

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | OCTOBER 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 31 October 2021.

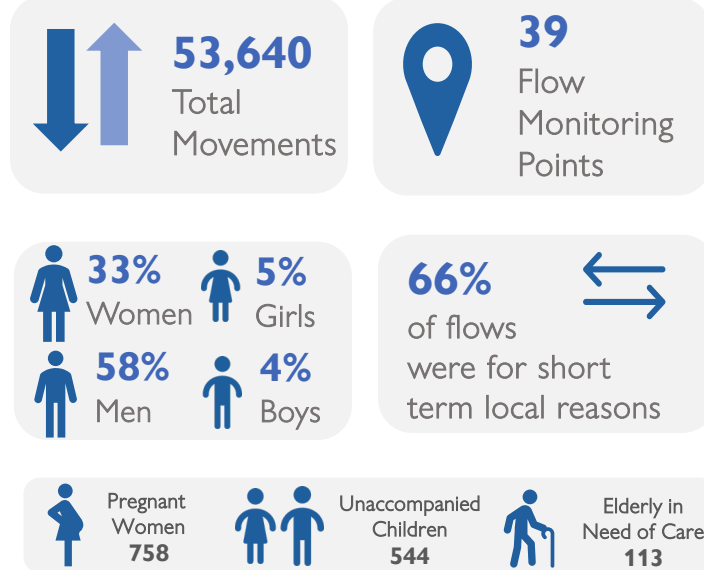
Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

- 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)

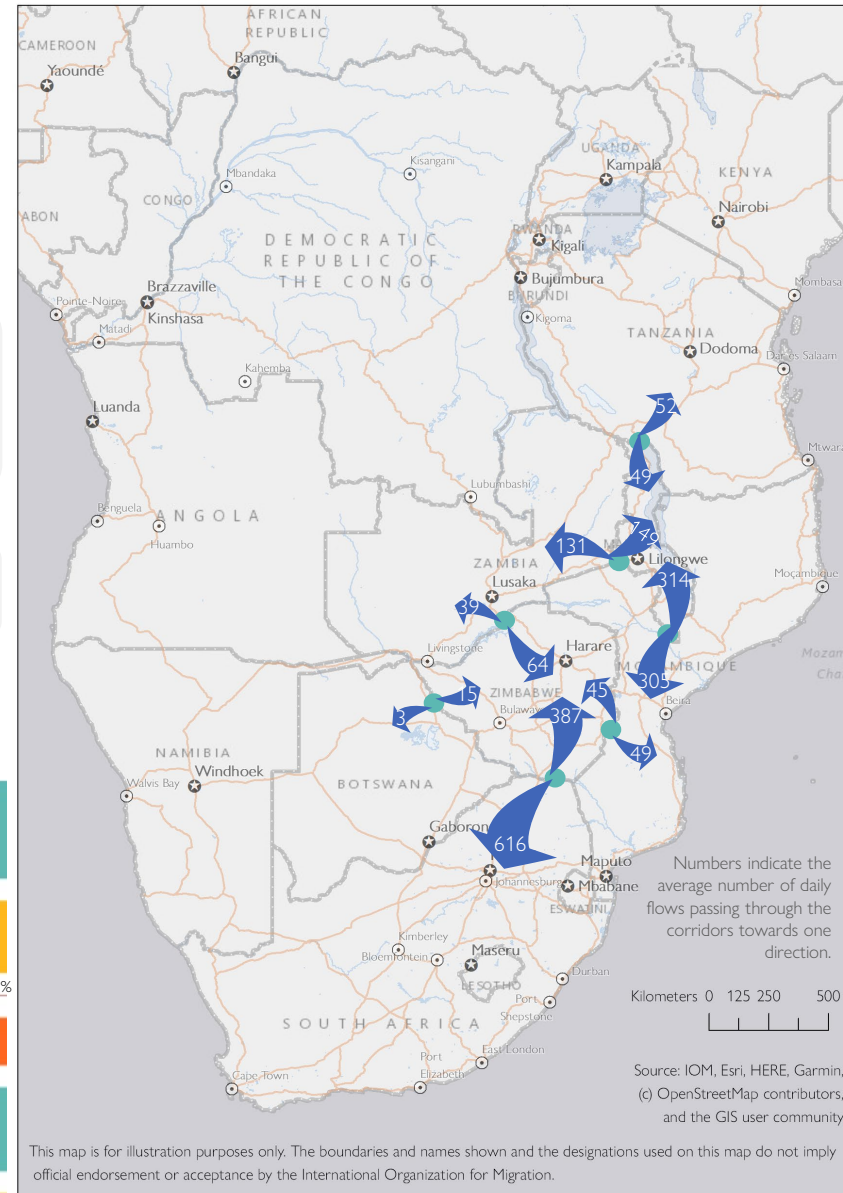
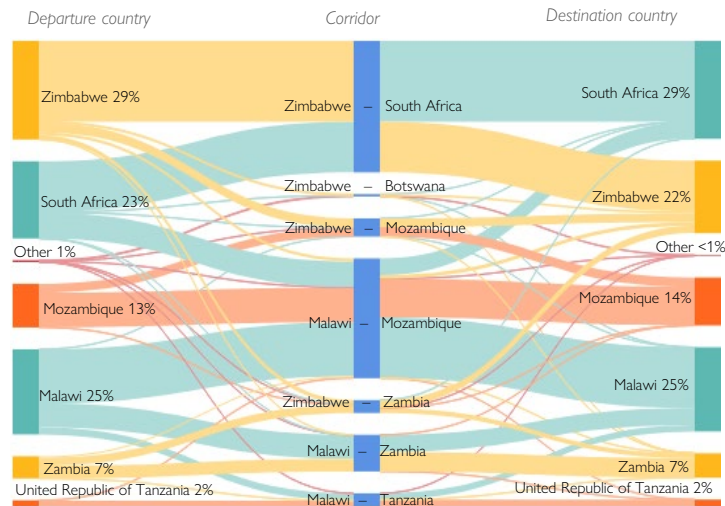
During October 2021, a total of 53,640 movements were observed across 29 FMPs in the region.

The Zimbabwe (Beitbridge) – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 21,070 (39%) followed by the Mozambique Malawi corridor with 19,201 (36%) and the Malawi – Zambia corridor with 5,877 movements reported (11%).

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



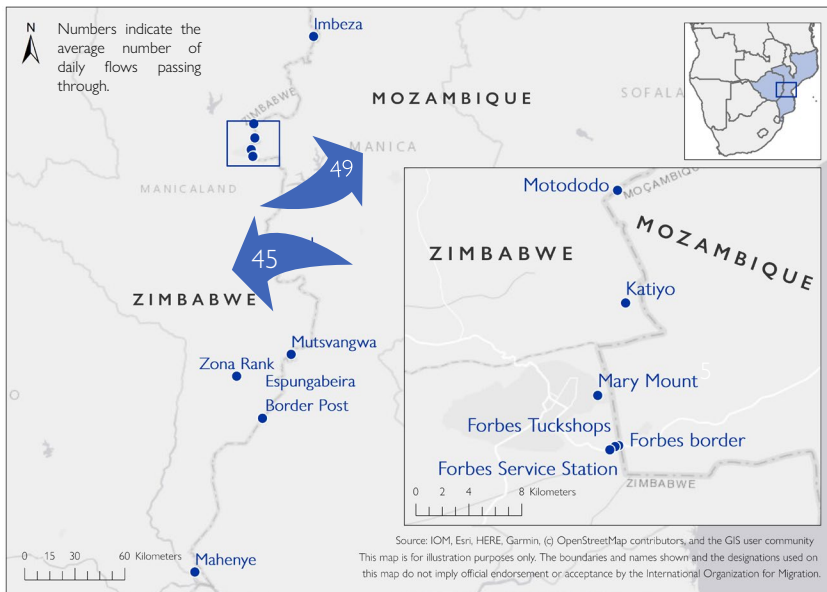
Others include Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Namibia and Rwanda

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

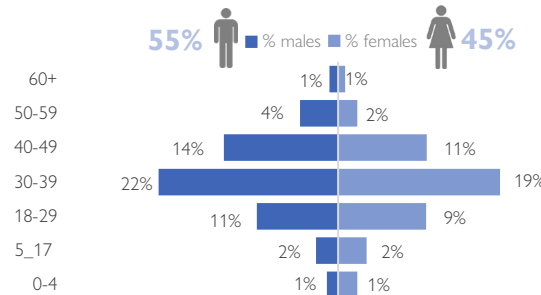
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,922 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 94. This represented an 48 per cent decrease compared to September during which 180 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (51%) and Mozambique (48%) were the main countries of departure while Mozambique (51%) and Zimbabwe (48%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,922 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 17 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



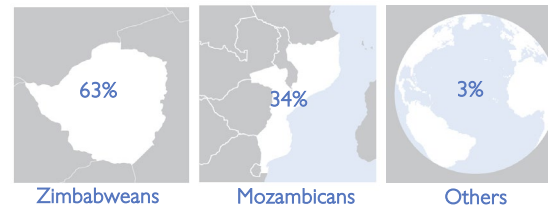
VULNERABLE GROUPS



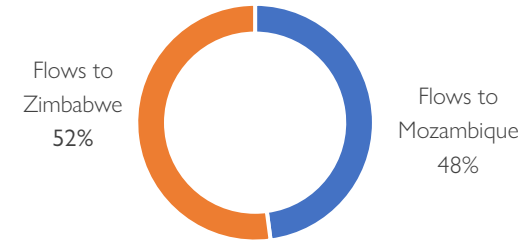
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



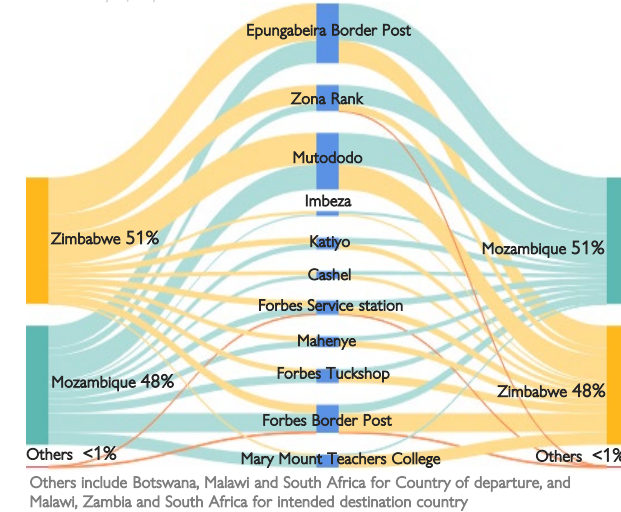
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



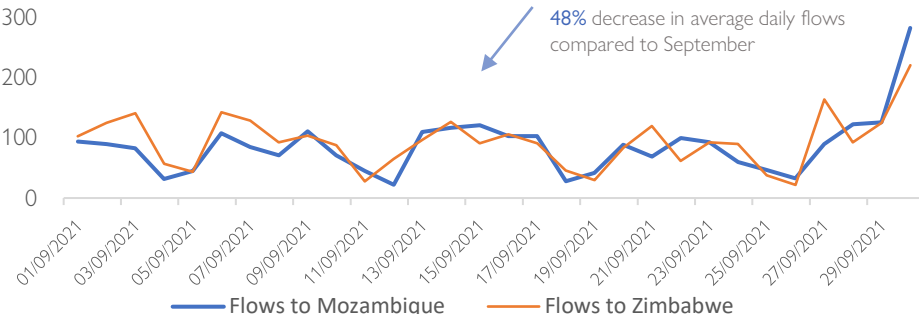
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST OCTOBER 2021



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

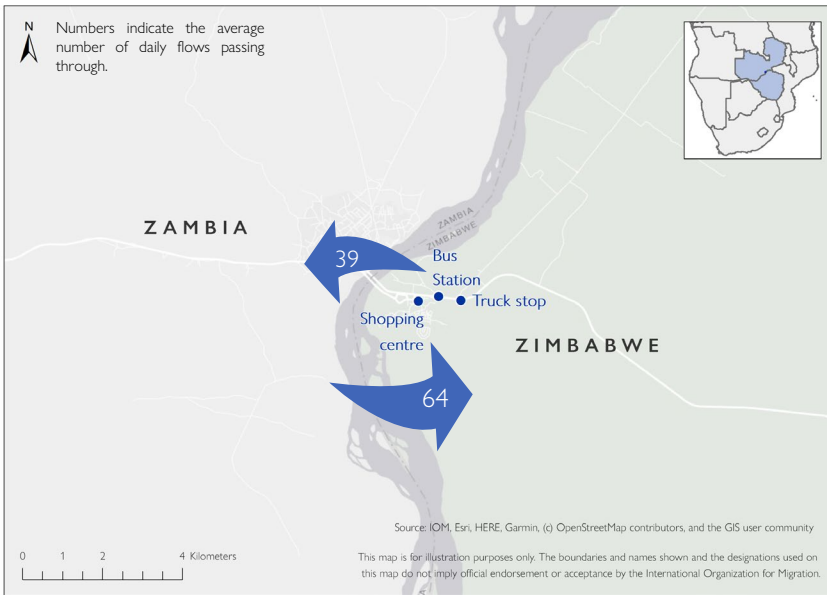
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	53%	49%	51%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	25%	64%	36%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	17%	38%	62%
Seasonal Migration	4%	63%	37%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

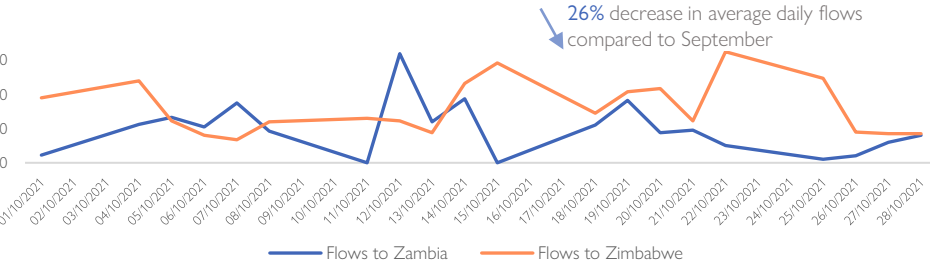
ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) | OCTOBER 2021

OVERVIEW

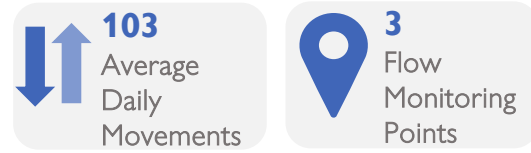
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,069 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 103. This represented a 26 per cent decrease compared to September during which 140 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (61%), Zimbabwe (34%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (59%), Zambia (37%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,069 individuals observed, 43 per cent were males and 57 per cent were females. There were 51 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed respectively. Of 88 children observed, 18 were unaccompanied boys and 20 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



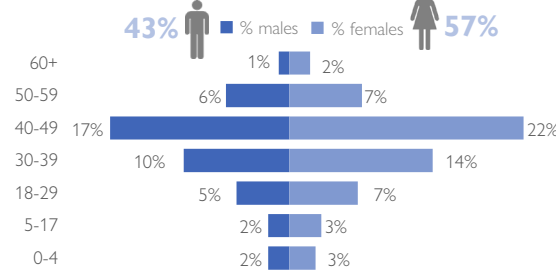
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST OCTOBER 2021



KEY FIGURES



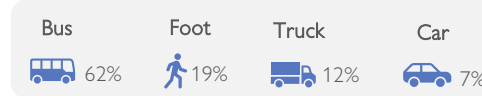
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



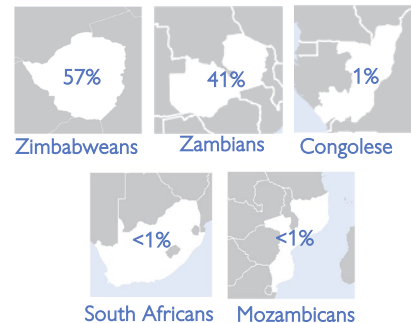
VULNERABLE GROUPS



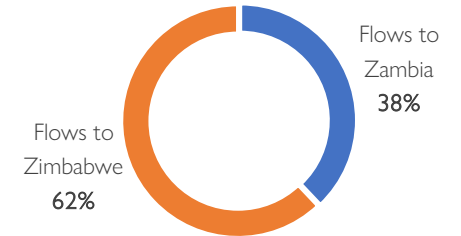
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



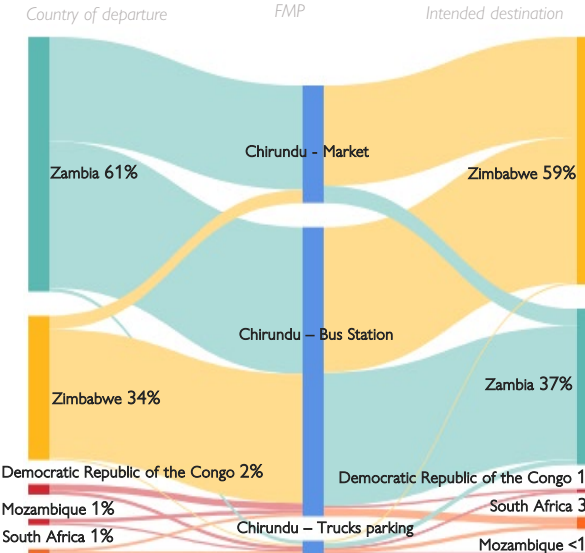
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

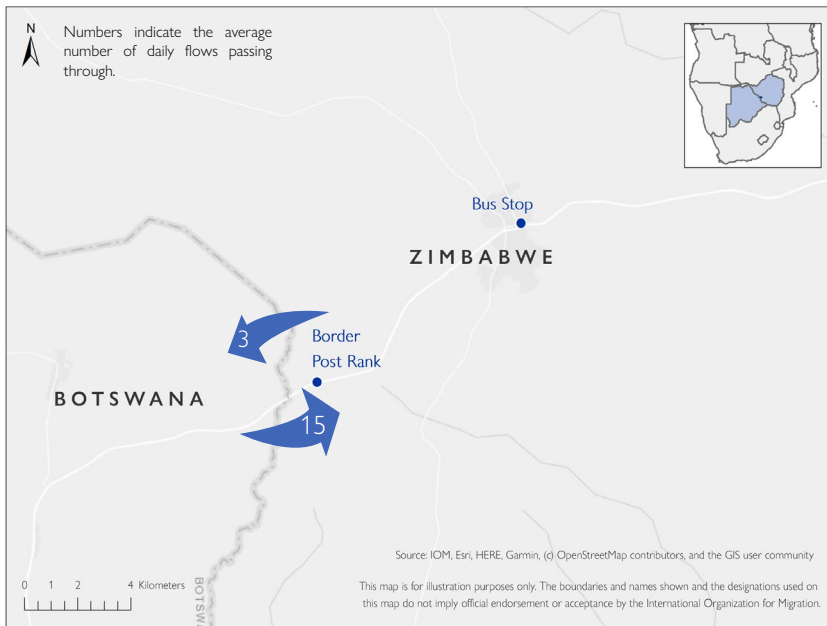
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	61%	67%	33%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	20%	65%	35%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	61%	39%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

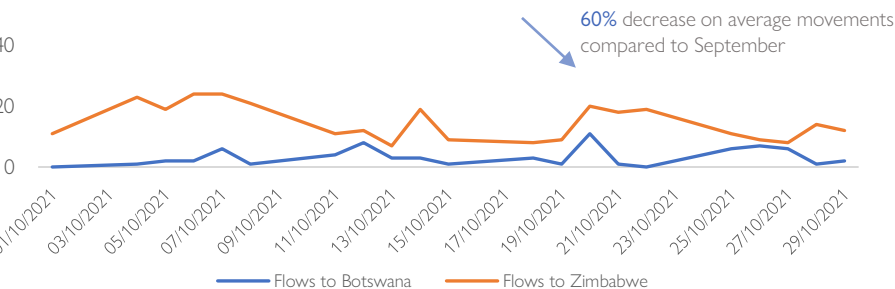
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | OCTOBER 2021

OVERVIEW

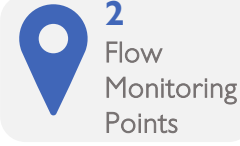
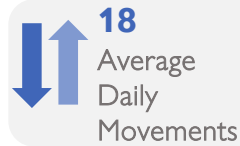
Over the reporting period, a total of 377 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 18. This represented 60 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to September during which 45 individuals were observed daily. Zimbabwe (48%), Botswana (38%) and South Africa (12%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (81%), Botswana (16%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Of the recorded movements 37 per cent were internal and out of 377 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up nine per cent of the individuals observed.



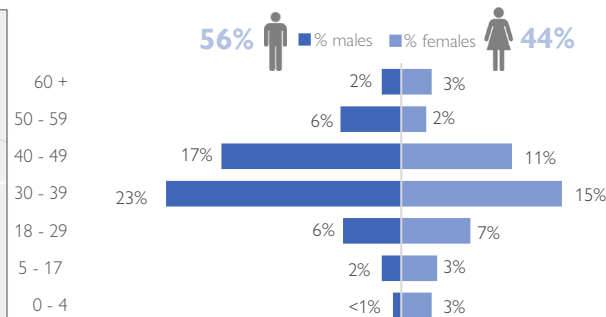
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST OCTOBER 2021



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS

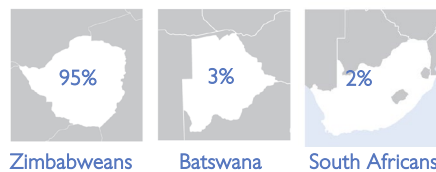


Elderly
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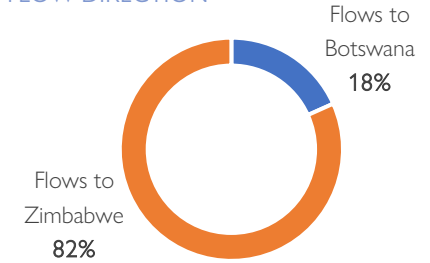
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



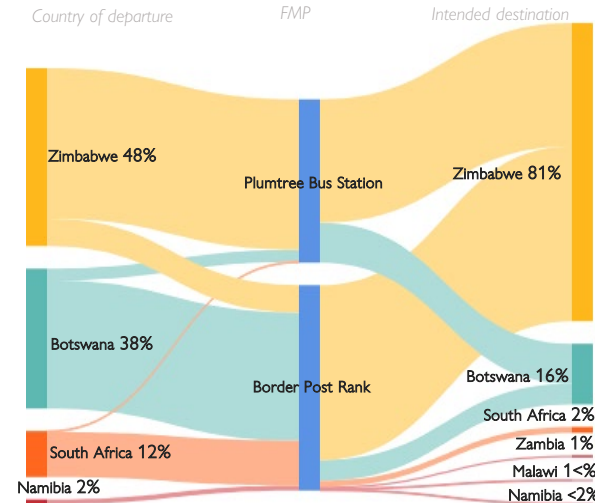
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

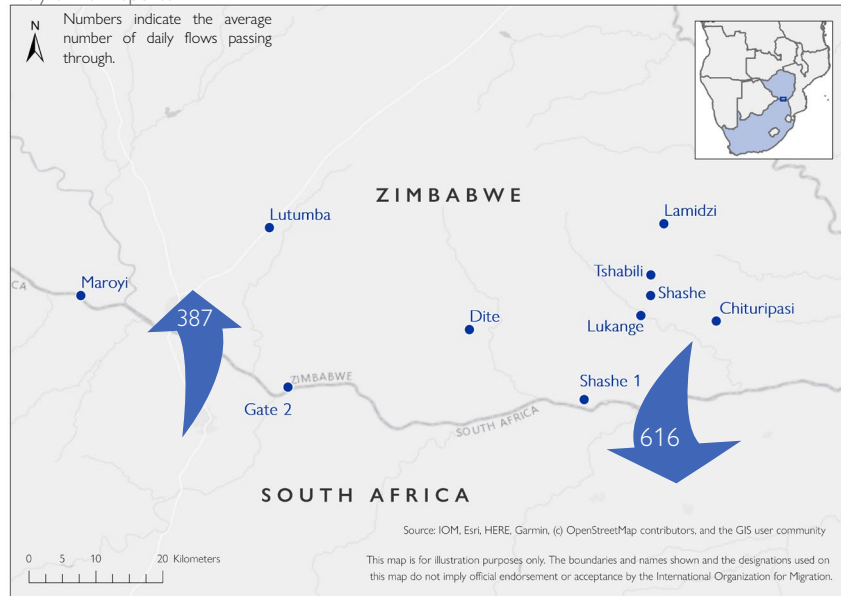
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	52%	68%	32%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	35%	14%	86%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	12%	3%	97%
Seasonal Migration	2%	20%	80%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

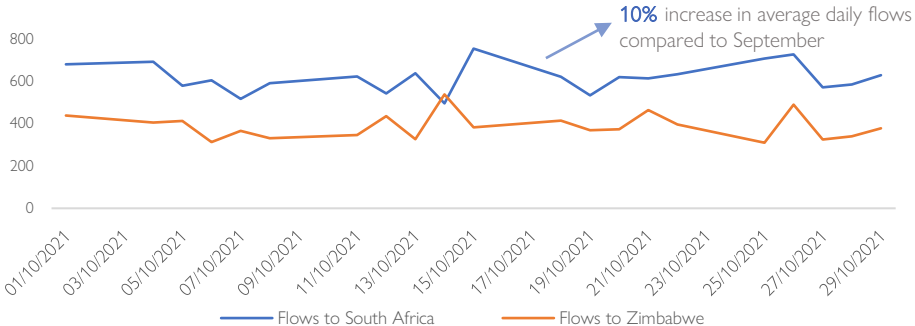
ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | OCTOBER 2021

OVERVIEW

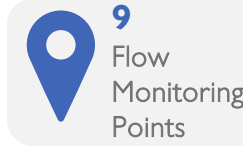
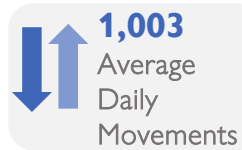
Over the reporting period, a total of 21,070 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,003. This represented a 10 per cent increase compared to September during which 908 individuals were observed on a daily basis.. Zimbabwe (61%) and South Africa (39%) were the countries of departure and South Africa (61%) and Zimbabwe (39%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 21,070 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 511 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 474 were unaccompanied children, however, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



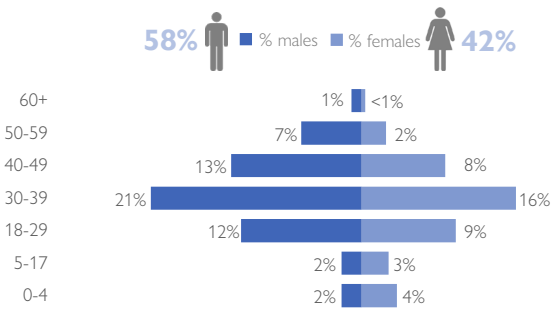
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST OCTOBER 2021



KEY FIGURES



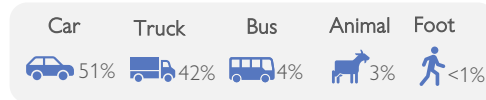
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



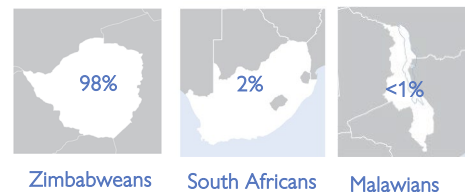
VULNERABLE GROUPS



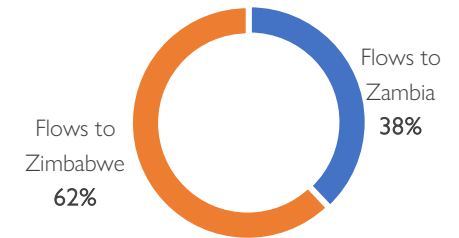
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



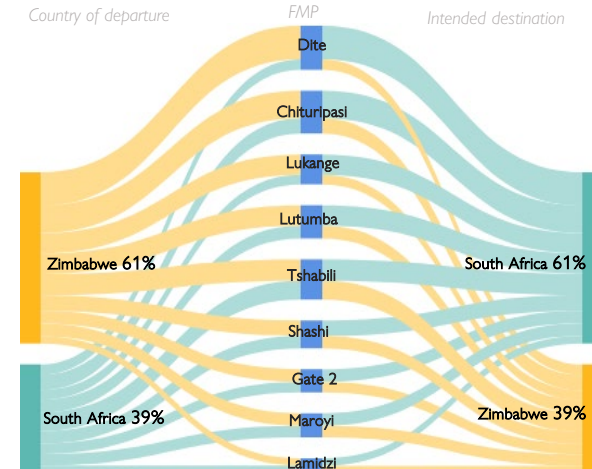
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	38%	25%	75%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	37%	46%	54%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	16%	79%	21%
Seasonal Migration	7%	42%	58%
COVID-19	2%	97%	3%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

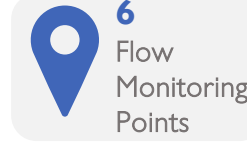
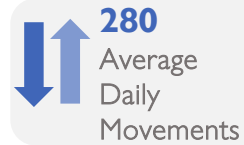
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

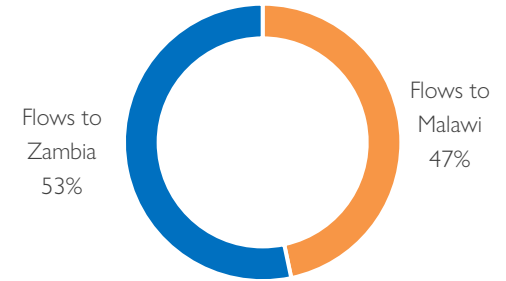
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,877 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 280. Malawi (65%) and Zambia (35%) were the countries of departure and Zambia (53%) and Malawi (47%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,877 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 80 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 13 per cent of the individuals observed.

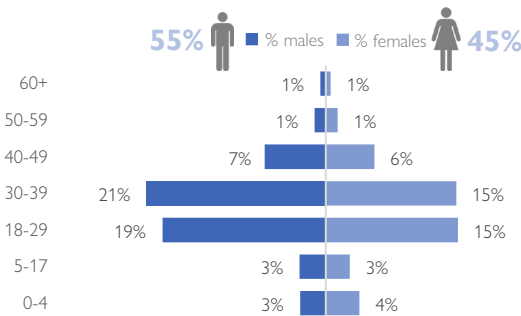
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



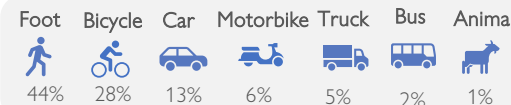
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



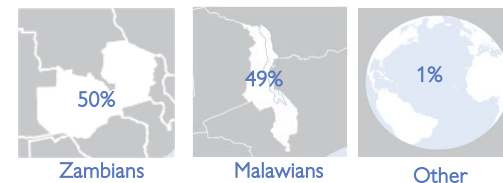
VULNERABLE GROUPS



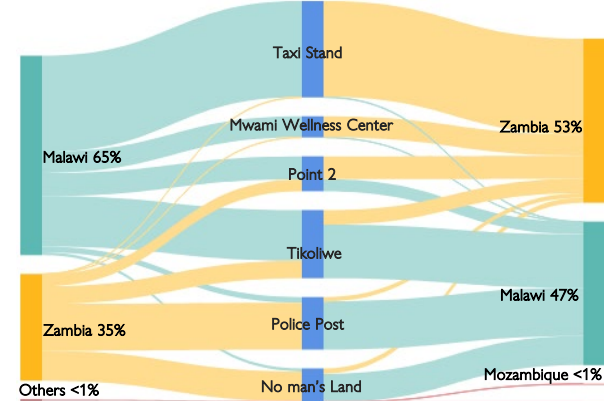
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



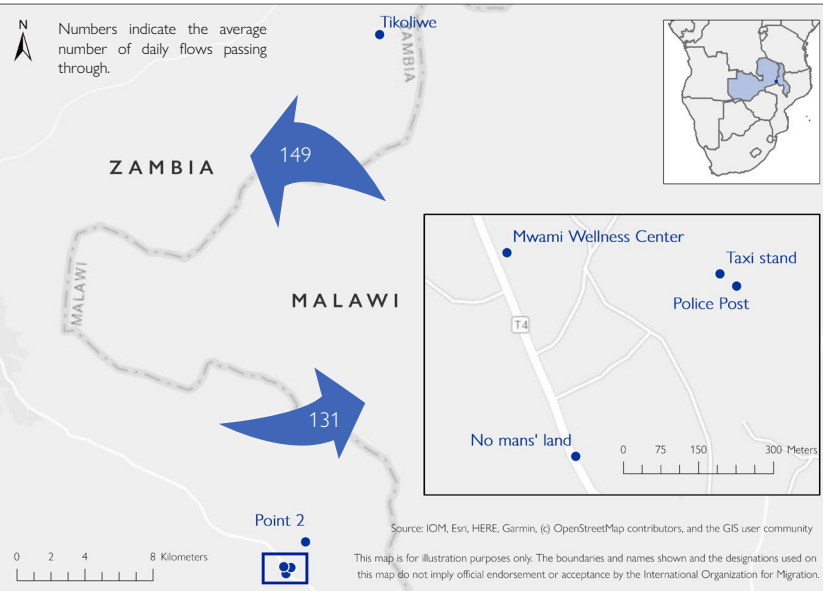
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



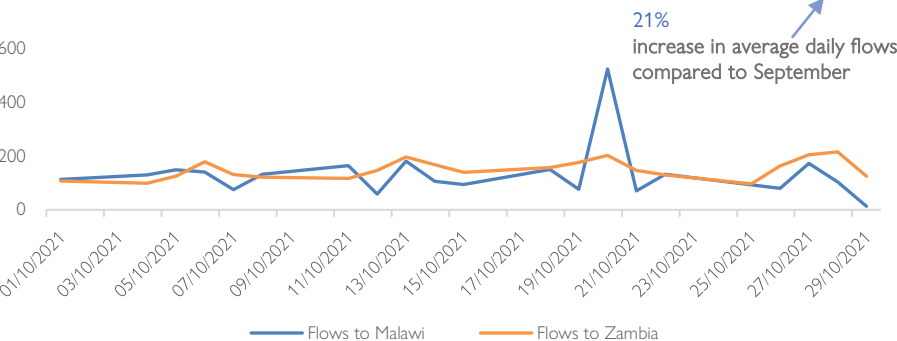
Others include Burundi, Rwanda, South Africa and Zimbabwe

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	1%	24%	76%
Seasonal migration	1%	46%	54%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	30%	36%	64%
short-term local movement (-6 months)	68%	51%	49%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 29TH OCTOBER 2021

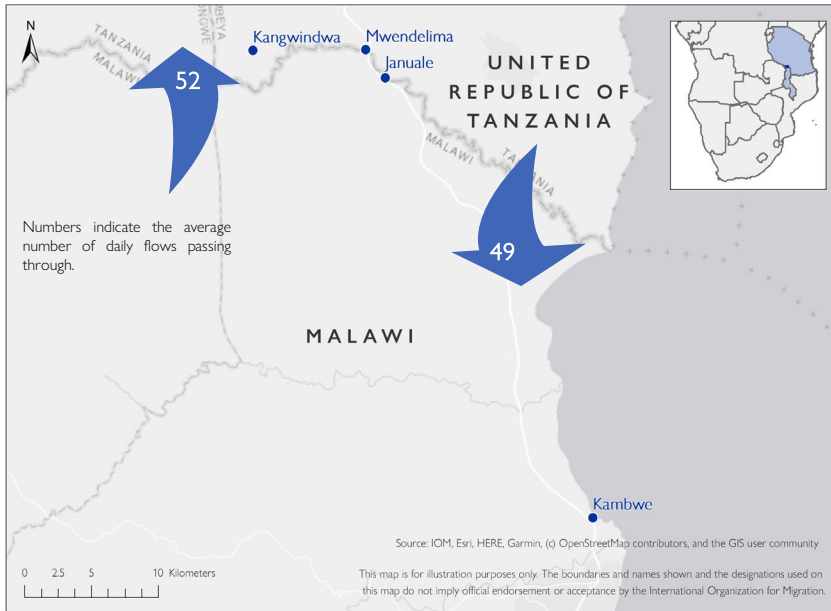


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

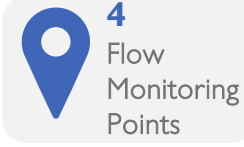
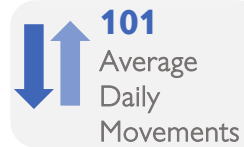
MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | OCTOBER 2021

OVERVIEW

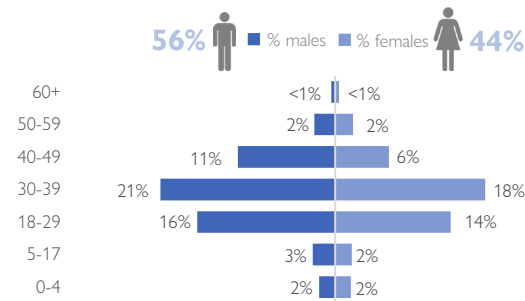
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,124 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 101. Malawi (55%), Tanzania (44%), Burundi (<1%), Zambia (<1%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (<1%) were the main countries of departure and Tanzania (51%), Malawi (48%) and Zambia (1%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,124 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 52 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 9 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



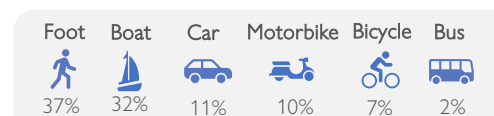
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



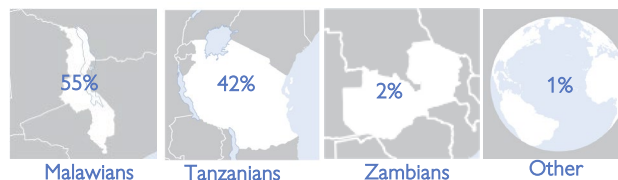
VULNERABLE GROUPS



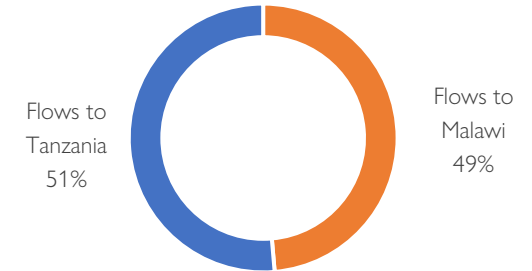
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



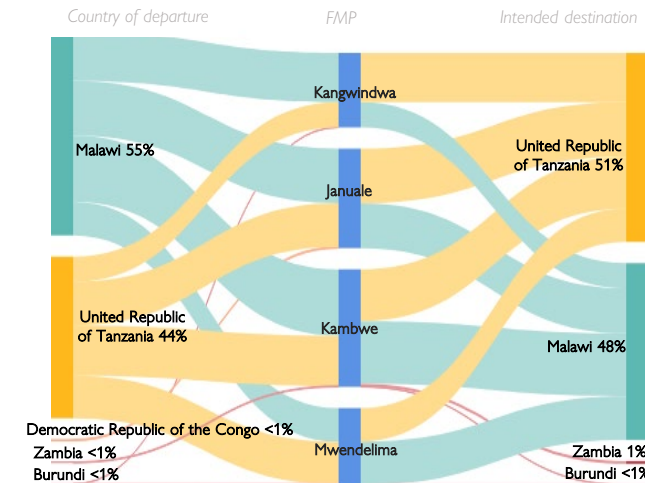
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



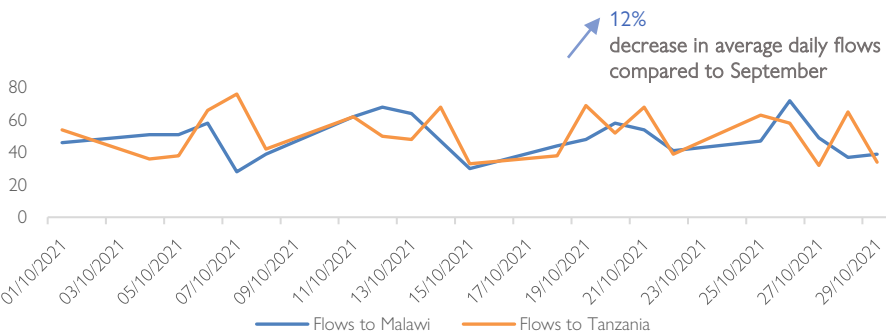
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 29TH OCTOBER 2021



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	5%	55%	45%
Seasonal migration	2%	67%	33%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	65%	35%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	10%	56%	44%
short-term local movement (-6 months)	82%	48%	52%

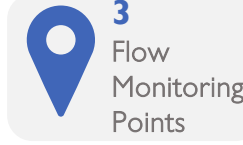
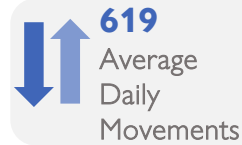
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

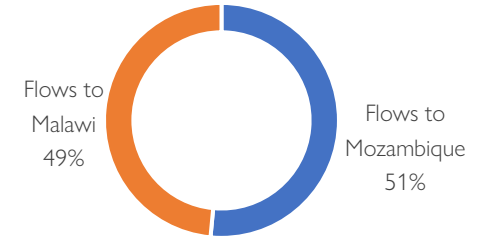
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 19,201 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 619. This represented a 45 per cent increase compared to September during which 427 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (45%), Mozambique (29%) and South Africa (22%) were the three main countries of departure and Malawi (51%), Mozambique (32%) and South Africa (14%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 19,201 individuals observed, 73 per cent were females and 27 per cent were males. There were 47 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up six per cent of the individuals observed.

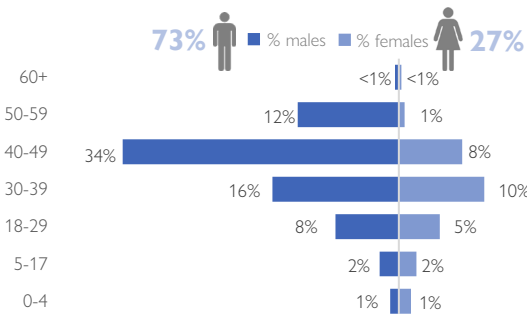
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



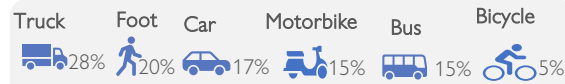
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



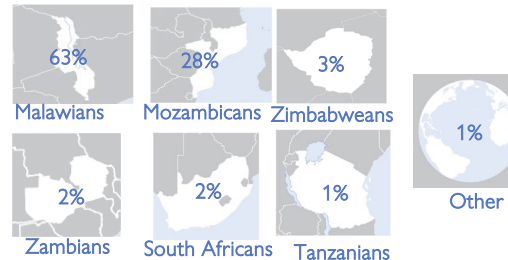
VULNERABLE GROUPS



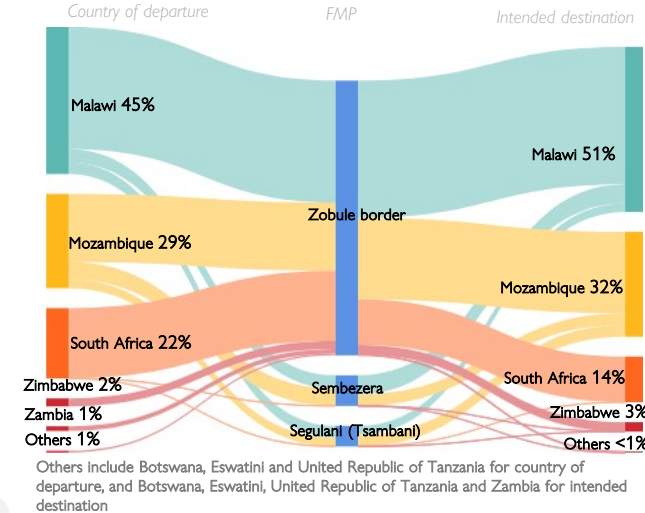
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

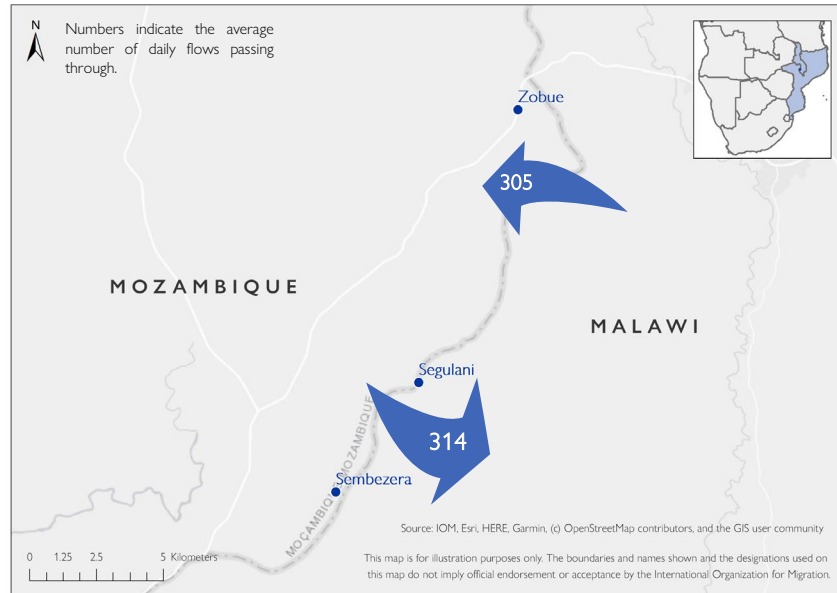


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

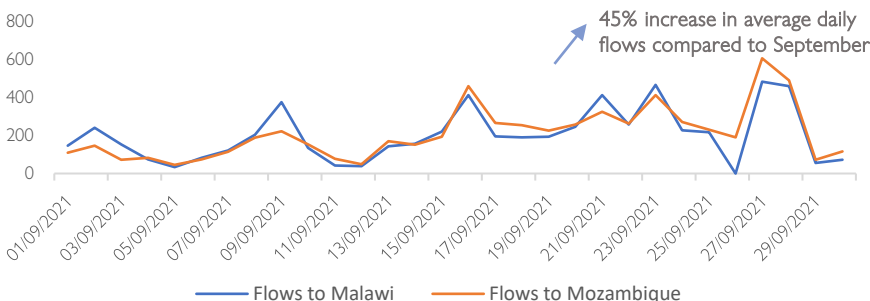


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	79%	52%	48%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	12%	8%	92%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	5%	80%	20%
COVID-19	3%	95%	5%
Seasonal migration	<1%	6%	94%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST OCTOBER 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 31 October 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.

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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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