

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | JANUARY 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 January 2022.*

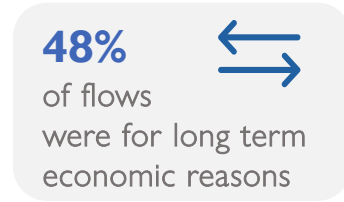
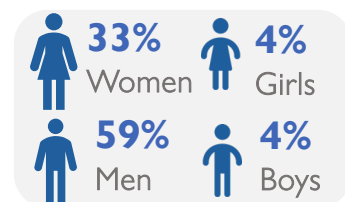
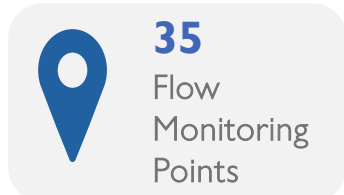
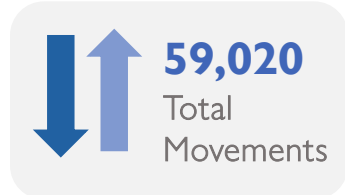
Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe – Zambia (Chirundu)
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe (Beitbridge) – South Africa
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mulanje) – Mozambique

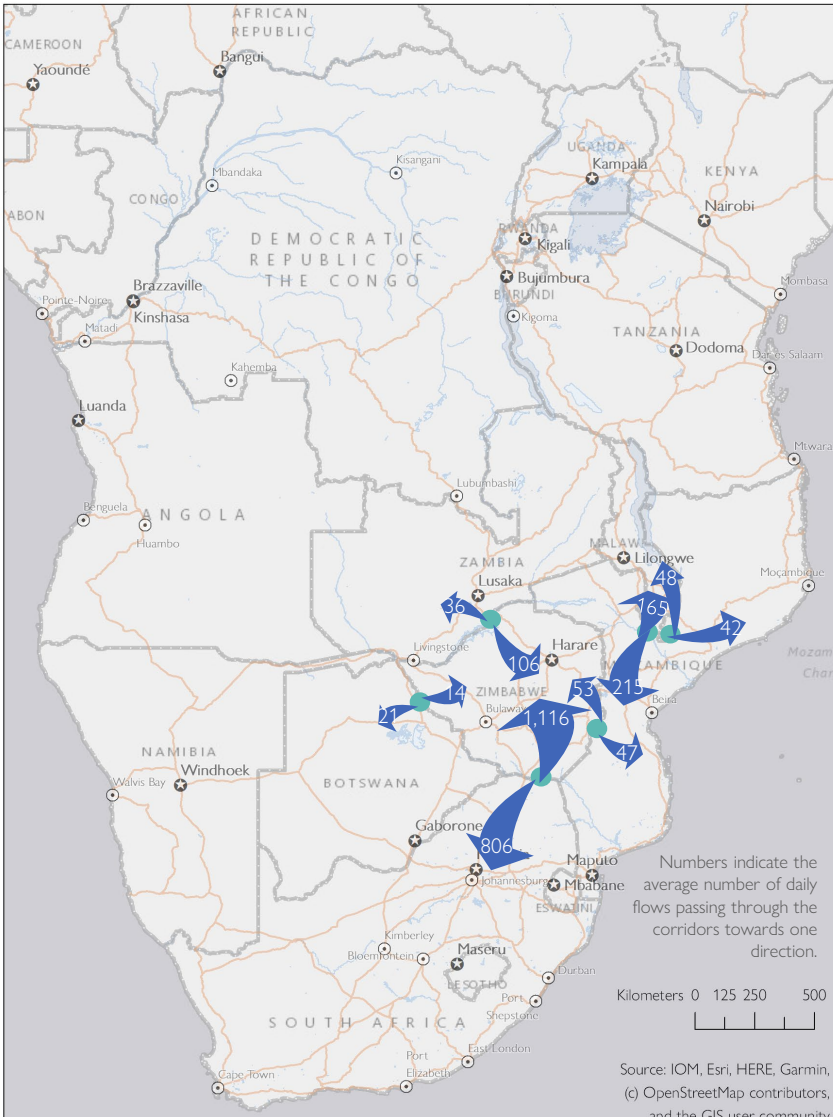
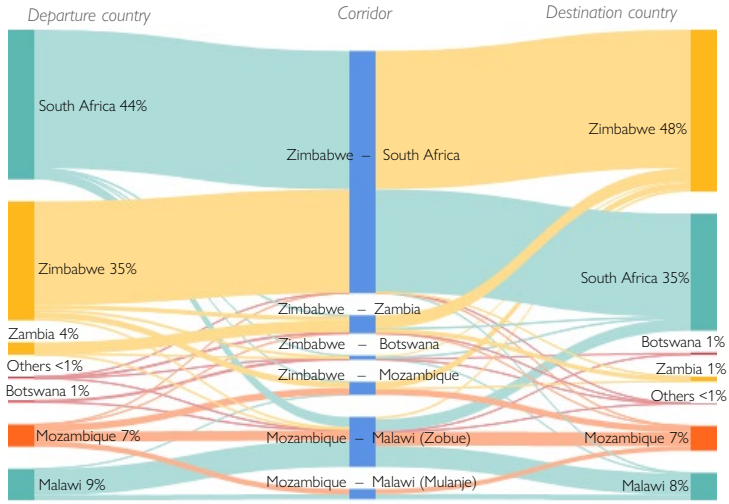
During January 2022, a total of 59,020 movements were observed across 35 FMPs in the region.

The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 42,301 (72%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 8,723 (15%) and the Zimbabwe – Zambia corridor with 3,174 movements reported (5%).

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 Australia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Namibia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Republic of Tanzania for departure country and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania for destination country.

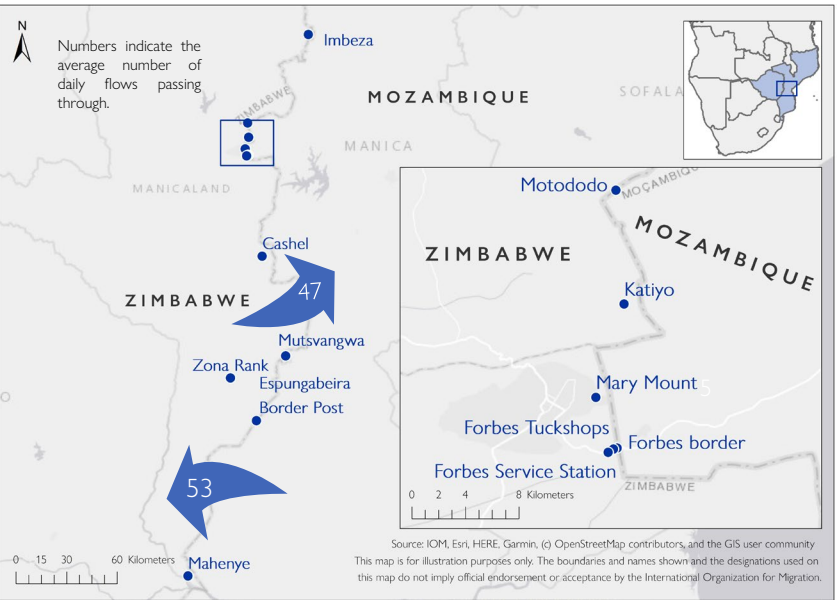
*Due to operational constraints, enumeration activities were paused on certain days over the holiday period, which may not be reflective of flows in each corridor. Also, enumeration activities were not conducted on the Malawi – Zambia and Malawi – United Republic of Tanzania corridors during the reporting period.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

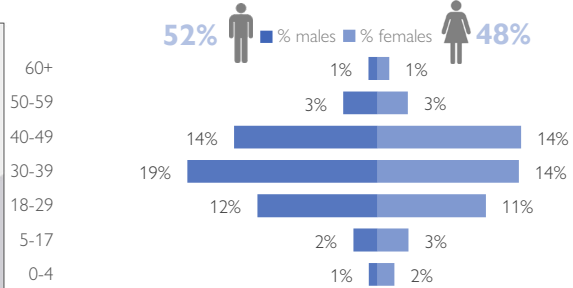
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,294 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 100. This represented a 30 per cent increase compared to December during which 77 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (52%) and Zimbabwe (47%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (52%) and Mozambique (47%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,294 individuals observed, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent were females. There were 19 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up eight per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



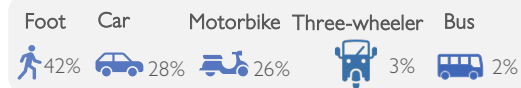
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



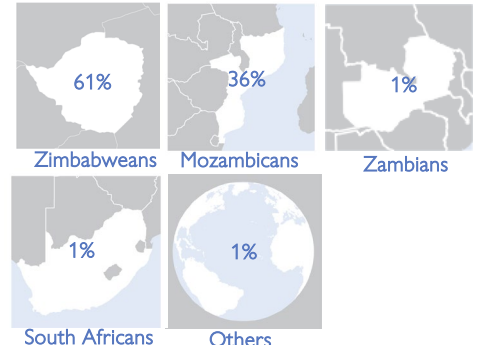
VULNERABLE GROUPS



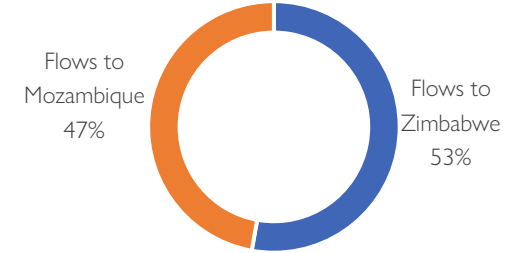
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



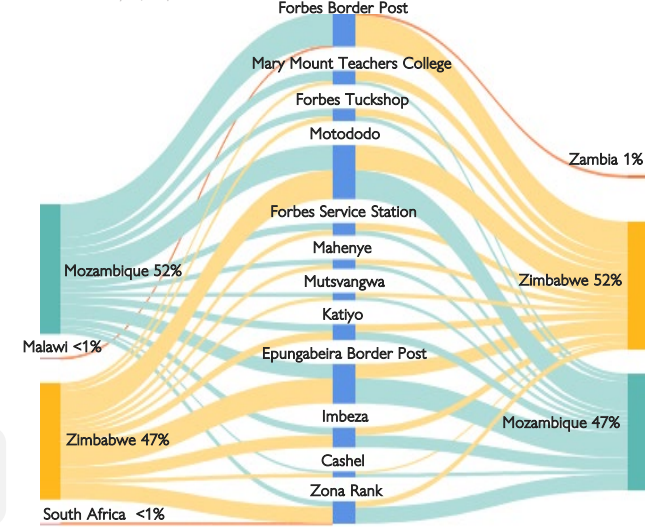
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



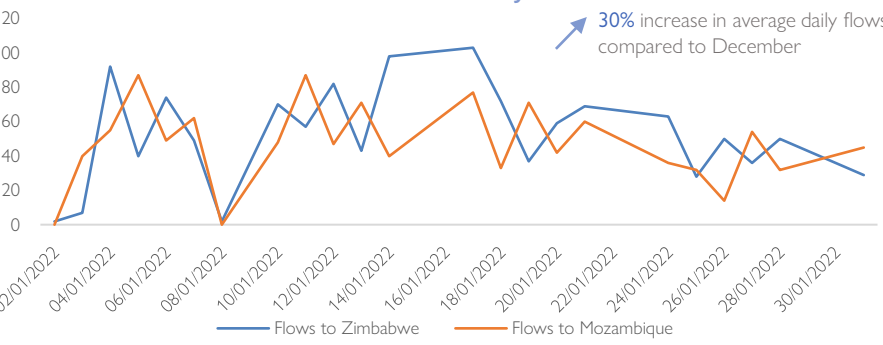
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

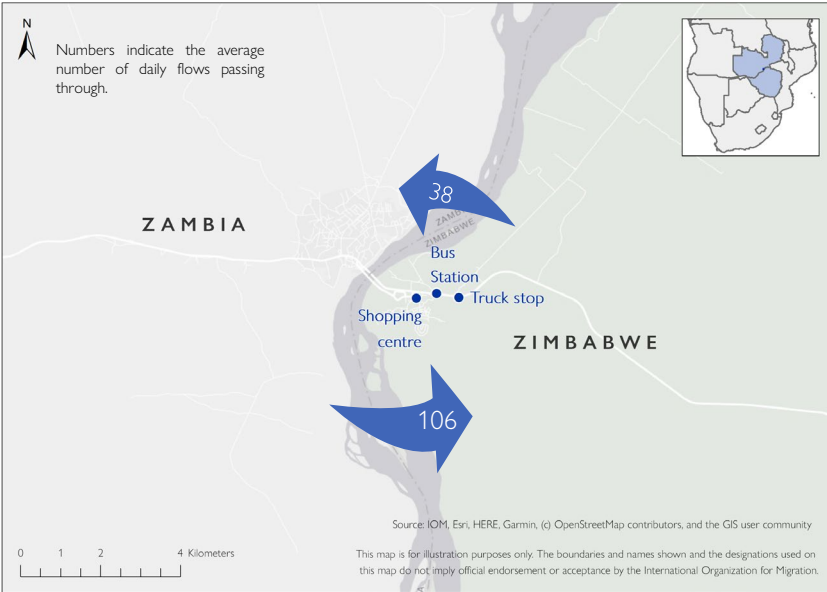
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	57%	51%	49%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	26%	76%	25%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	14%	37%	63%
Seasonal Migration	2%	27%	73%
Forced Movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

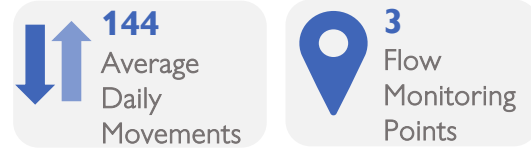
ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) | JANUARY 2022

OVERVIEW

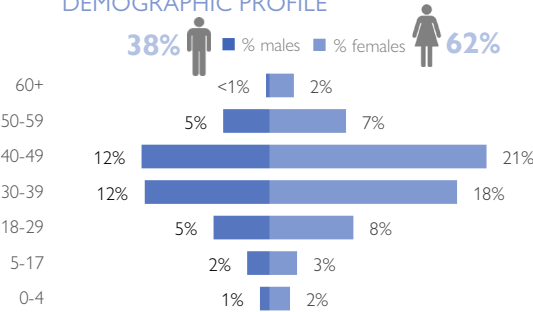
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,174 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 144. This represented a 40 per cent increase compared to December 2021, during which 103 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (65%), Zimbabwe (24%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (72%), Zambia (25%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,174 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 71 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of individuals observed. Of 390 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.



KEY FIGURES



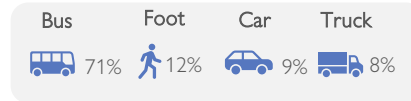
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



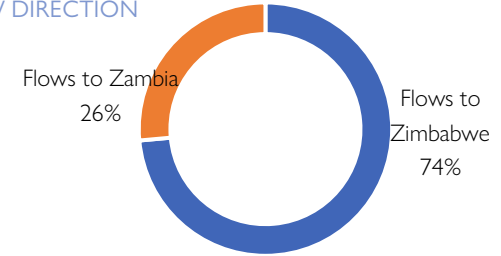
VULNERABLE GROUPS



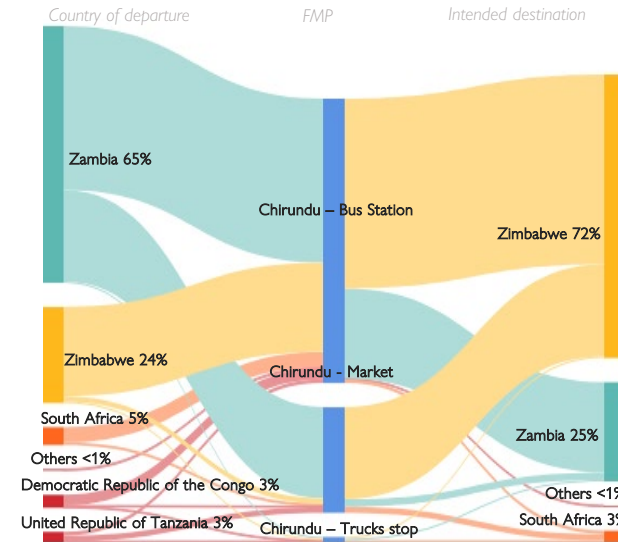
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

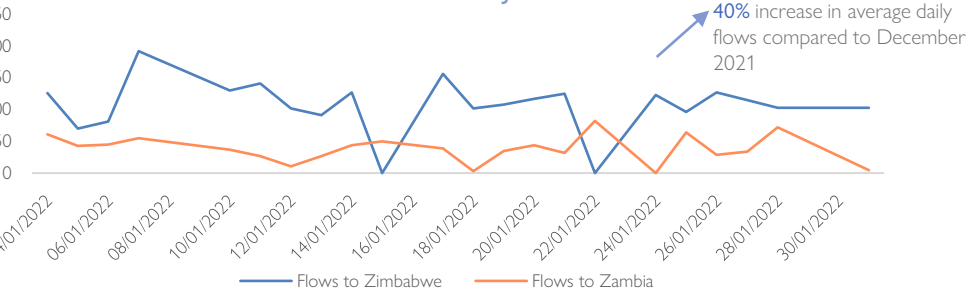


Others include Mozambique and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique for the countries of destination.

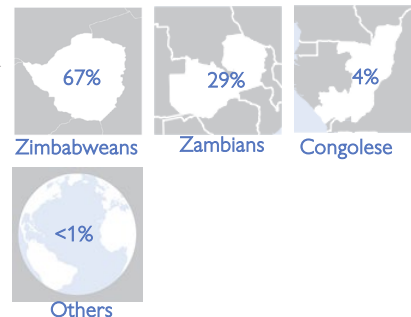
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	60%	74%	26%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	49%	51%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	19%	54%	46%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	14%	86%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	0%	100%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

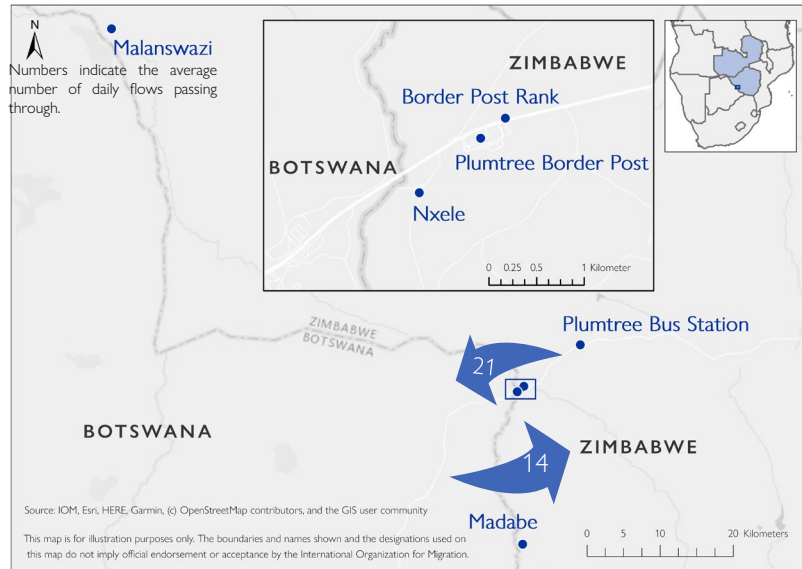


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JANUARY 2022

OVERVIEW

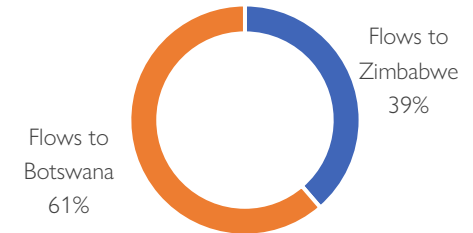
Over the reporting period, a total of 737 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 35. This represented 16 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to December during which 42 individuals were observed daily. Zimbabwe (61%), Botswana (33%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of departure and Botswana (43%), Zimbabwe (38%) and South Africa (18%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 737 individuals observed, 59 per cent were males and 41 per cent females. There were four women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed.



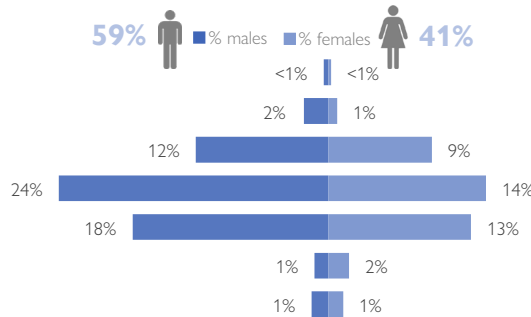
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



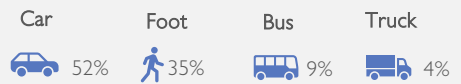
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



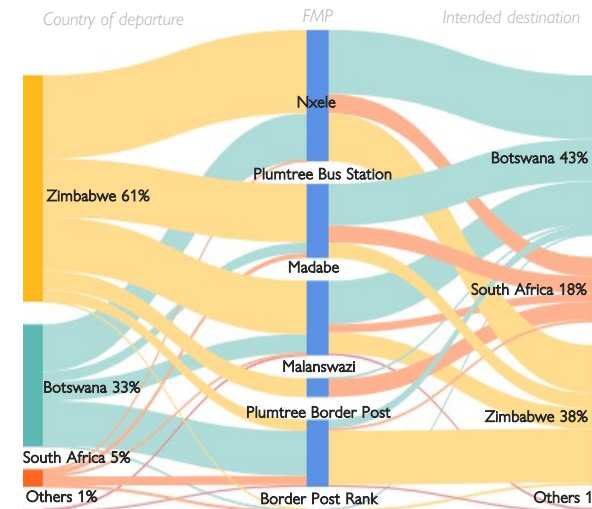
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

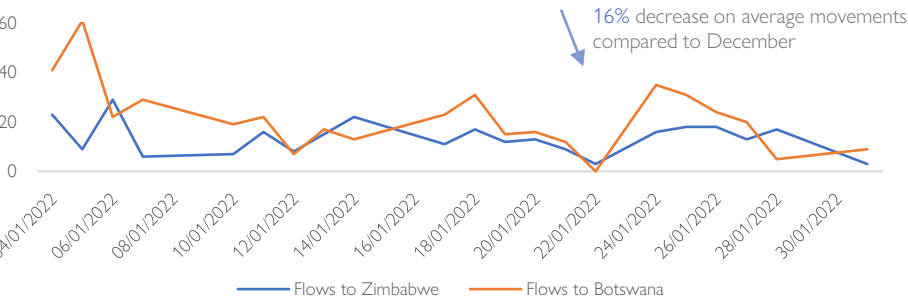


Others include Namibia and Zambia for country of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi and Namibia for country of destination.

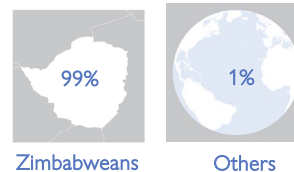
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	42%	57%	43%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	38%	1%	99%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	89%	11%
Seasonal Migration	1%	0%	100%
Forced Conflict	1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



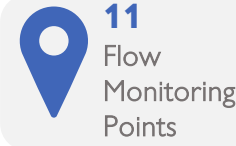
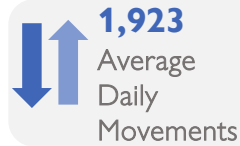
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | JANUARY 2022

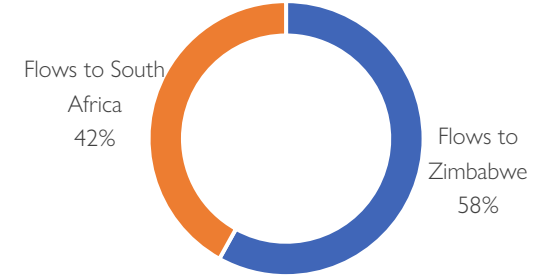
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 42,301 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,923. This represented a 40 per cent decrease compared to December 2021 during which 3,219 individuals were observed on a daily basis. This significant decrease is explained by the highest movement of Zimbabwe nationals during December to spend the Christmas holidays in their countries. South Africa (57%) and Zimbabwe (43%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (57%) and South Africa (43%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 42,301 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent were females. There were 473 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 522 children were travelling alone.

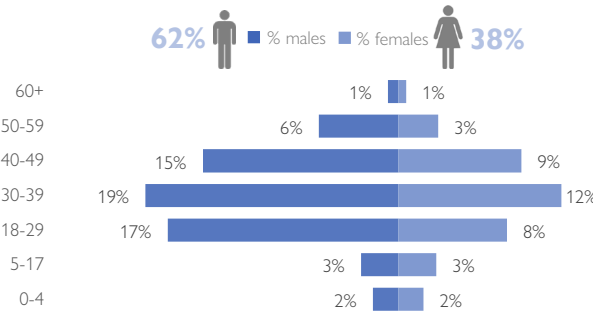
KEY FIGURES



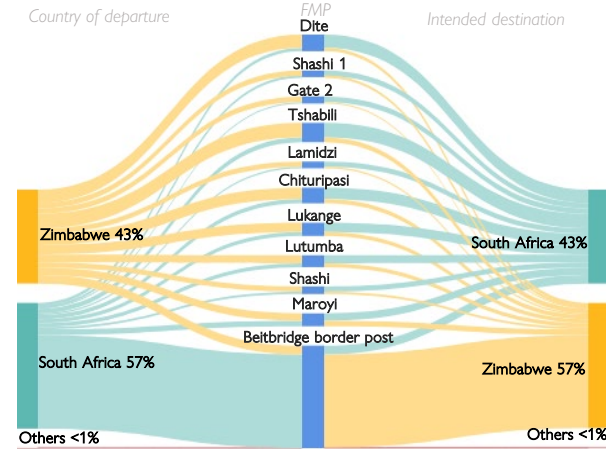
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



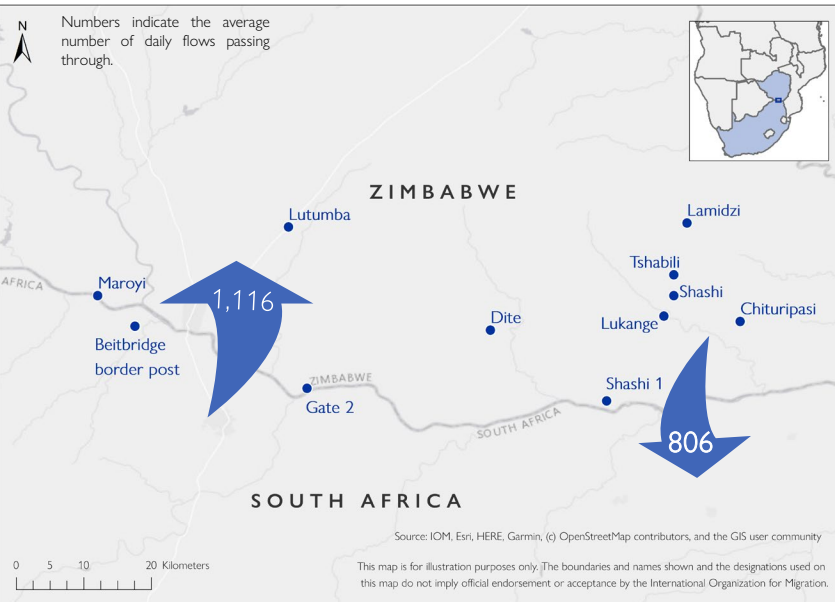
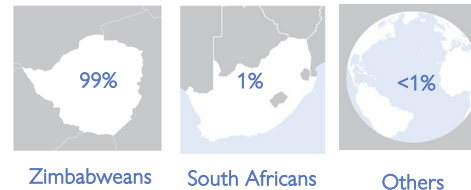
VULNERABLE GROUPS



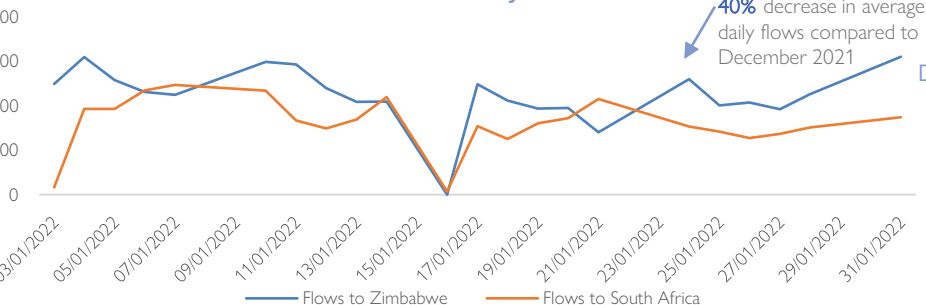
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2022



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

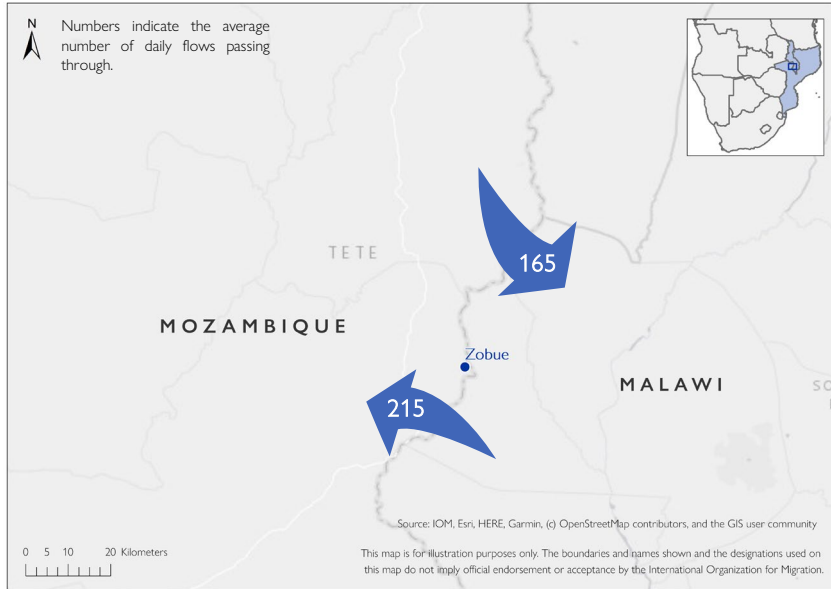
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	64%	61%	39%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	21%	49%	51%
Seasonal Migration	8%	20%	80%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	7%	78%	22%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	76%	24%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

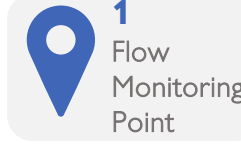
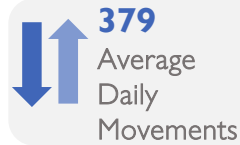
MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | JANUARY 2022

OVERVIEW

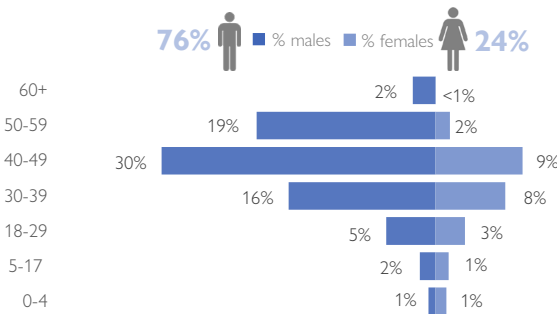
Over the reporting period, a total of 8,723 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 379. This represented a 43 per cent decrease compared to December 2021 during which 669 individuals were observed on a daily basis. This could be attributed to the fact that enumeration activities were only conducted in Mozambique during the reporting period. Malawi (53%), South Africa (20%), Mozambique (20%), and Zimbabwe (4%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (43%), Mozambique (28%) and South Africa (24%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 8,723 individuals observed, 76 per cent were males and 24 per cent were females. There were 30 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



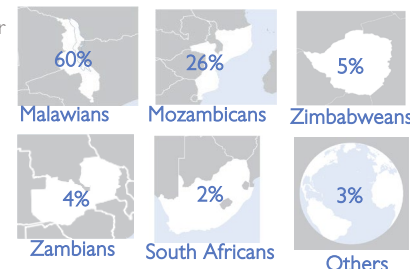
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



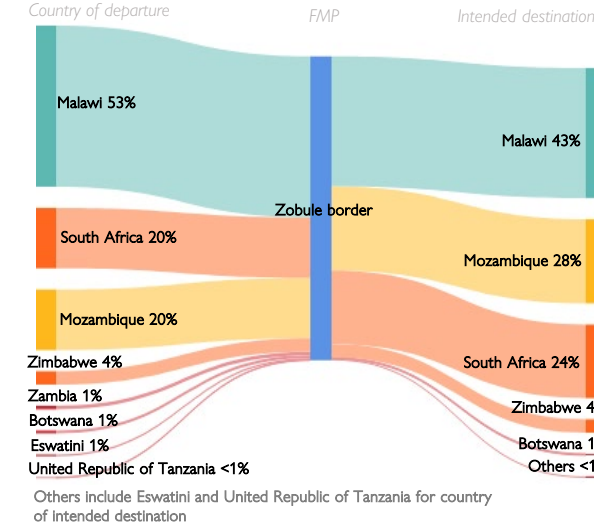
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



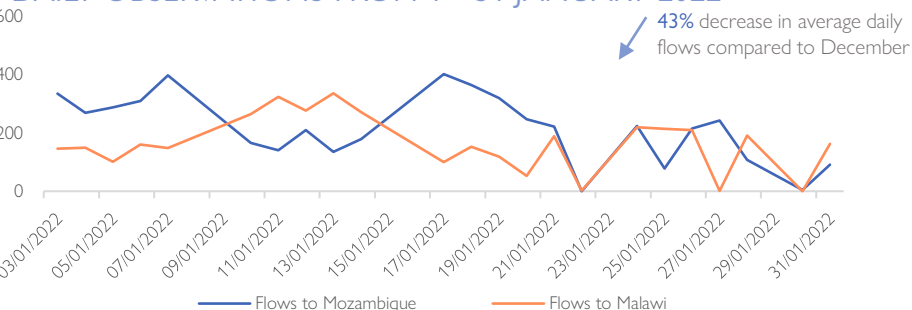
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

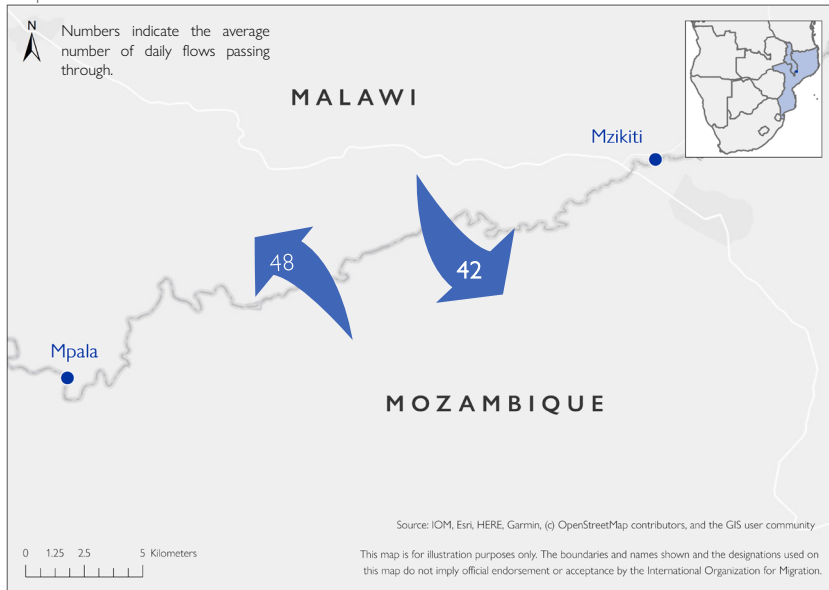
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	72%	43%	57%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	14%	0%	100%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	8%	73%	27%
COVID-19	6%	96%	4%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

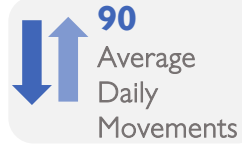
MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | JANUARY 2022

OVERVIEW

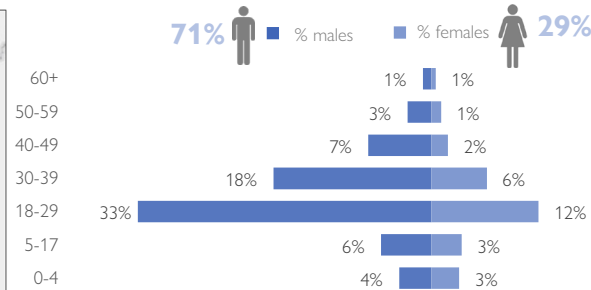
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,791 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 90. This represented a 36 per cent decrease compared to December 2021 during which 140 individuals were observed daily. This significant decrease is explained by the flooding of the river along which the FMPs are located due to Tropical storm Ana which made it impossible for most people to cross. 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 1,791 individuals observed, 71 per cent were males and 29 per cent were females. There were 49 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 16 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



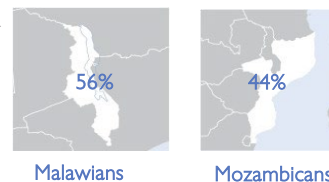
VULNERABLE GROUPS



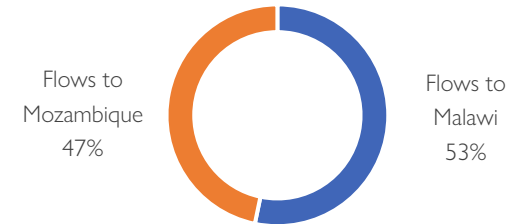
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



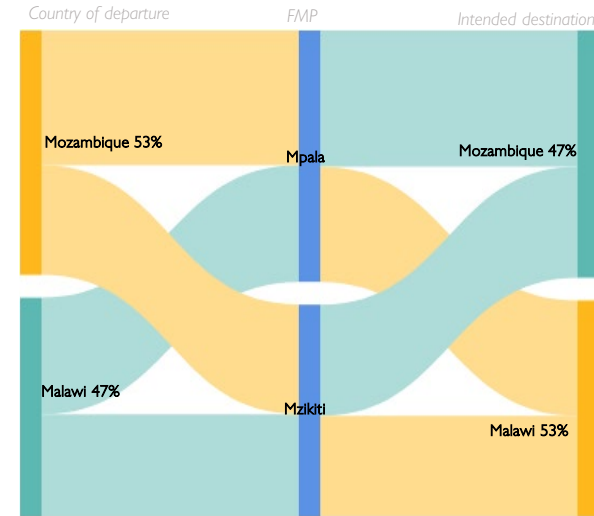
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



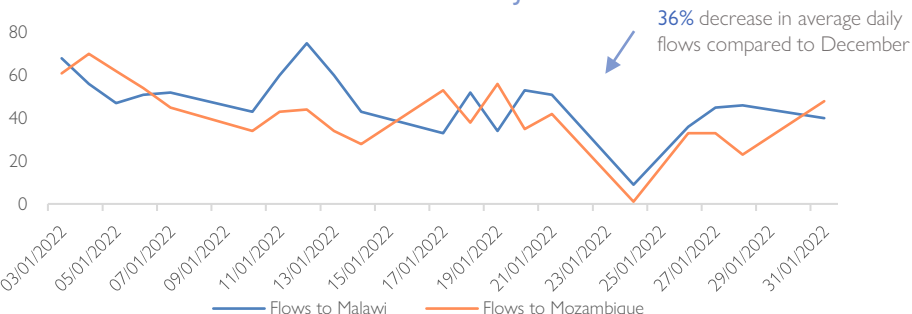
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	49%	60%	40%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	20%	40%	60%
Seasonal migration	15%	35%	65%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	15%	35%	65%
Forced movement due to disaster	<1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 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 January 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

🌐 <https://displacement.iom.int> – <https://migration.iom.int>

OUR PARTNERS



MiRAC
MIGRATION RESOURCE
ALLOCATION COMMITTEE



Irish Aid
Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



Funded by the European Union