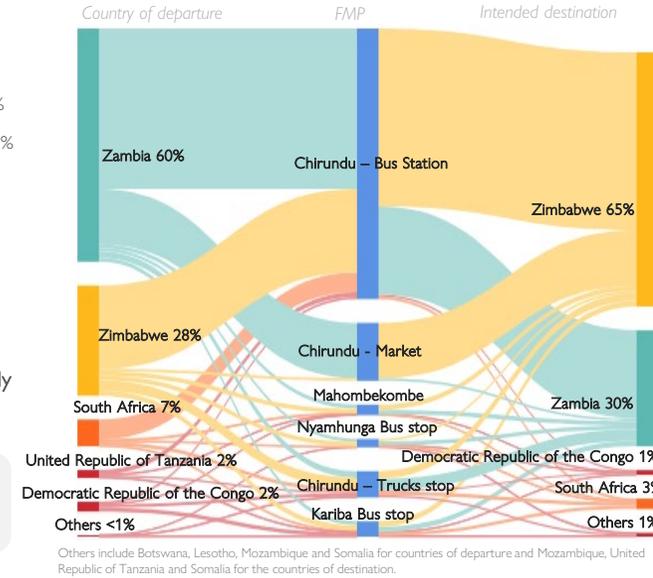
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

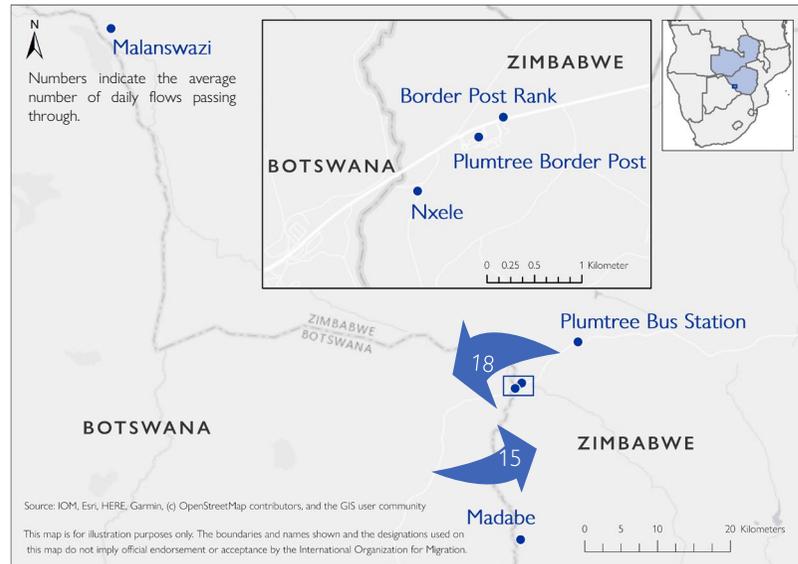
| Reasons for Movement                     | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to Zambia |
|--|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)    | 60%   | 69%               | 31%             |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)  | 21%   | 57%               | 43%             |
| Family Reunification (>6 months)         | 18%   | 61%               | 39%             |
| Seasonal Migration                       | 1%    | 68%               | 32%             |
| Forced movement due to Natural Disasters | <1%   | 81%               | 19%             |

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

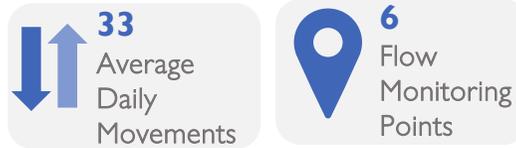
## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | FEBRUARY 2022

### OVERVIEW

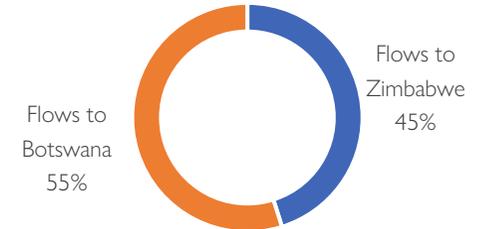
Over the reporting period, a total of 658 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 33. This represented 6 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to January during which 35 individuals were observed daily. Zimbabwe (54%), Botswana (35%) and South Africa (9%) were the main countries of departure whilst Botswana (49%), Zimbabwe (46%) and South Africa (6%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 658 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent females. There were five women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up seven per cent of the individuals observed.



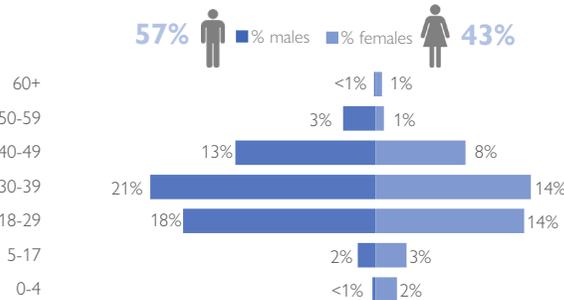
### KEY FIGURES



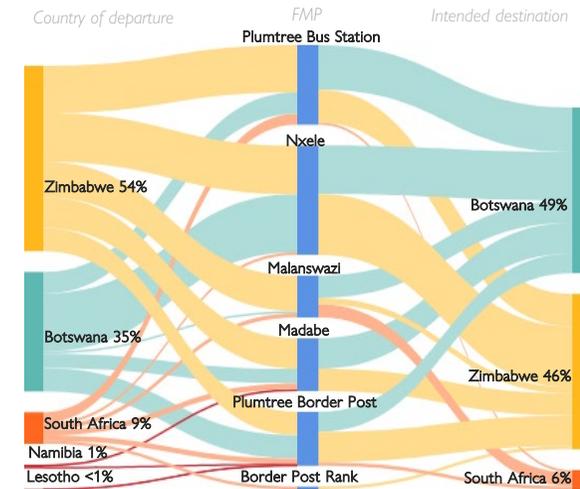
### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



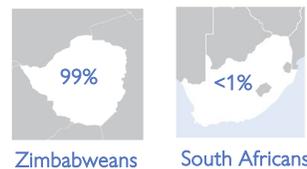
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



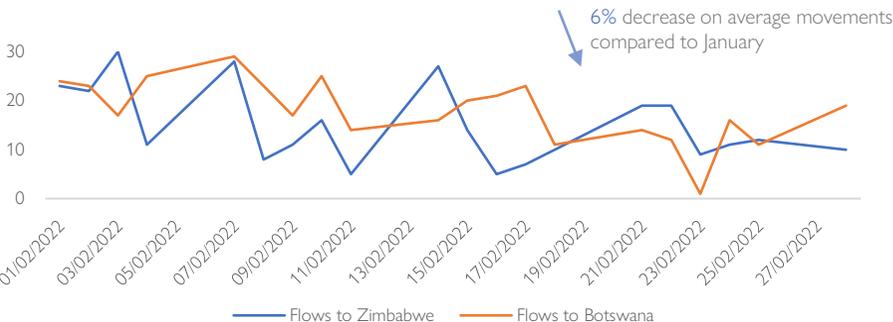
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2022



Others include Namibia and Zambia for country of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi and Namibia for country of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement                     | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to Botswana |
|--|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)    | 44%   | 58%               | 42%               |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)  | 33%   | 5%                | 95%               |
| Family Reunification (>6 months)         | 22%   | 70%               | 30%               |
| Forced Conflict                          | 1%    | 100%              | 0%                |
| Forced movement due to Natural Disasters | 1%    | 67%               | 33%               |

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | FEBRUARY 2022

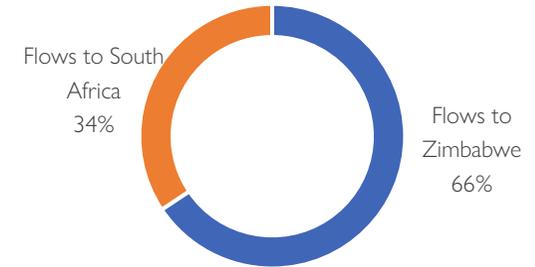
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 38,659 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,933. This represented a one per cent increase compared to February during which 1,923 individuals were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (66%) and Zimbabwe (34%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (66%) and South Africa (34%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 38,659 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent were females. There were 419 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 418 children were travelling alone.

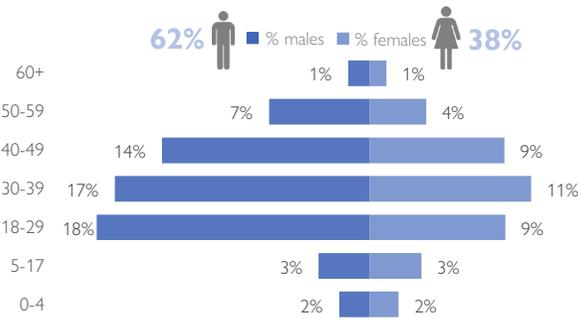
### KEY FIGURES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



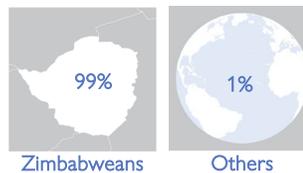
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



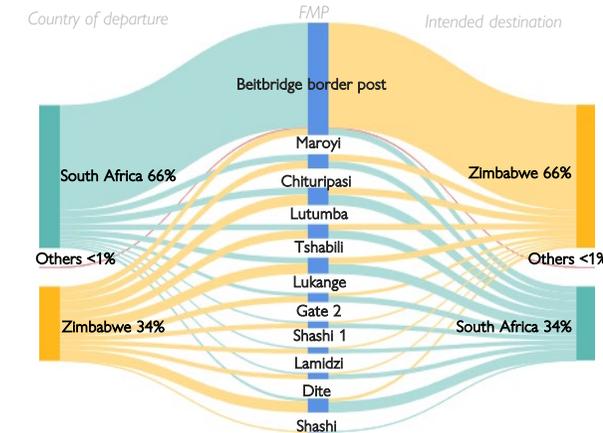
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



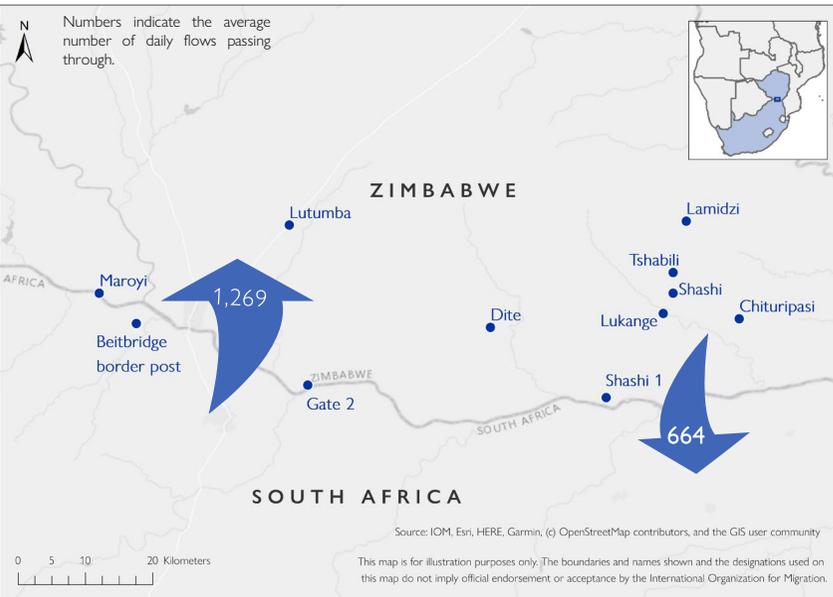
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



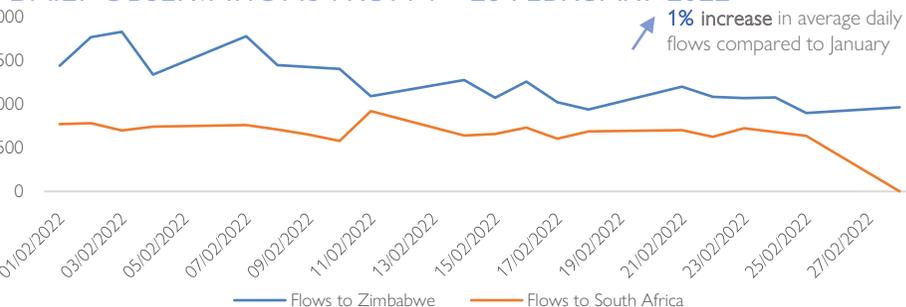
Others include Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique and Switzerland for country of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia for intended destination

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement                    | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to South Africa |
|---|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 61%   | 69%               | 31%                   |
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)   | 25%   | 54%               | 46%                   |
| Family Reunification (>6 months)        | 8%    | 97%               | 3%                    |
| Seasonal Migration                      | 6%    | 24%               | 76%                   |



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2022



# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | FEBRUARY 2022

### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,125 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 163. Malawi (53%) and Zambia (46%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (45%) and Malawi (55%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,125 individuals observed, 64 per cent were males and 36 per cent were females. There were 24 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed.

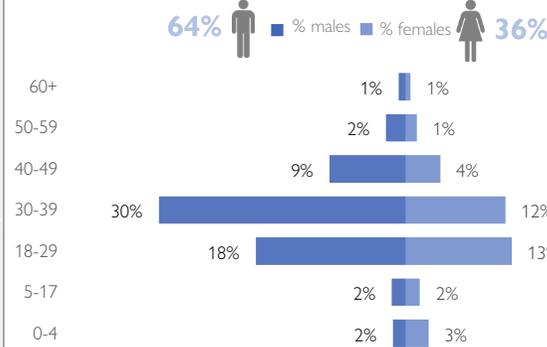
### KEY FIGURES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



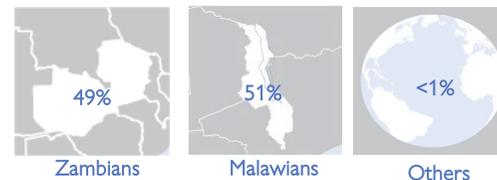
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



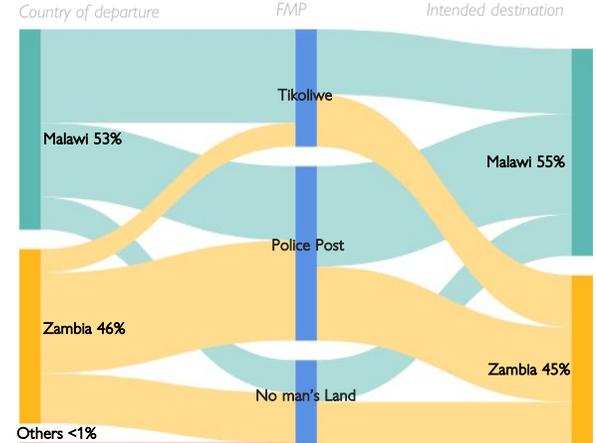
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



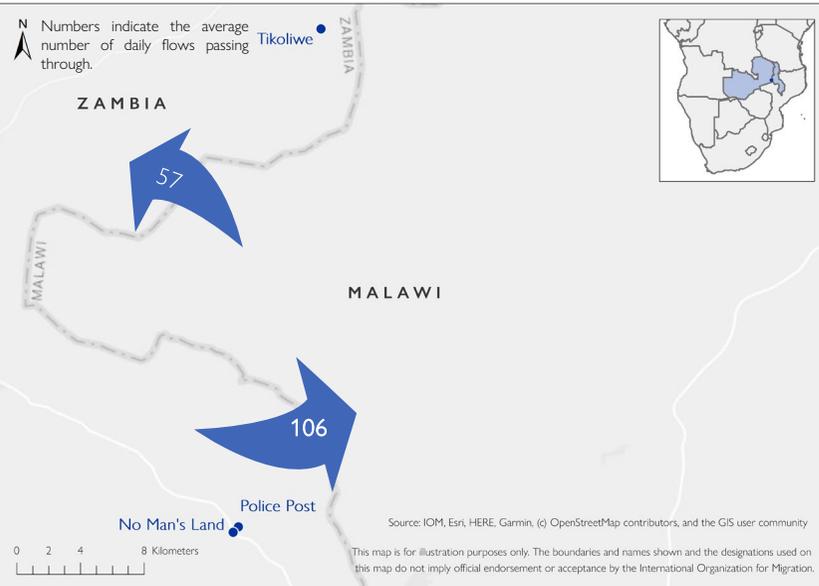
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Namibia and South Africa for country of departure

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement                     | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Zambia |
|--|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Short-term local movement (-6 months)    | 74%   | 58%             | 42%             |
| Family Reunification (+6 months)         | 20%   | 90%             | 10%             |
| Long term economic migration (+6 months) | 4%    | 73%             | 27%             |
| Seasonal migration                       | 2%    | 96%             | 4%              |



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2022



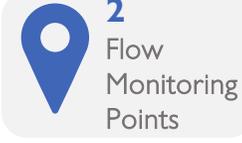
# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | FEBRUARY 2021

### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 980 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 61. Malawi (63%), United Republic of Tanzania (34%) and Burundi (2%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (73%), United Republic of Tanzania (26%), and Burundi (1%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 980 individuals observed, 82 per cent were males and 18 per cent were females. There were nine women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up two per cent of the individuals observed.

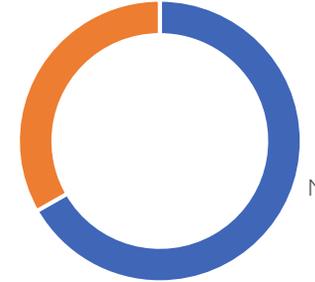
### KEY FIGURES



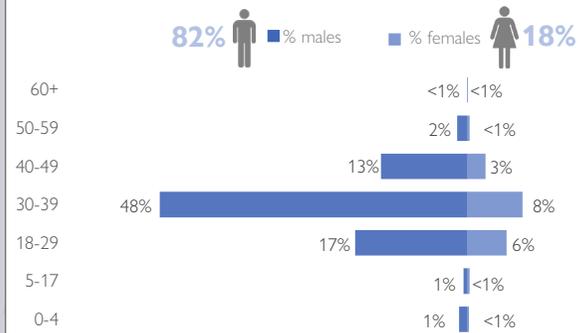
### FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Tanzania 33%

Flows to Malawi 67%



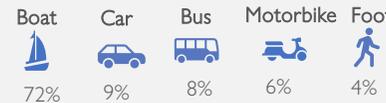
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



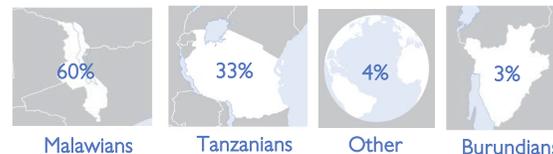
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



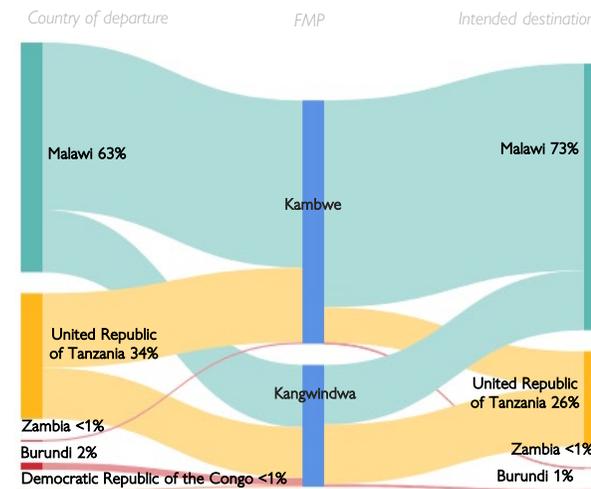
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES

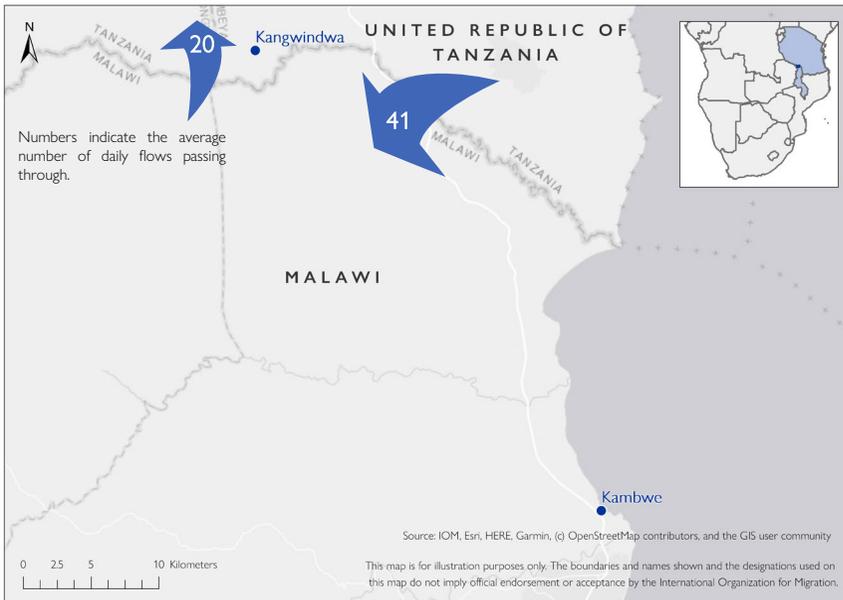


### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

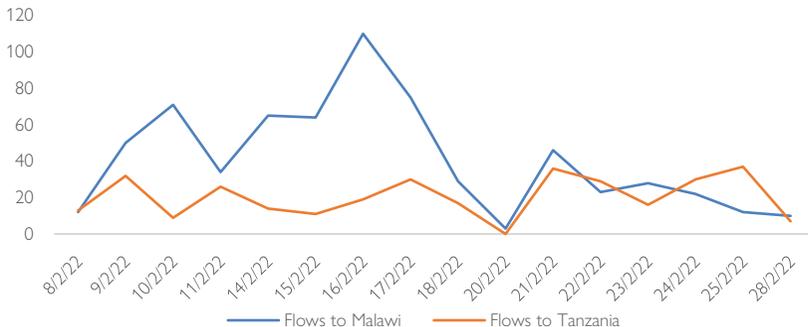


### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement                    | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to the United Republic of Tanzania |
|---|-------|-----------------|--|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)   | 40%   | 58%             | 42%                                      |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 36%   | 78%             | 22%                                      |
| Family Reunification (>6 months)        | 13%   | 62%             | 38%                                      |
| Seasonal Migration                      | 10%   | 76%             | 24%                                      |
| Forced movement due to Conflict         | <1%   | 100%            | 0%                                       |
| Forced movement due to Natural Disaster | <1%   | 0%              | 100%                                     |



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2022

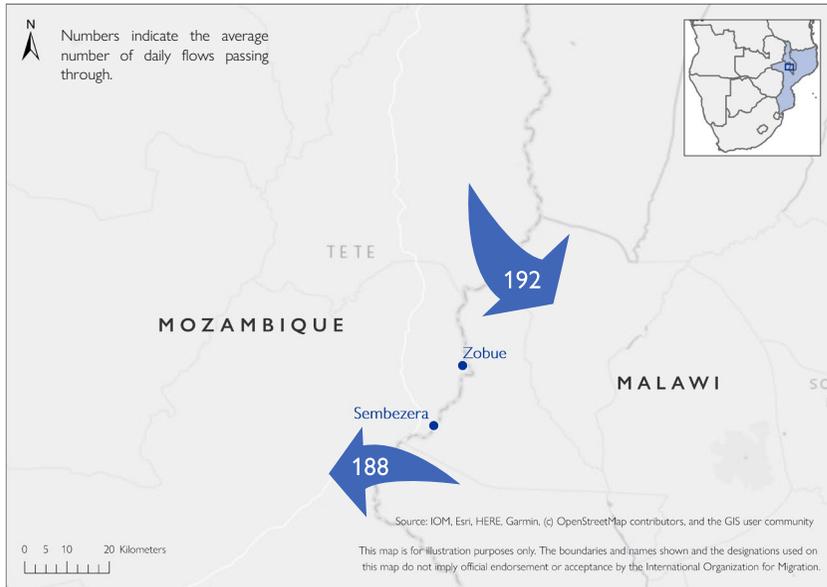


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | FEBRUARY 2022

### OVERVIEW

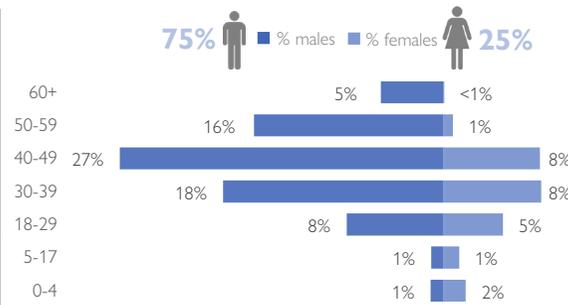
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,606 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 380. This represented less than one per cent increase compared to January 2022 during which 379 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (48%) South Africa (24%) and Mozambique (22%) were the main countries of departure whilst Malawi (50%), Mozambique (24%) and South Africa (20%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,606 individuals observed, 75 per cent were males and 25 per cent were females. There were 33 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



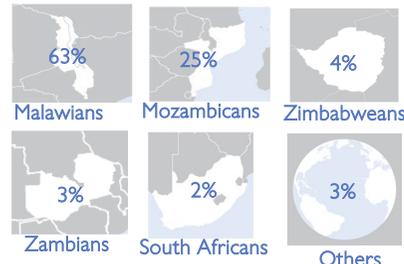
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



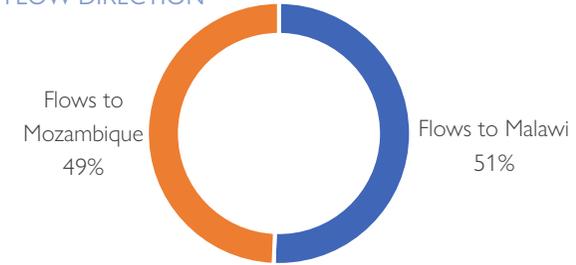
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



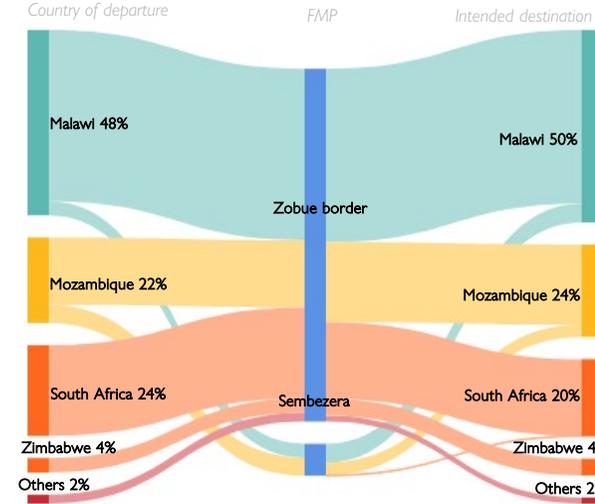
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

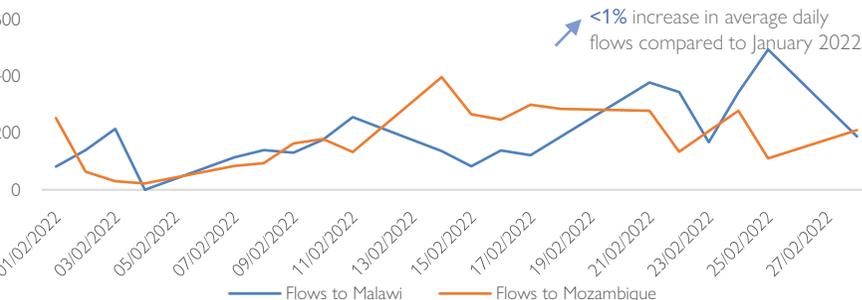


Others include Botswana, Eswatini, Zambia and United Republic of Tanzania for country of departure and Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for intended destination

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement                     | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Mozambique |
|--|-------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Short-term local movement (-6 months)    | 72%   | 51%             | 49%                 |
| Long term economic migration (+6 months) | 13%   | 5%              | 95%                 |
| Family Reunification (+6 months)         | 8%    | 69%             | 31%                 |
| COVID-19                                 | 7%    | 100%            | 0%                  |

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2022



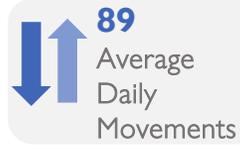
# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | FEBRUARY 2022

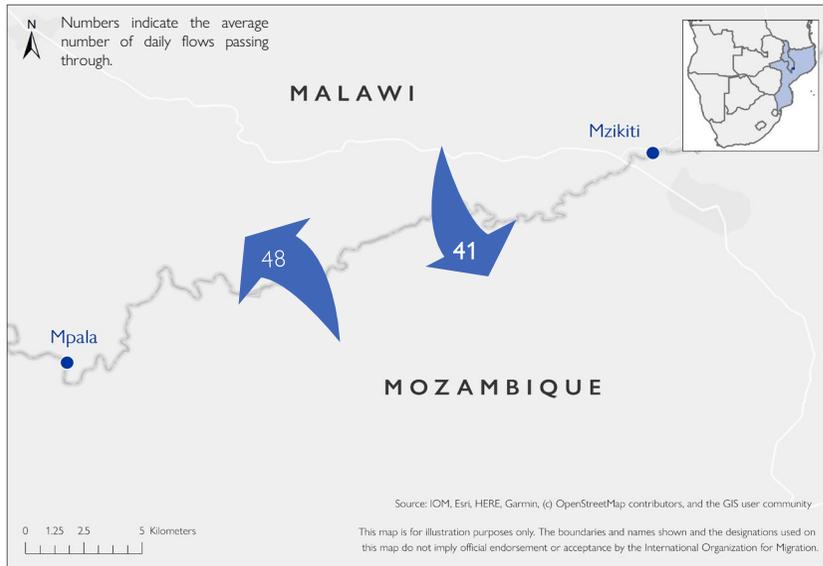
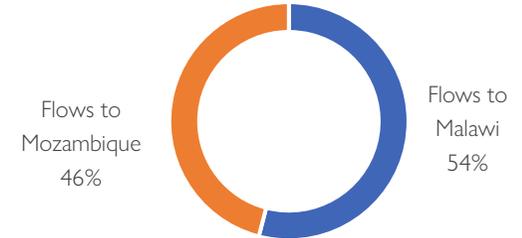
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,687 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 89. This represented one per cent decrease compared to January 2022 during which 90 individuals were observed daily. Mozambique (54%) and Malawi (46%) were the main countries of departure whilst Malawi (54%) and Mozambique (46%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,687 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 47 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 14 per cent of the individuals observed.

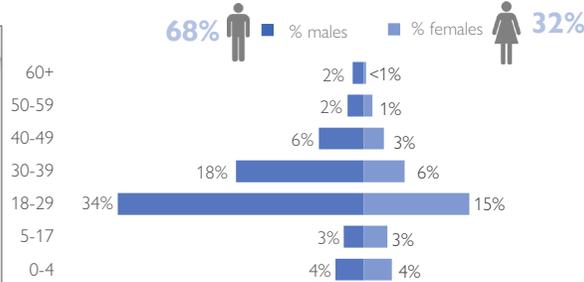
### KEY FIGURES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



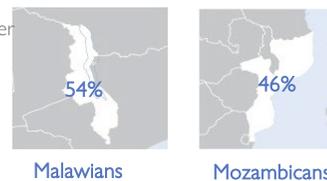
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



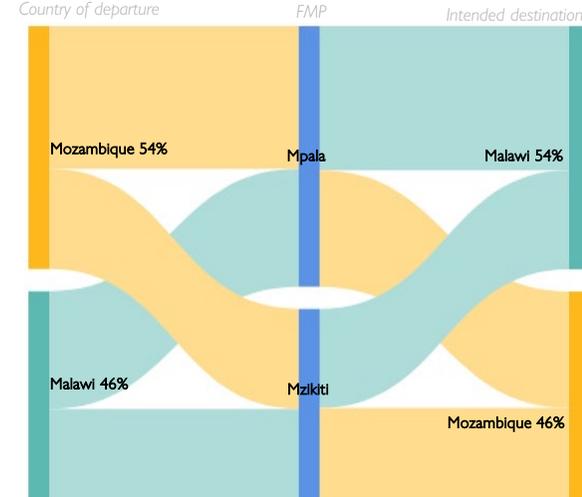
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



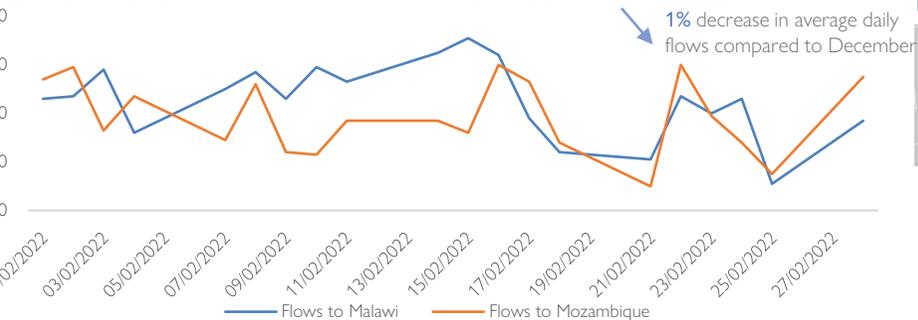
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2022



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement                    | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Mozambique |
|---|-------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)   | 45%   | 61%             | 39%                 |
| Family Reunification (>6 months)        | 28%   | 45%             | 55%                 |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 20%   | 36%             | 64%                 |
| Seasonal Migration                      | 8%    | 28%             | 72%                 |
| COVID-19                                | <1%   | 0%              | 100%                |

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | FEBRUARY 2022

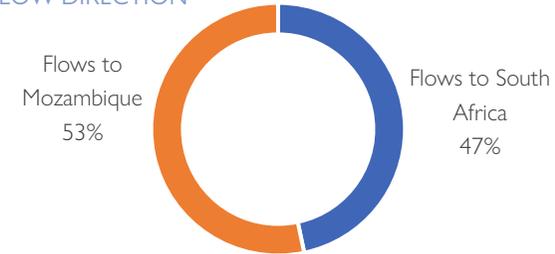
### OVERVIEW

Since February 2022, Flow Monitoring Registry begun on the official Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) in Ressano Garcia (Mozambique). Over the reporting period, a total of 636 cross-border movements were observed at the official The average daily number flows was 31. South Africa (53%), Mozambique (45%) and Malawi (2%) were the countries of departure, while Mozambique (50%), South Africa (47%), Malawi (2%) and Zambia (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 636 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 8 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up seven per cent of the individuals observed.

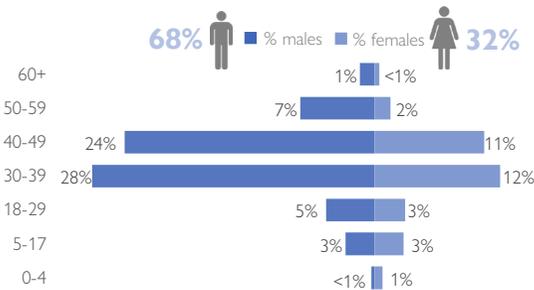
### KEY FIGURES



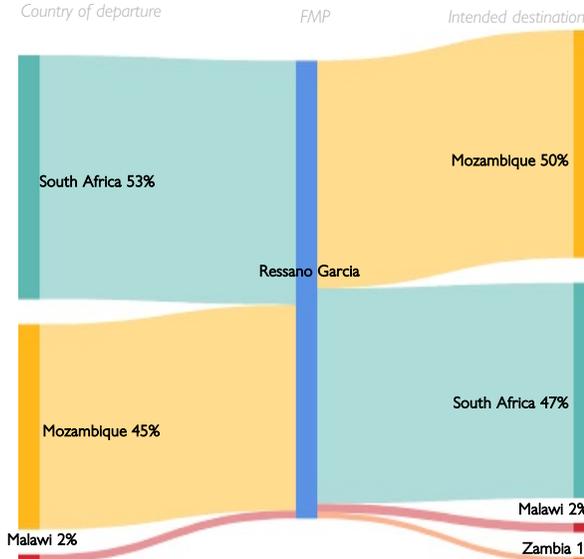
### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



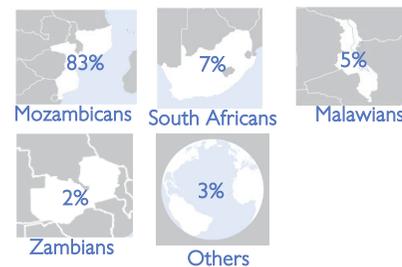
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

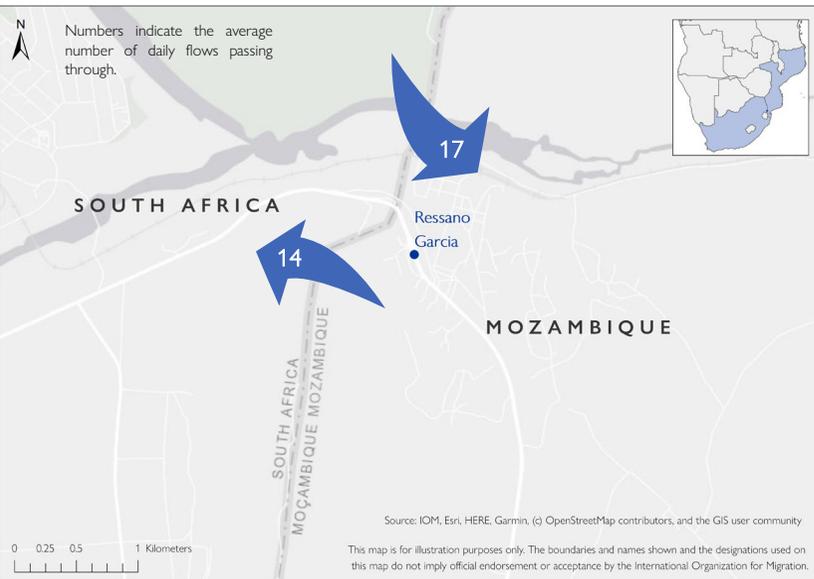


### DECLARED NATIONALITIES

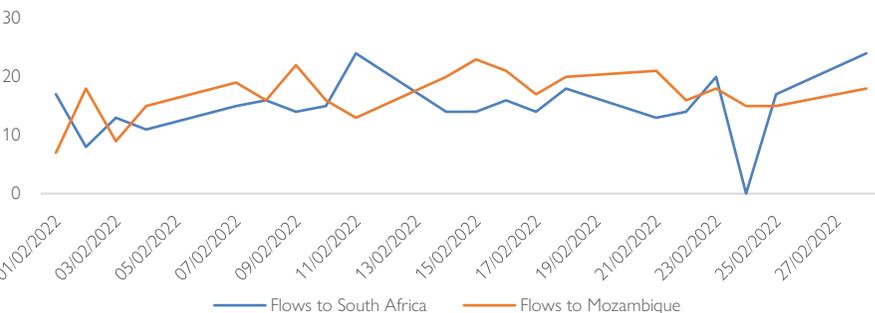


### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement                     | Total | Flows to South Africa | Flows to Mozambique |
|--|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Long term economic migration (+6 months) | 40%   | 71%                   | 29%                 |
| Family Reunification (+6 months)         | 31%   | 35%                   | 65%                 |
| Short-term local movement (-6 months)    | 30%   | 30%                   | 70%                 |



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 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 28 February 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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