

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | NOVEMBER 2021

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 30 November 2021.

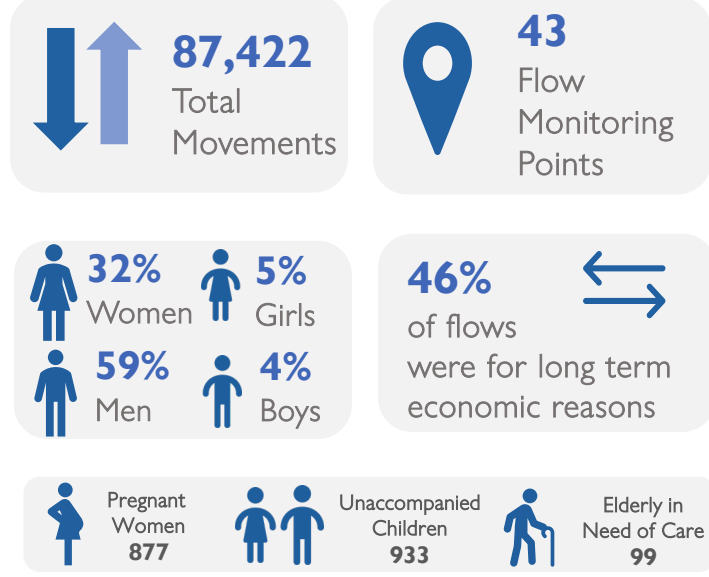
Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe – Zambia (Chirundu)
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe (Beitbridge) – South Africa
- Malawi (Mchinji) – Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)

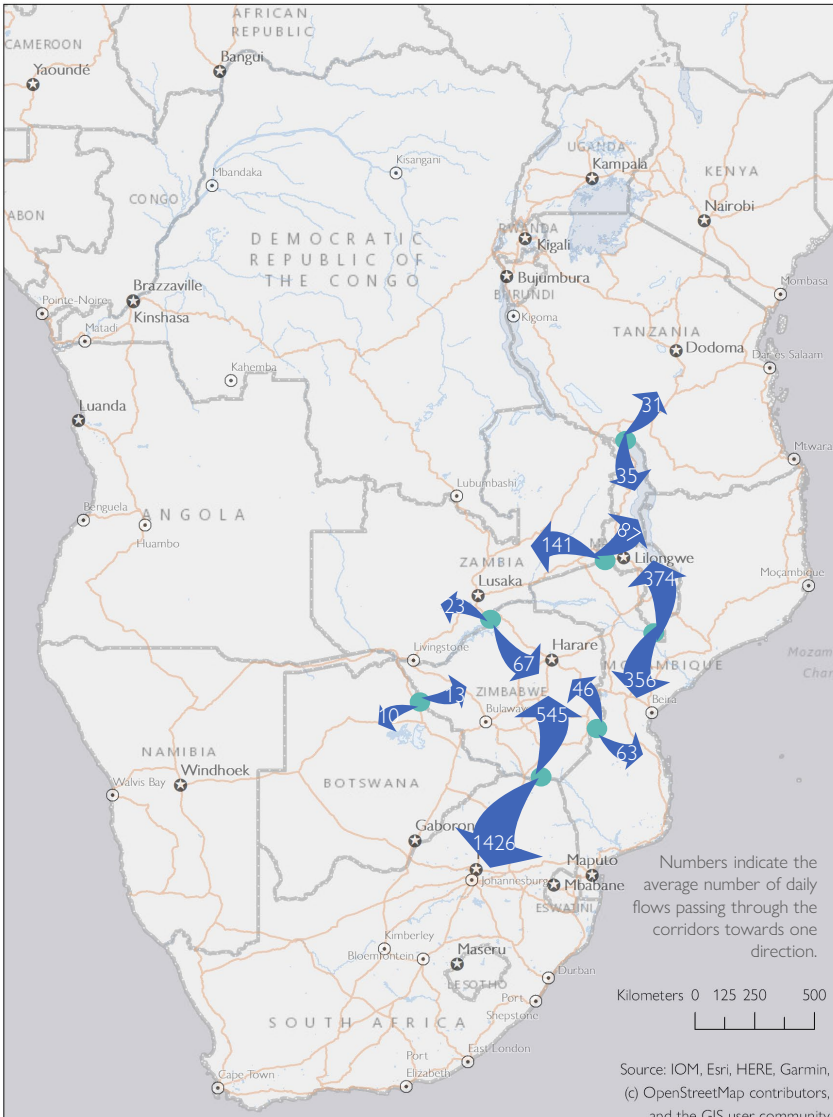
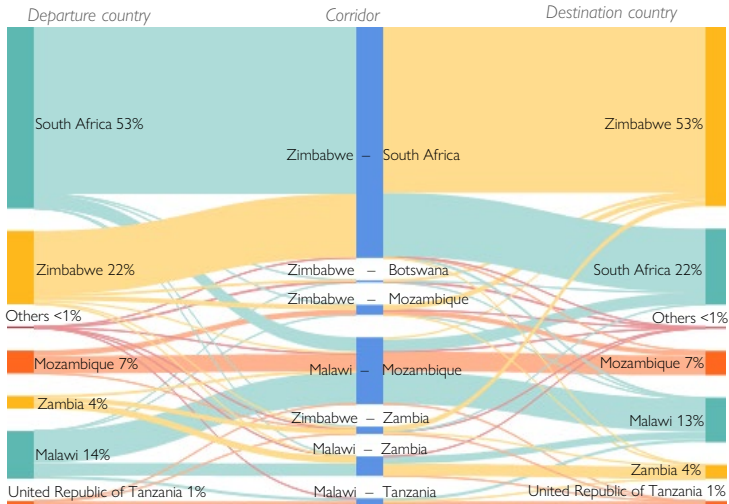
During November 2021, a total of 87,422 movements were observed across 43 FMPs in the region.

The Zimbabwe (Beitbridge) – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 59,124 (68%) followed by the Mozambique Malawi corridor with 16,792 (19%) and the Malawi – Zambia corridor with 5,021 movements reported (6%).

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

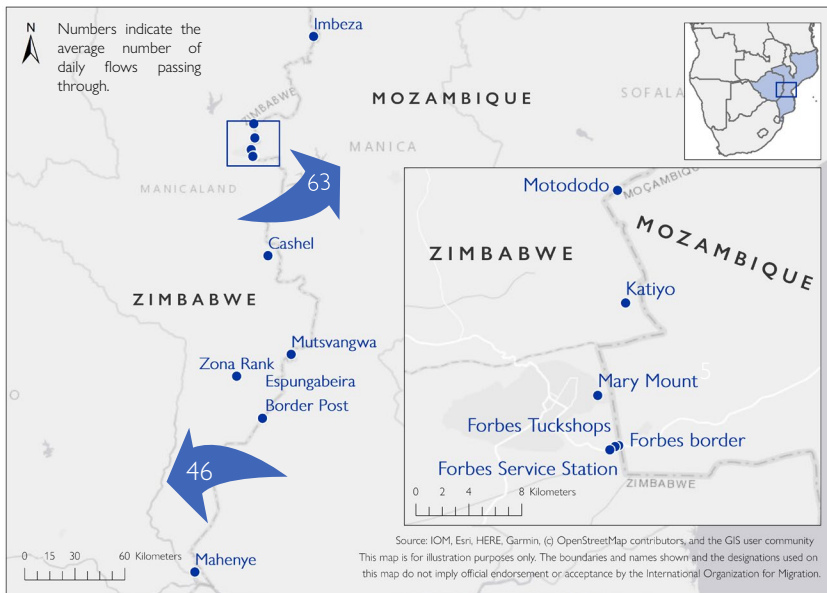
Others include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia for departure country and Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini and Kenya for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | NOVEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

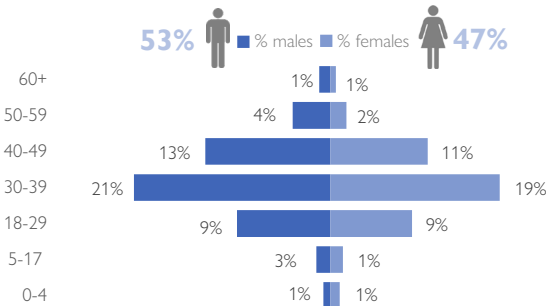
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,604 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 109. This represented a 16 per cent decrease compared to October during which 94 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (53%) and Zimbabwe (47%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (53%) and Mozambique (47%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,604 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 14 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



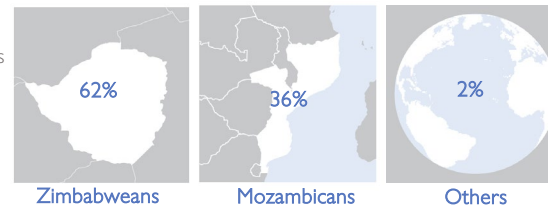
VULNERABLE GROUPS



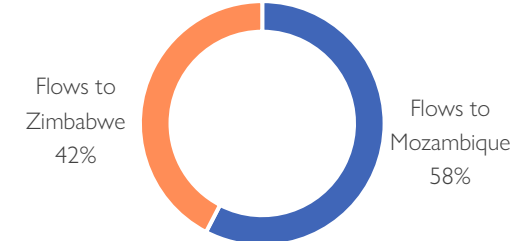
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



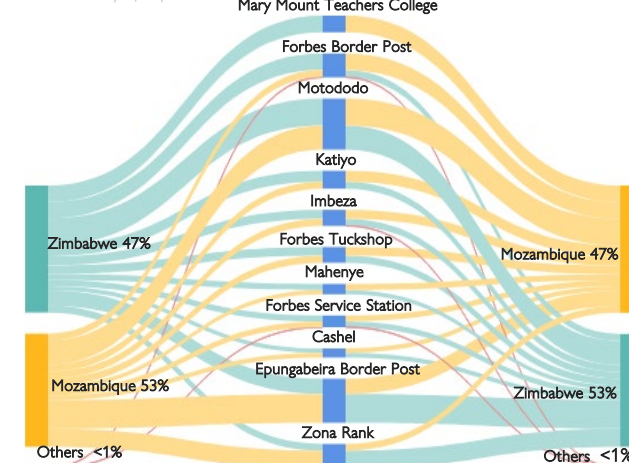
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



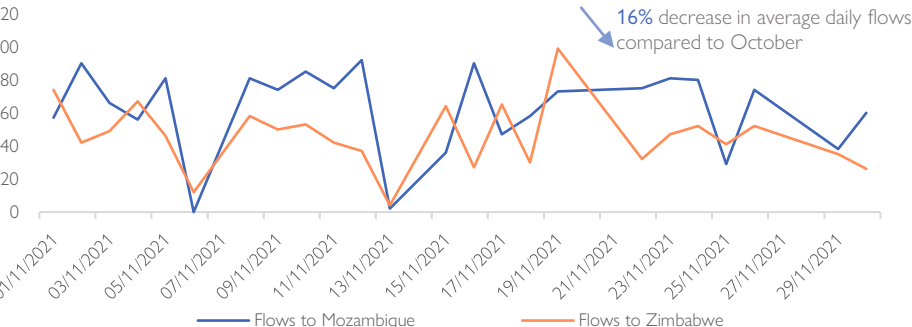
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH NOVEMBER 2021



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	48%	42%	58%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	39%	52%	48%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	42%	58%
Seasonal Migration	4%	23%	77%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

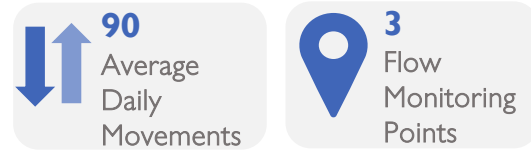
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) | NOVEMBER 2021

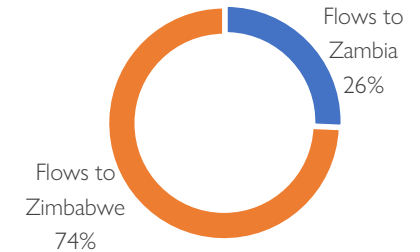
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,889 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 90. This represented a 13 per cent decrease compared to October during which 103 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (68%), Zimbabwe (26%), the United Republic of Tanzania (2%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (69%), Zambia (27%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,889 individuals observed, 39 per cent were males and 61 per cent were females. There were 46 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of individuals observed. Of 208 children observed, 35 were unaccompanied girls and 24 were unaccompanied boys. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.

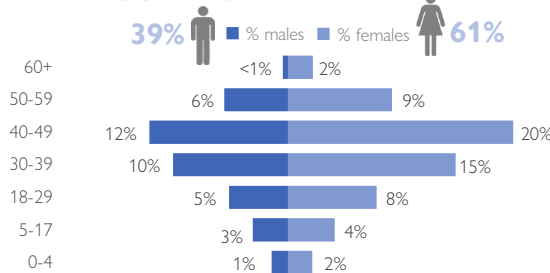
KEY FIGURES



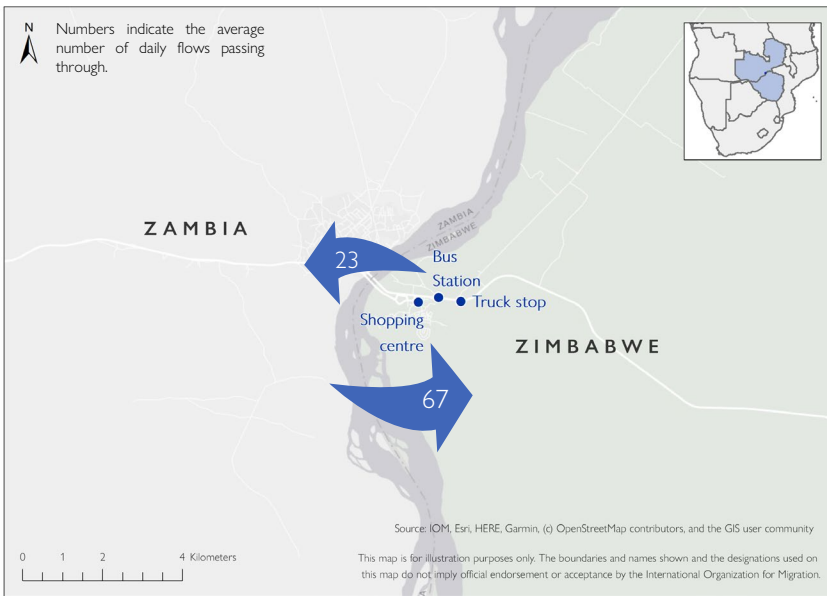
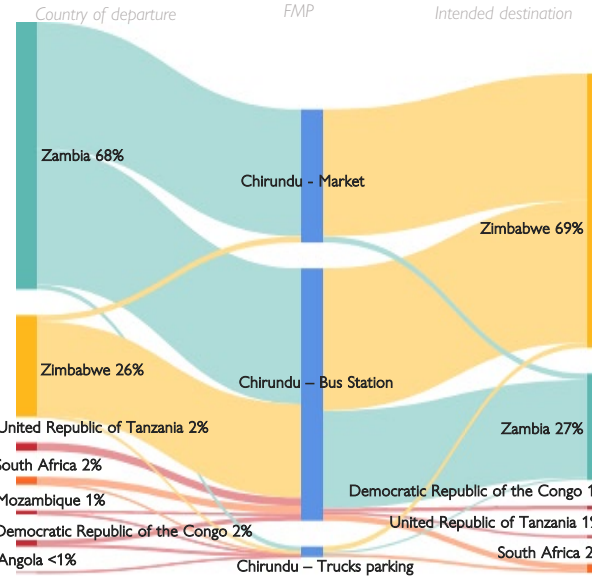
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



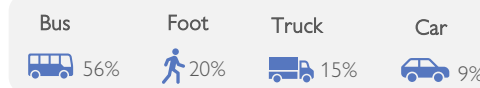
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



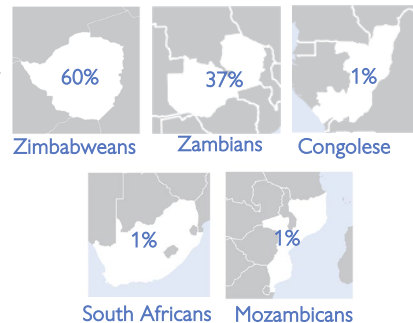
VULNERABLE GROUPS



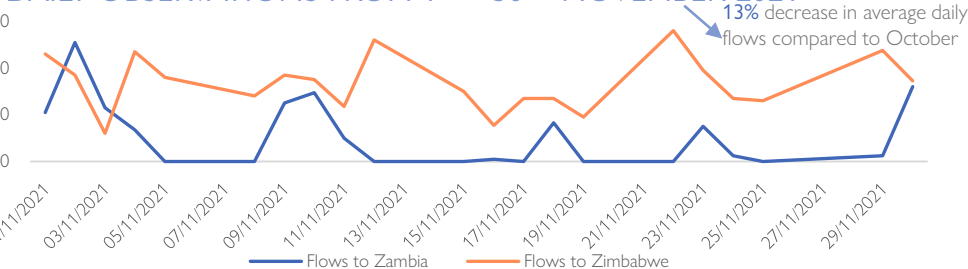
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH NOVEMBER 2021



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

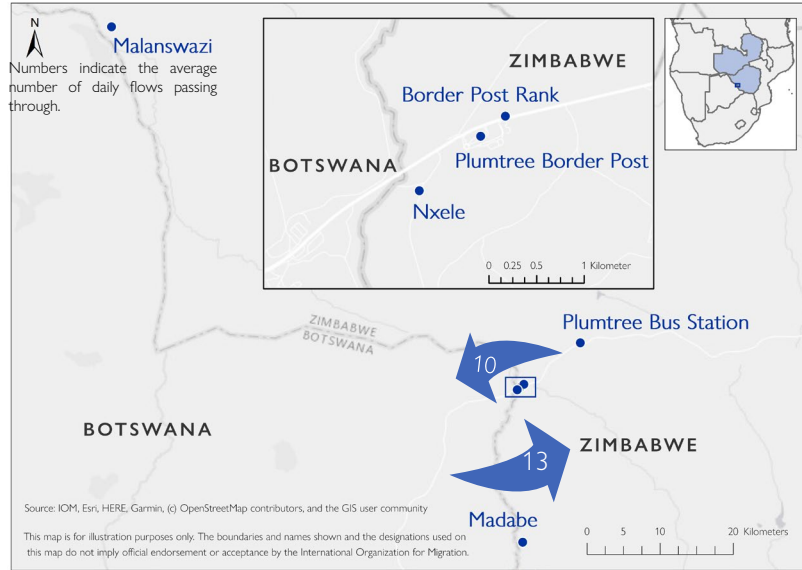
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	67%	82%	12%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	17%	69%	31%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	15%	71%	29%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

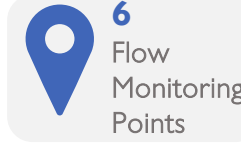
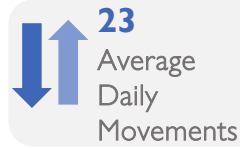
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | NOVEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

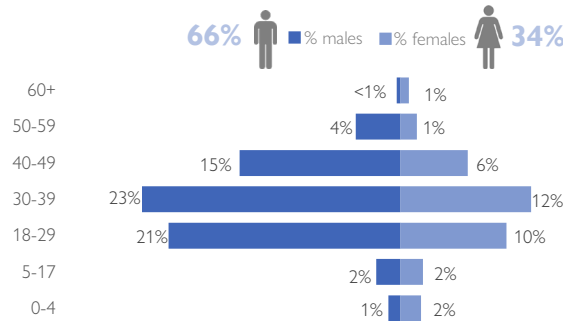
Over the reporting period, a total of 544 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 23. This represented 28 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to October during which 18 individuals were observed daily. Botswana (48%), Zimbabwe (44%) and South Africa (7%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (55%), Botswana (42%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 544 individuals observed, 66 per cent were males and 34 per cent females. There were three women who were visibly pregnant. Out of 544 individuals observed, 66 per cent were males and 34 per cent were females. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up seven per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



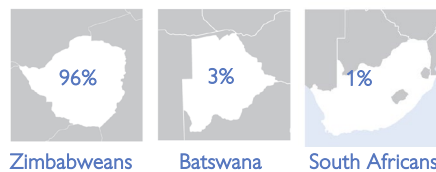
VULNERABLE GROUPS



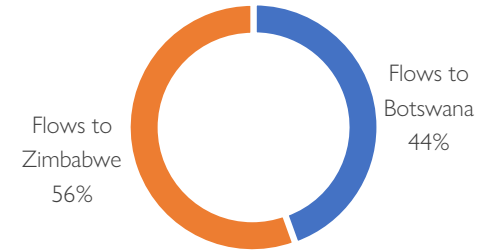
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



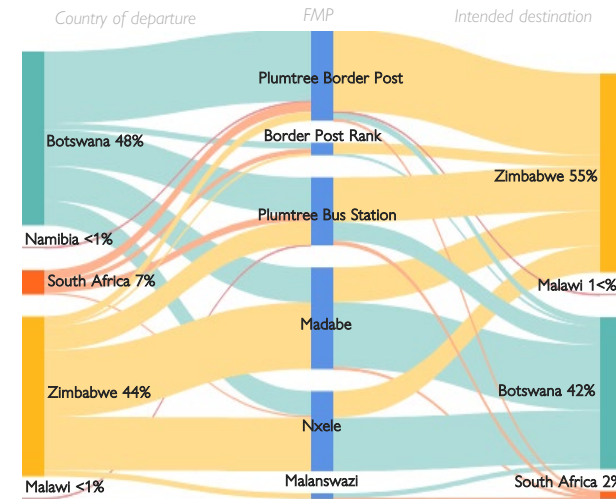
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



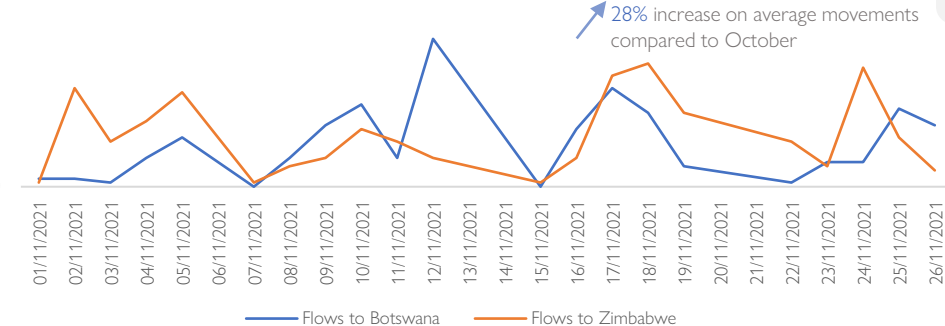
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	43%	95%	5%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	40%	57%	43%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	16%	2%	98%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH NOVEMBER 2021



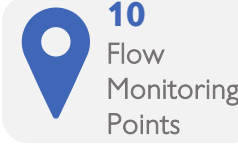
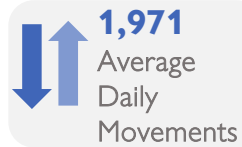
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | NOVEMBER 2021

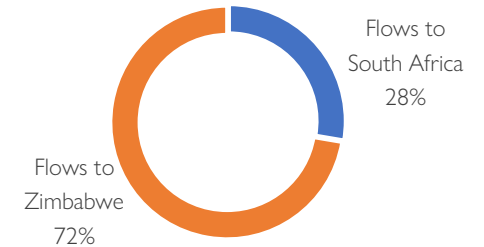
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 59,124 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,971. This represented a 97 per cent increase compared to October during which 1,003 individuals were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (72%) and Zimbabwe (28%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (71%) and South Africa (28%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 59,124 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 678 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up nine per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 790 were unaccompanied children, however, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.

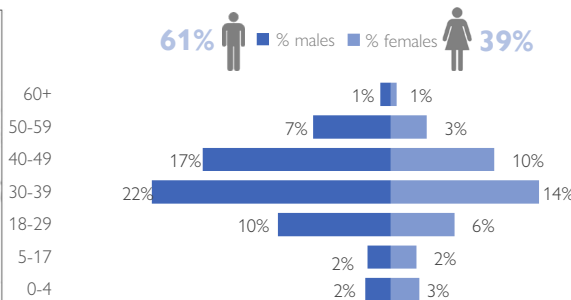
KEY FIGURES



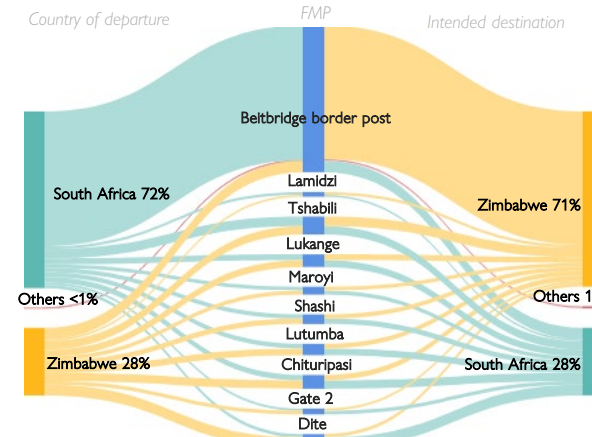
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



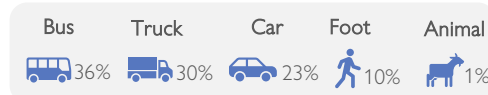
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



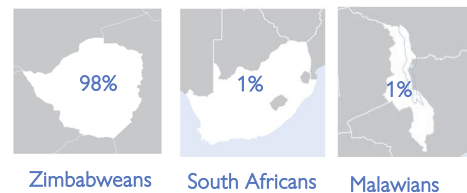
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



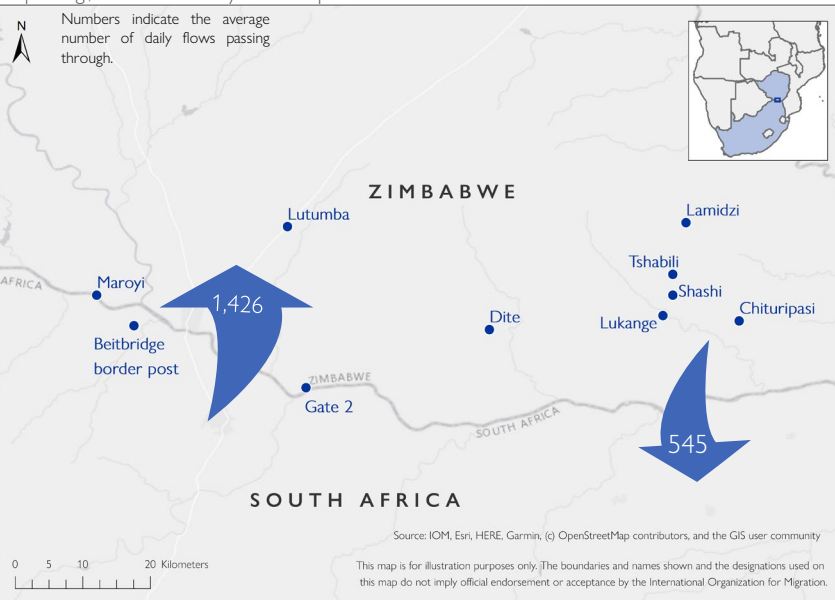
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



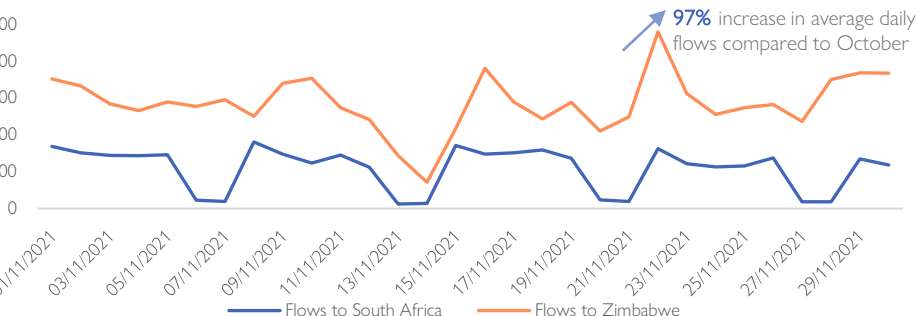
Others include Botswana, Eswatini and Lesotho for country of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia for intended destination

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	47%	66%	34%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	27%	59%	41%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	87%	13%
Seasonal Migration	6%	71%	29%
COVID-19	<1%	86%	14%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	50%	50%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH NOVEMBER 2021



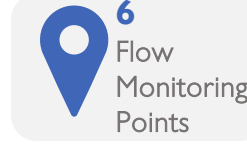
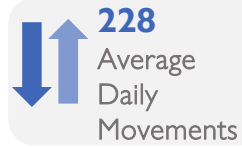
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | NOVEMBER 2021

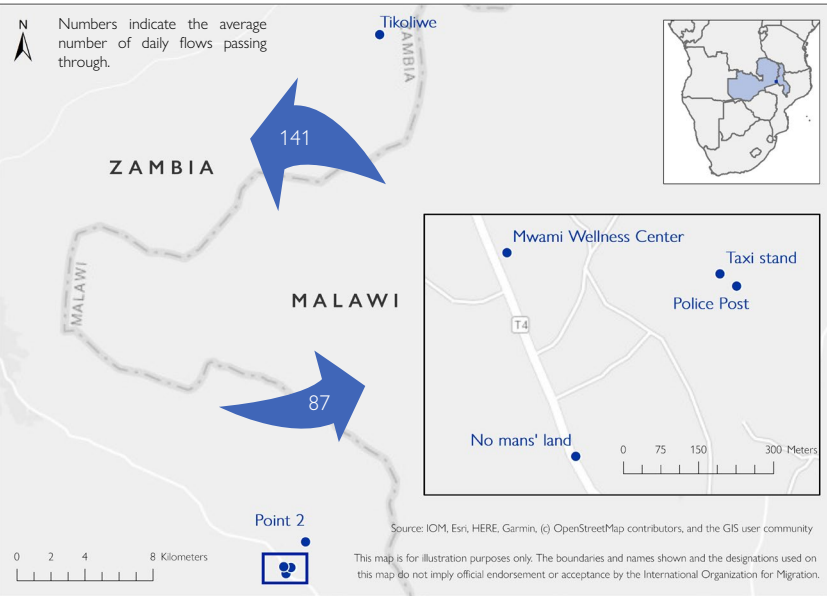
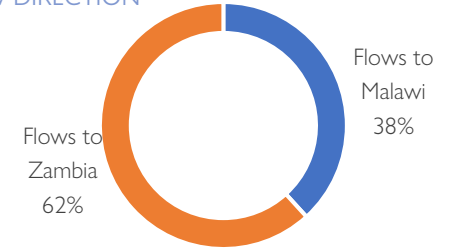
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,021 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 228, which represents a 19 per cent decrease from October, when the daily average movements was 280. Malawi (65%) and Zambia (35%) were the countries of departure and Zambia (62%) and Malawi (38%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,021 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent were females. There were 70 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed.

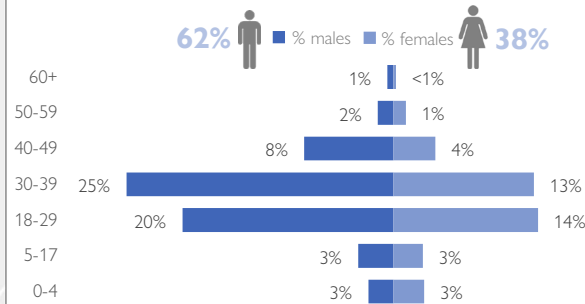
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



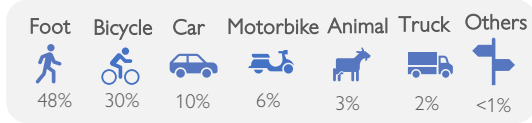
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



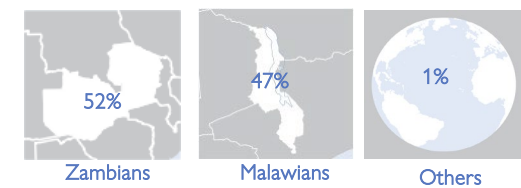
VULNERABLE GROUPS



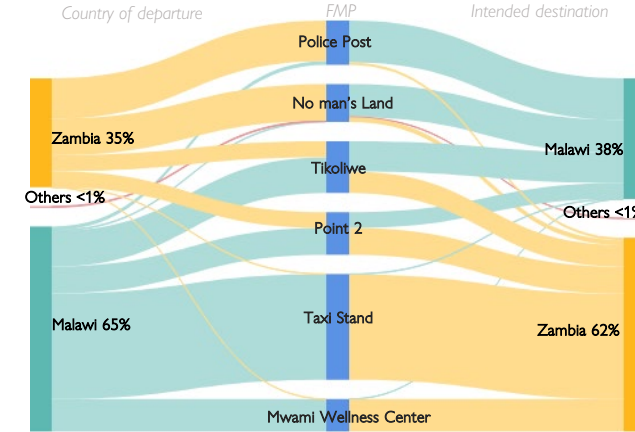
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



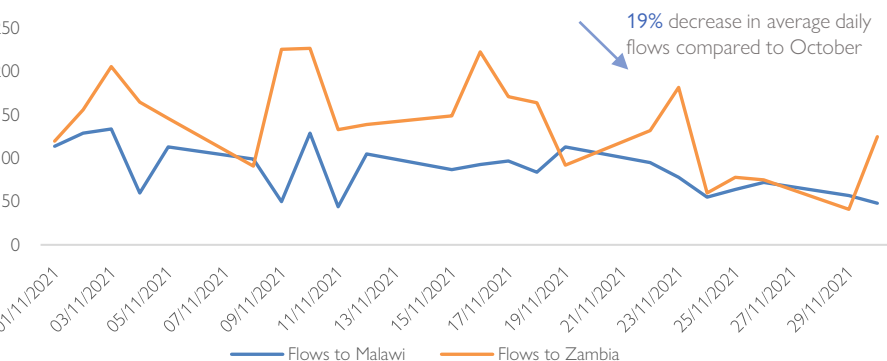
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 30TH NOVEMBER 2021



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

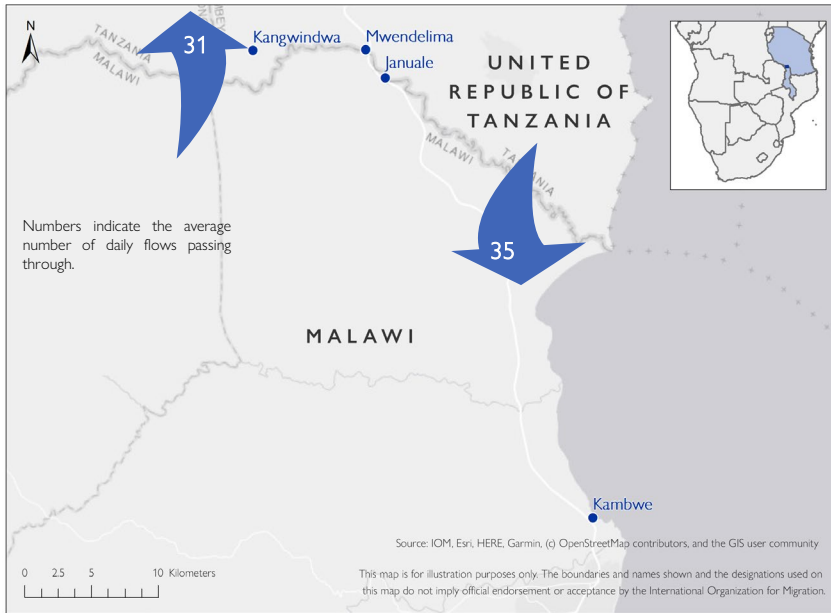
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	64%	36%	64%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	34%	41%	59%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	2%	27%	73%
Seasonal migration	1%	31%	69%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

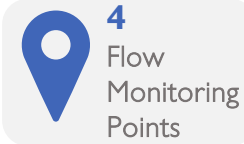
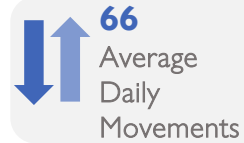
MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | NOVEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

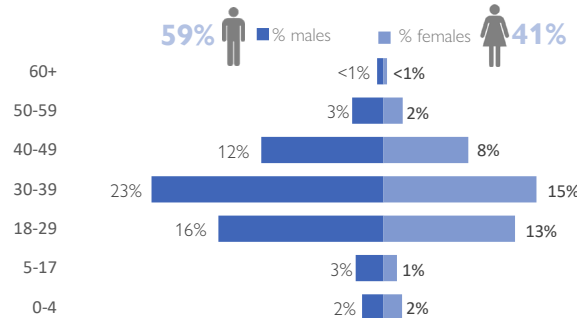
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,448 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 66, which represents a 35 per cent decrease from October, when the daily average movements was 101. Malawi (53%) and United Republic of Tanzania (46%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (53%) and United Republic of Tanzania (47%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,448 individuals observed, 59 per cent were males and 41 per cent were females. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up eight per cent of the individuals observed. There were 15 women who were visibly pregnant.



KEY FIGURES



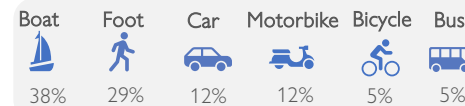
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



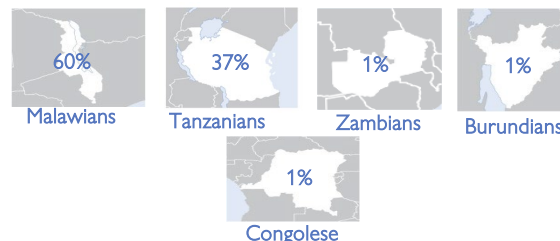
VULNERABLE GROUPS



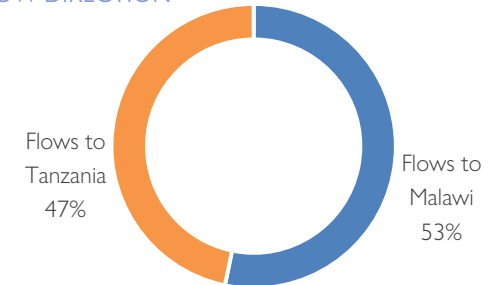
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



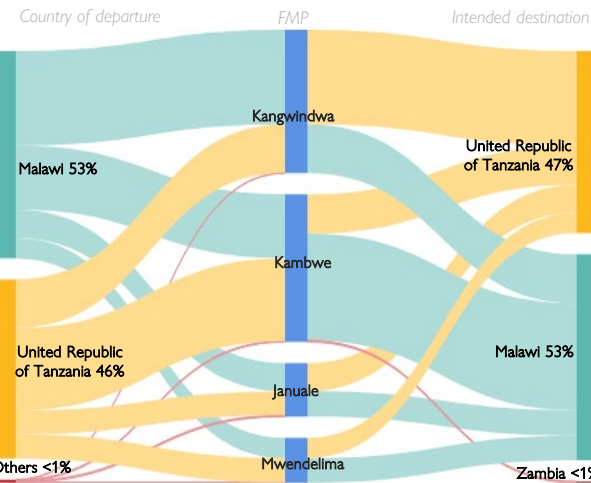
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

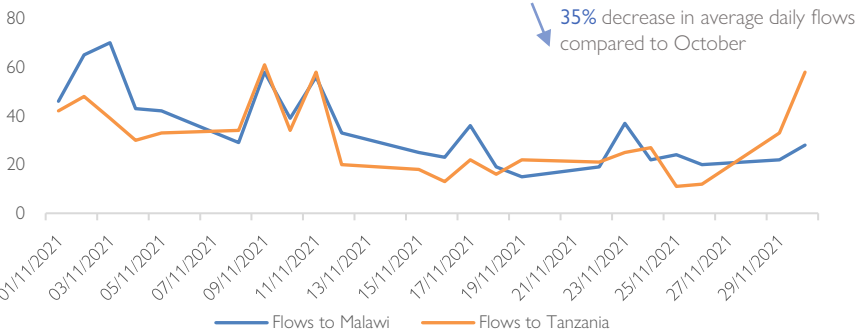


Others include Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	78%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	15%	74%	26%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	6%	29%	71%
Seasonal migration	1%	91%	9%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	58%	42%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 30TH NOVEMBER 2021



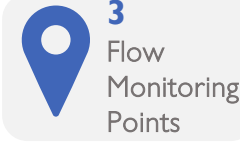
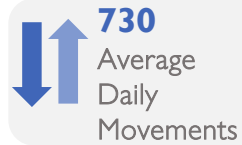
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | NOVEMBER 2021

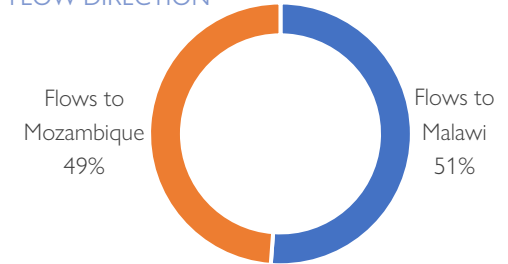
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 16,792 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 730. This represented a 18 per cent increase compared to October during which 619 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (48%), Mozambique (26%) and South Africa (21%) were the three main countries of departure, while Malawi (49%), Mozambique (29%) and South Africa (18%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 16,792 individuals observed, 73 per cent were males and 27 per cent were females. There were 51 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up eight per cent of the individuals observed.

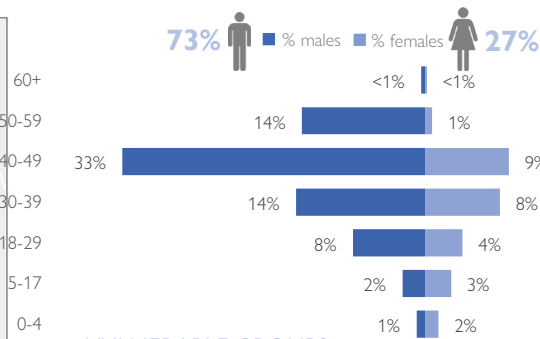
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



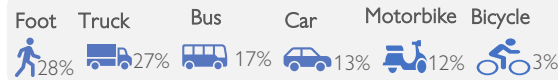
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



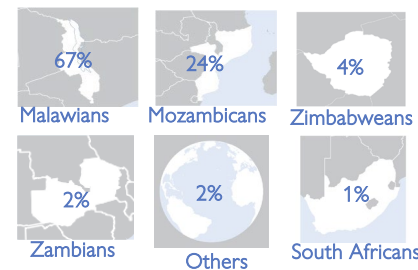
VULNERABLE GROUPS



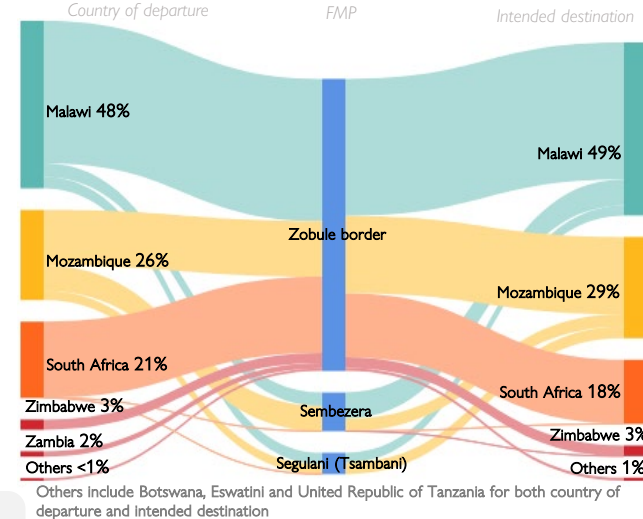
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



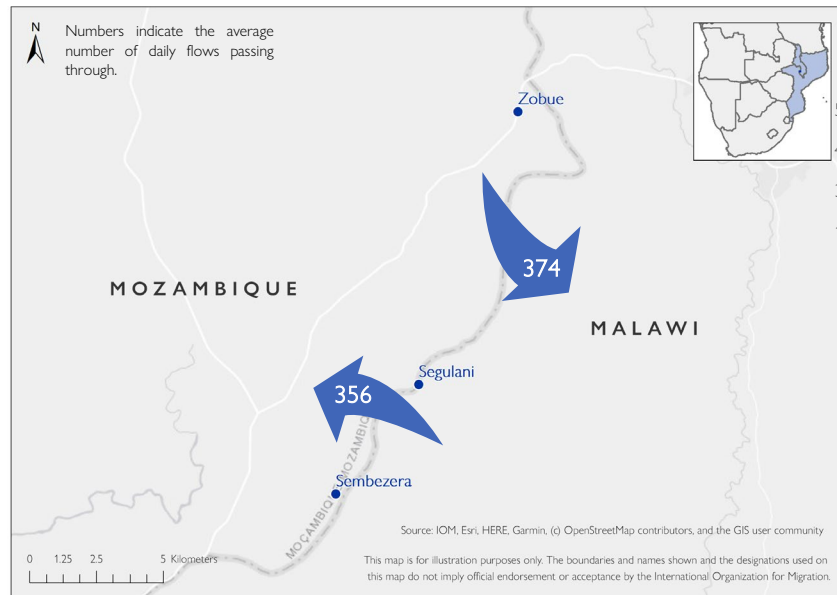
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



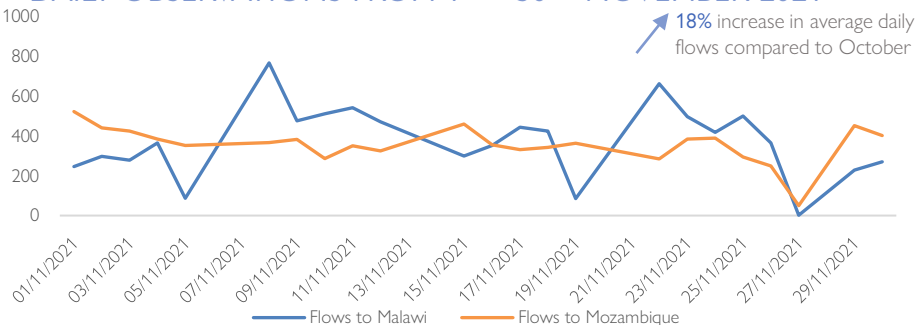
Others include Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for both country of departure and intended destination

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	78%	52%	48%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	12%	1%	99%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	6%	63%	37%
COVID-19	4%	92%	8%
Seasonal	<1%	10%	90%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH NOVEMBER 2021



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 30 November 2021.

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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