

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | SEPTEMBER 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 September 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 September 2021, a total of 49,878 movements were observed across 44 FMPs in the region.

The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 19,970 (40%) followed by the Mozambique – Malawi corridor with 12,795 (26%) and Mozambique – Zimbabwe corridor with 5,414 movements (11%).

KEY FINDINGS

49,878
Total Movements

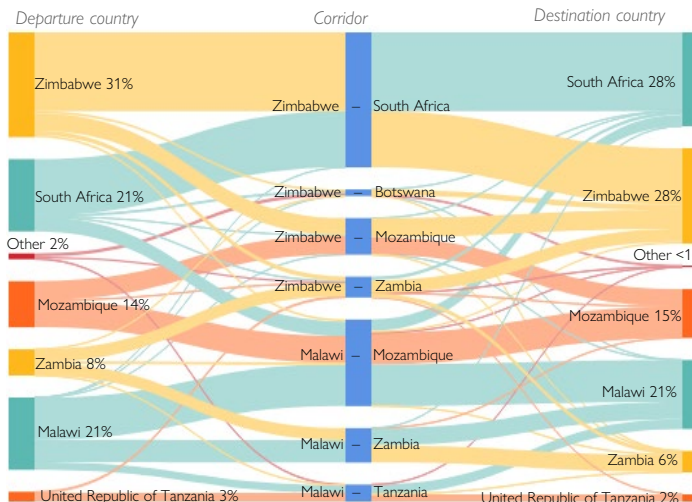
42
Flow Monitoring Points

36% Women
5% Girls
55% Men
4% Boys

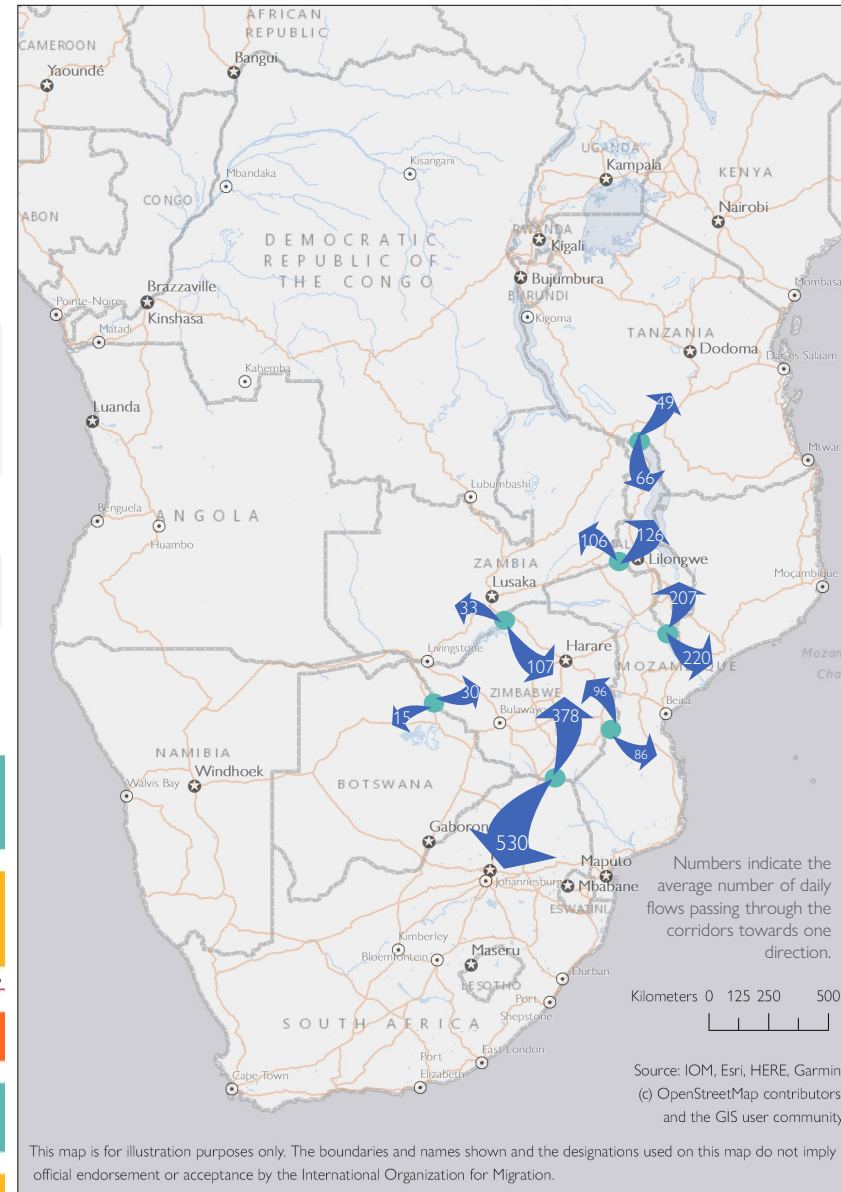
64%
of flows were for short term local reasons

758 Pregnant Women
434 Unaccompanied Children
110 Elderly in Need of Care

DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



*Others include: Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Namibia and Somalia

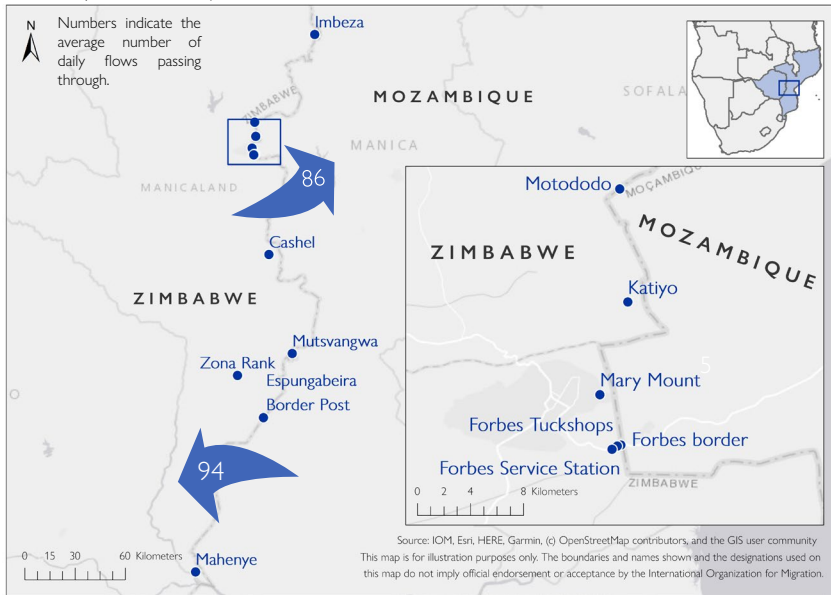


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

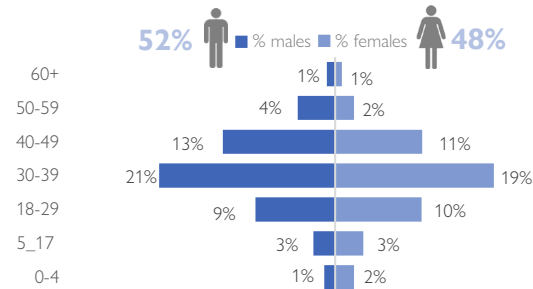
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,414 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 180. This represented an 114 per cent increase compared to August during which 84 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (52%) and Zimbabwe (48%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (52%) and Mozambique (48%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,414 individuals observed, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent were females. There were 47 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up nine per cent of the individuals observed (28 where unaccompanied children).



KEY FIGURES



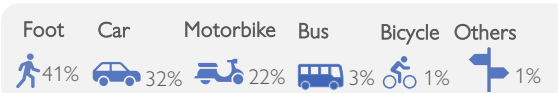
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



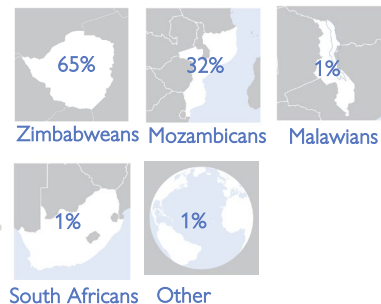
VULNERABLE GROUPS



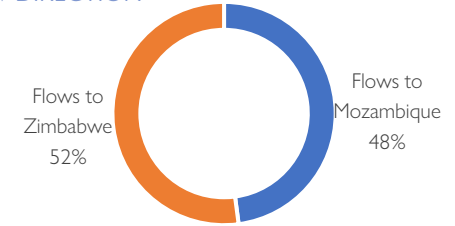
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



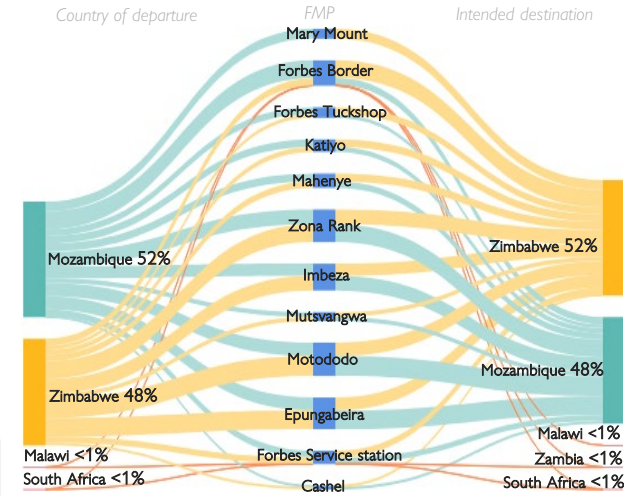
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



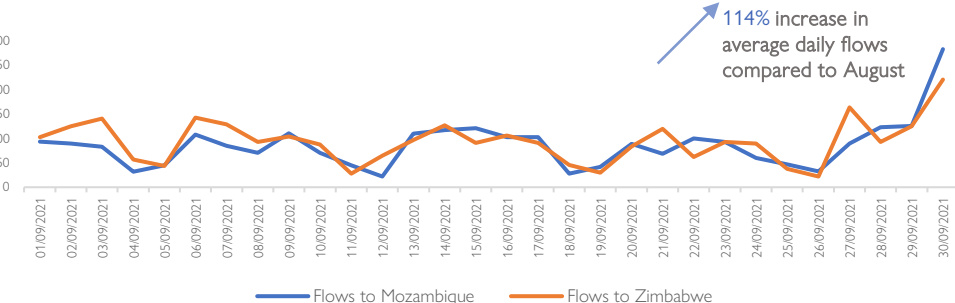
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	71%	52%	48%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	68%	32%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	9%	37%	63%
Seasonal Migration	2%	55%	45%
COVID-19	<1%	20%	80%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021

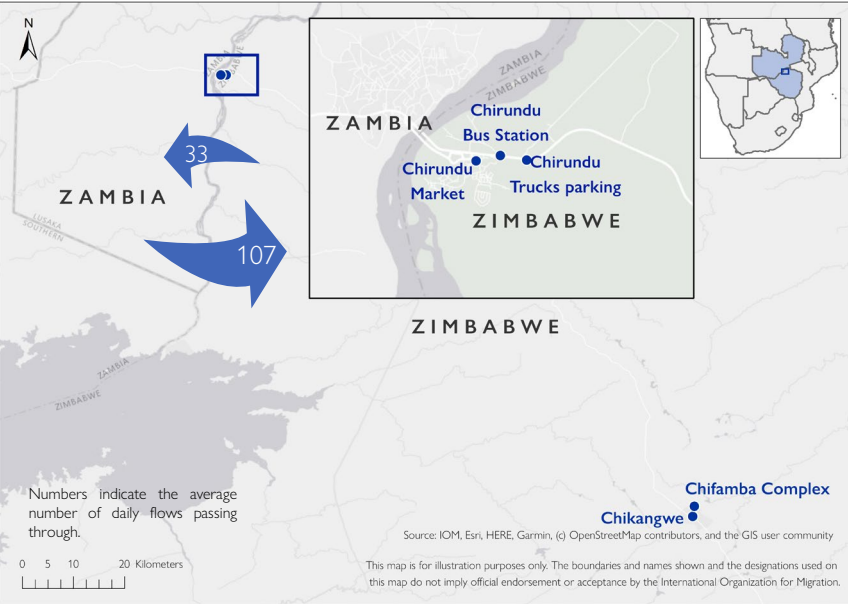


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

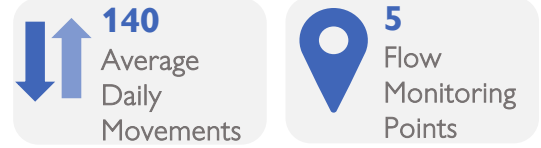
ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) | SEPTEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

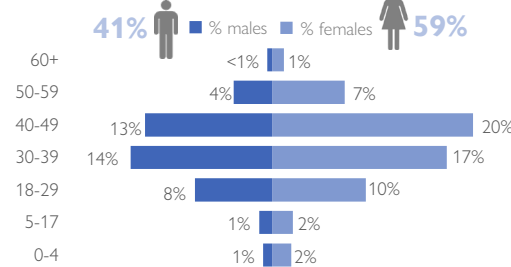
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,089 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 140. This represented a 119 per cent increase compared to August during which 64 individuals were observed on a daily basis. The increase in movements can be attributed to the relaxed Covid-19 restrictions and the opening of schools in Zimbabwe. Zambia (62%), Zimbabwe (21%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (9%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (61%), Zambia (19%) and South Africa (17%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,089 individuals observed, 41 per cent were males and 59 per cent were females. There were 51 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up six per cent of the individuals observed respectively. Of 183 children observed, 12 were unaccompanied boys and 18 were unaccompanied girls.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



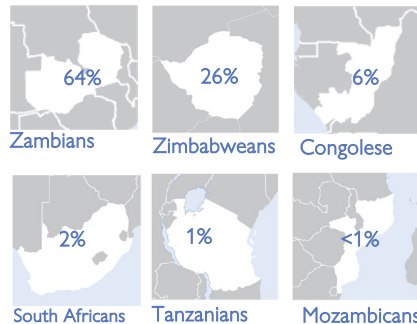
VULNERABLE GROUPS



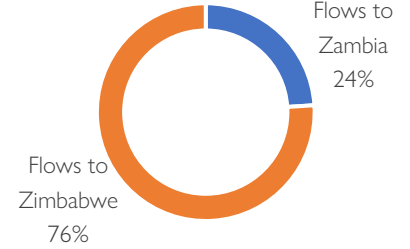
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



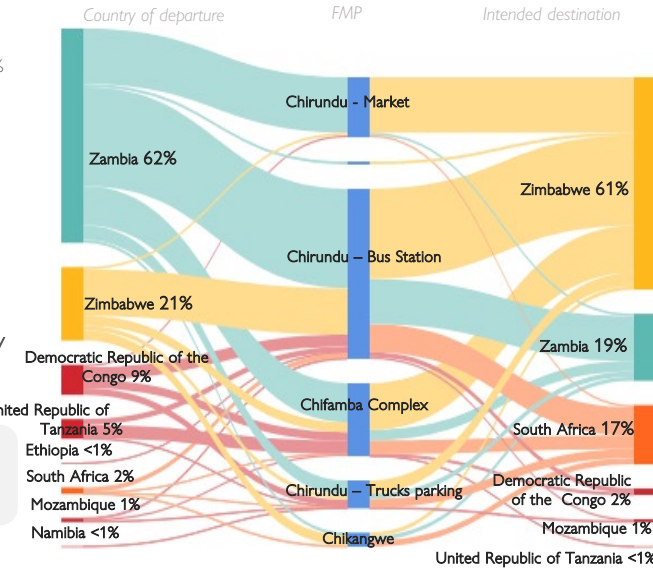
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



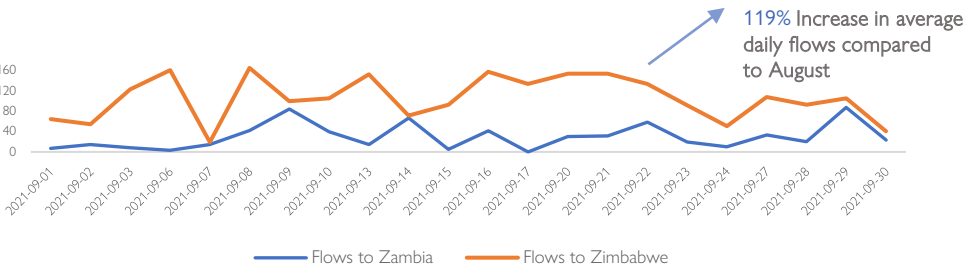
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021



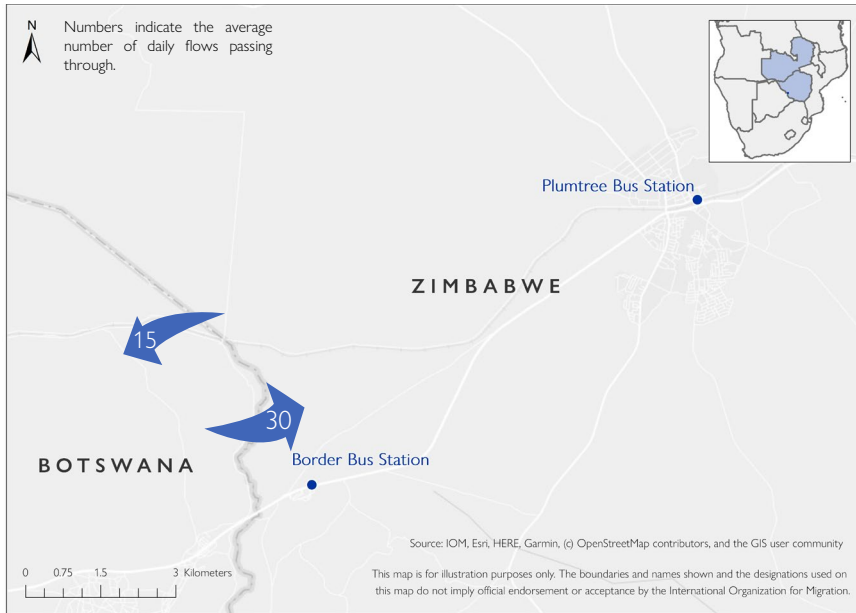
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	72%	73%	27%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	14%	71%	19%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	59%	41%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | SEPTEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

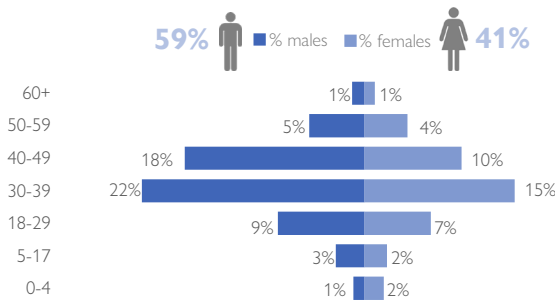
Over the reporting period, a total of 984 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 45. This represented 45 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to August during which 29 individuals were observed daily. The increase in movements can be attributed to the relaxed Covid-19 restrictions and the opening of schools in Zimbabwe. Botswana (50%), Zimbabwe (33%) and South Africa (16%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (82%), Botswana (14%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 984 individuals observed, 59 per cent were males and 41 per cent were females. There was only one woman who was visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up eight per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



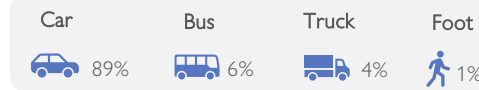
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



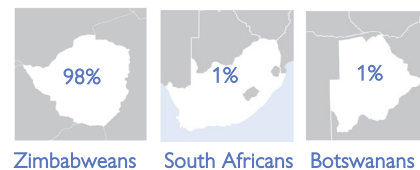
VULNERABLE GROUPS



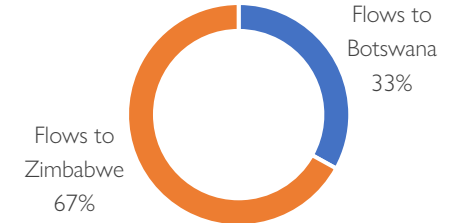
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



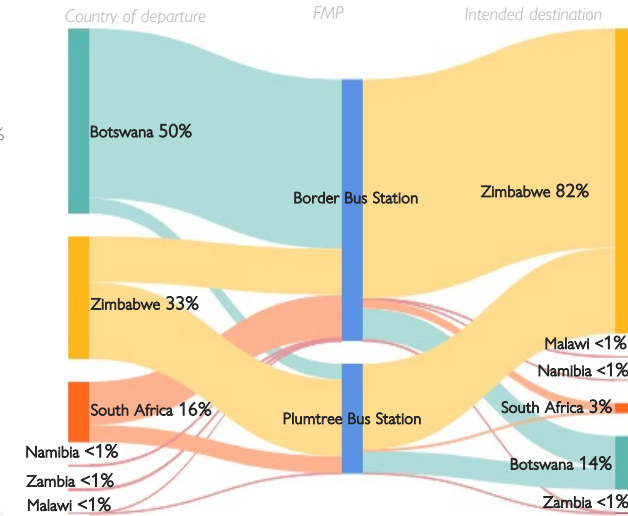
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



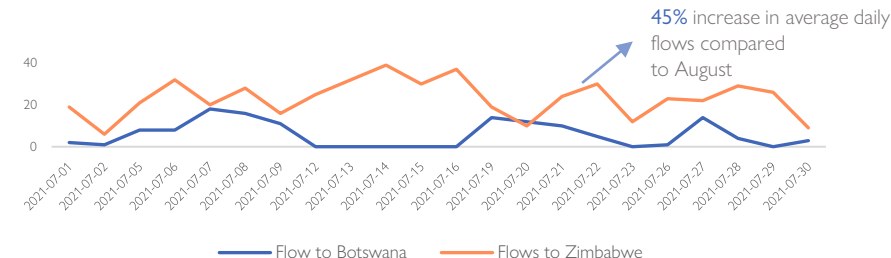
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	62%	72%	18%
Seasonal Migration	18%	61%	39%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	9%	17%	83%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	3%	97%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	3%	43%	57%
Forced Movement due to Disaster	1%	40%	60%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021

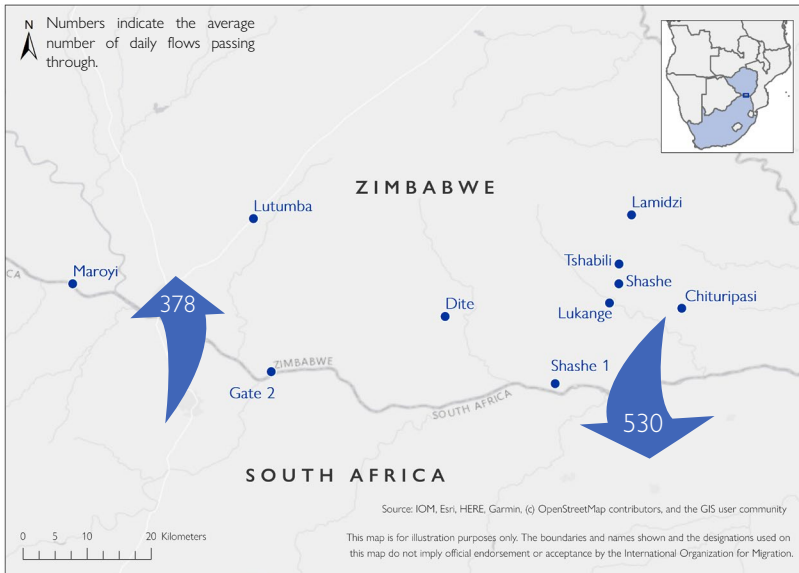


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

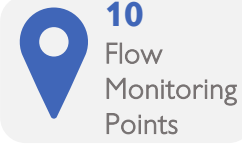
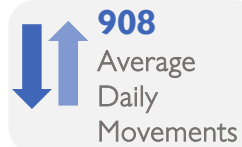
ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | SEPTEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

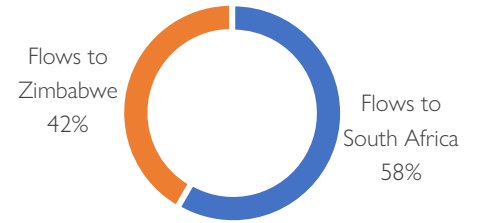
Over the reporting period, a total of 19,970 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 908. This represented a 17 per cent increase compared to August during which 776 individuals were observed on a daily basis. The slight increase may be attributed to the relaxed lockdown measures and the opening of school in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe (58%) and South Africa (42%) were the main countries of departure while South Africa (58%) and Zimbabwe (42%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 19,970 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 460 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up eight per cent of the individuals observed. Of 2,111 children observed, 201 were unaccompanied girls and 142 were unaccompanied boys.



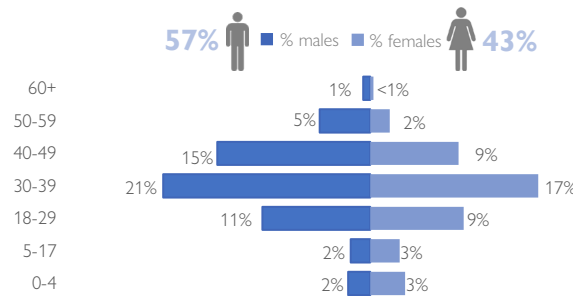
KEY FIGURES



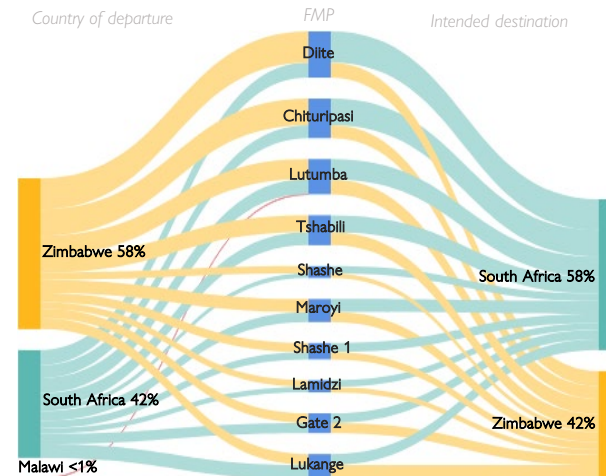
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



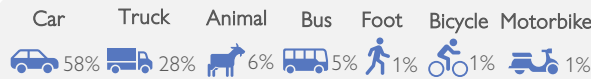
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



VULNERABLE GROUPS



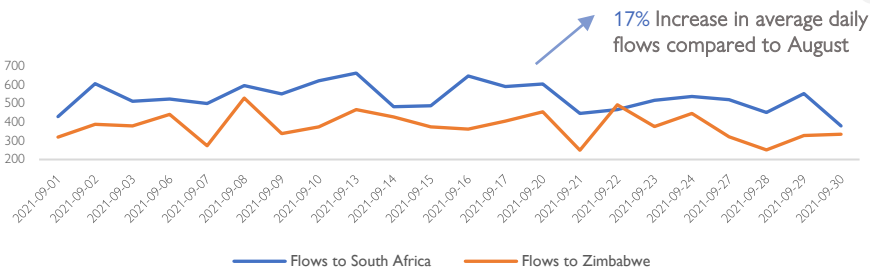
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



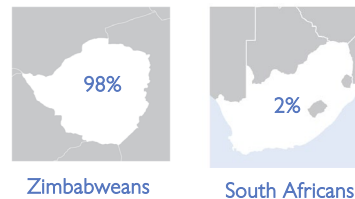
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	39%	58%	42%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	36%	22%	78%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	16%	17%	83%
Seasonal Migration	7%	54%	46%
COVID-19	2%	11%	89%
Forced movement due to Disaster	<1%	0%	100%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

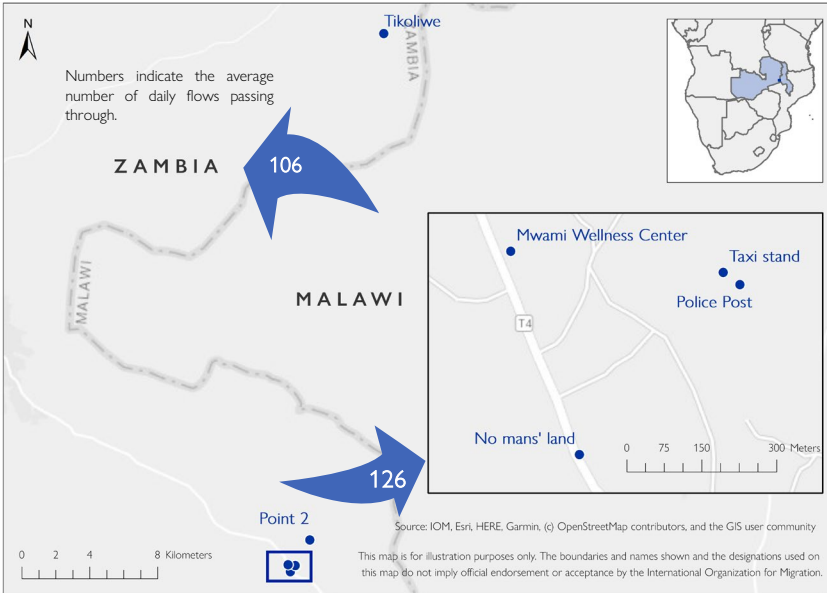


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

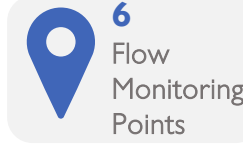
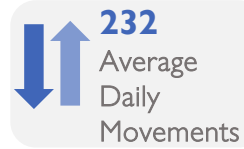
MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | SEPTEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

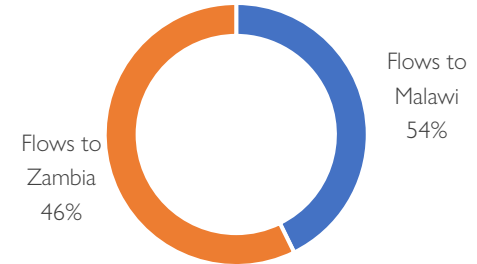
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,099 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 232, which represents a 20 per cent increase from the August average daily movements, which was 193. This might be due to schools opening and easing of travel restrictions. Malawi (65%) and Zambia (35%) were the countries of departure while Zambia (50%) and Malawi (50%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,099 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 71 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed.



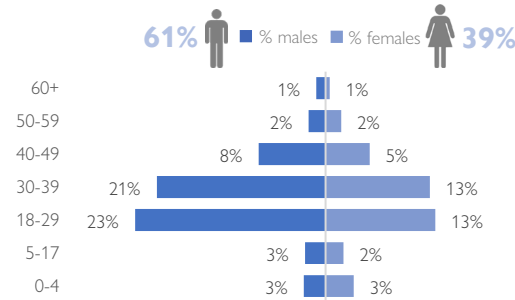
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



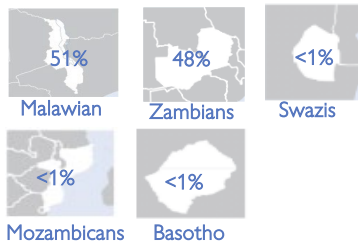
VULNERABLE GROUPS



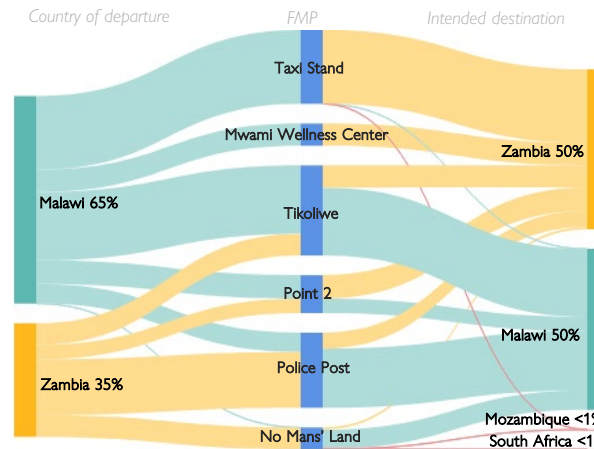
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



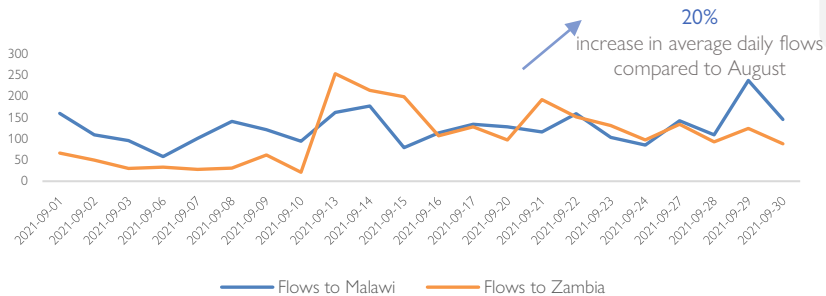
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	2%	91%	9%
Seasonal migration	2%	96%	4%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	25%	59%	41%
short-term local movement (-6 months)	71%	63%	37%
Covid-19	<1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021



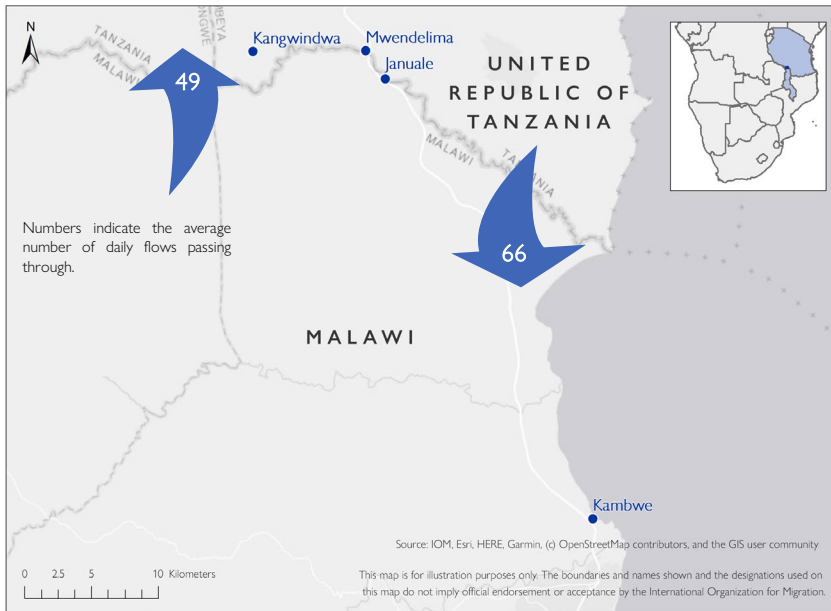
*Zambia only begun data collection in the 2nd Week hence the increase in daily flows

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

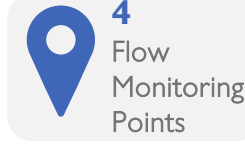
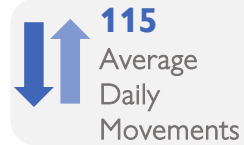
MALAWI (KARONGA) – TANZANIA | SEPTEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

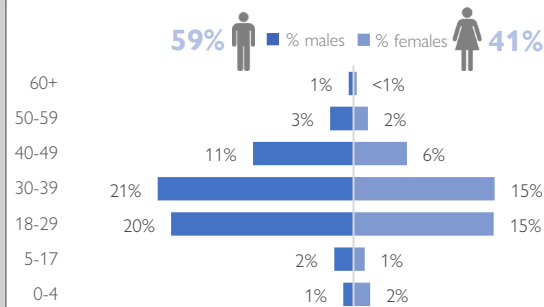
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,527 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 115. This represents a 24 per cent decrease in the average daily movements from August, which was 150. Tanzania (51%), Malawi (46%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (3%) were the main countries of departure while Malawi (57%) and Tanzania (43%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,527 individuals observed, 59 per cent were males and 41 per cent were females. There were 57 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed (2 where unaccompanied children).



KEY FIGURES



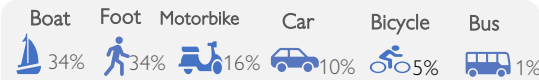
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



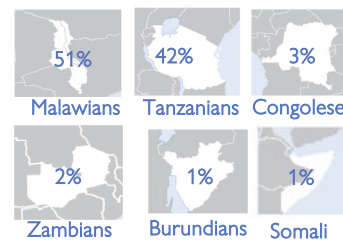
VULNERABLE GROUPS



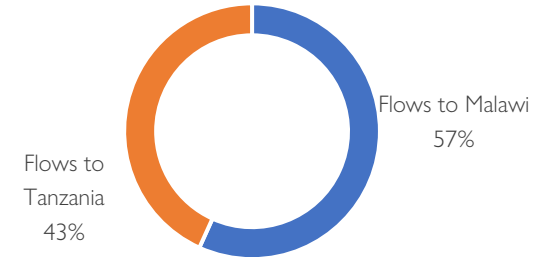
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



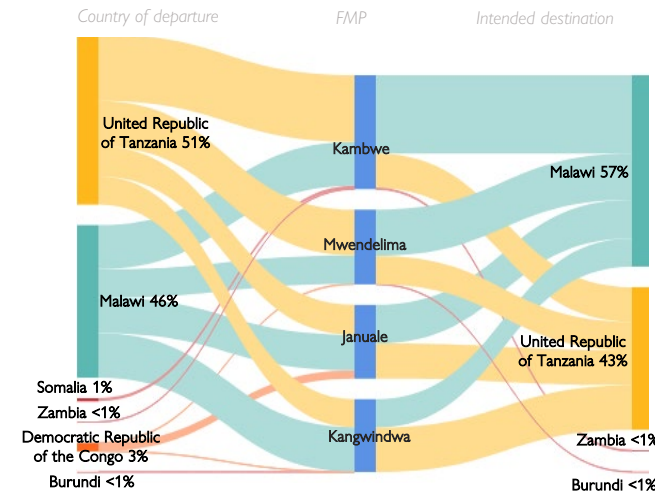
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



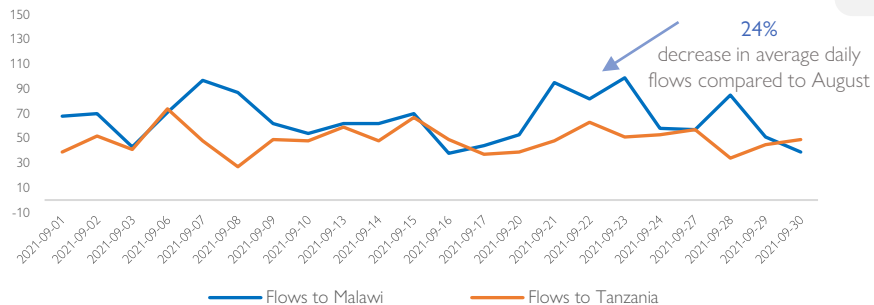
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	6%	74%	26%
Seasonal migration	1%	95%	5%
Forced movement due to conflict	3%	93%	7%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	11%	70%	30%
short-term local movement (-6 months)	79%	55%	45%
Covid-19	<1%	0%	100%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021

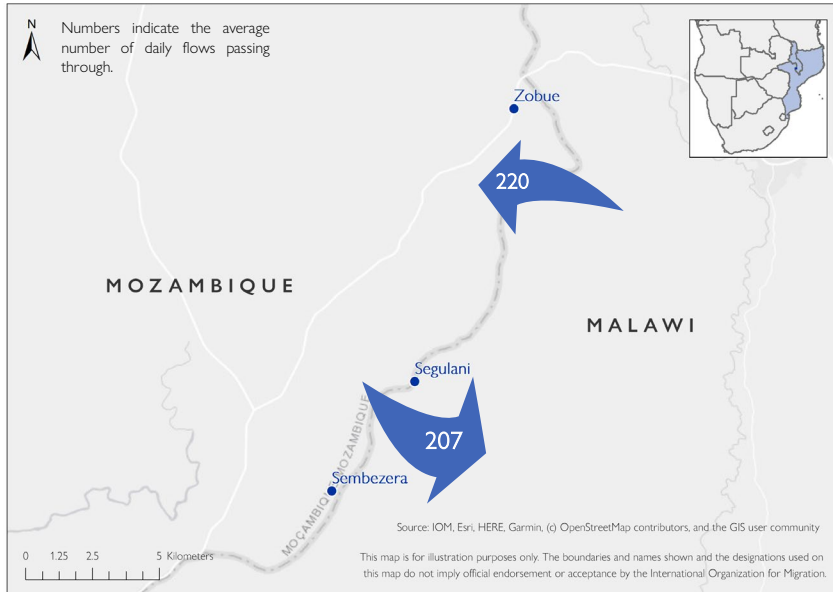


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

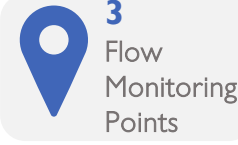
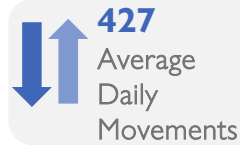
MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | SEPTEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

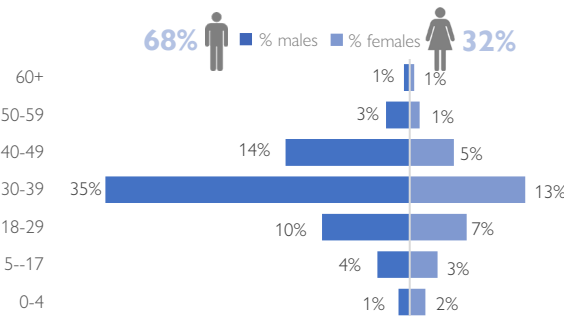
Over the reporting period, a total of 12,795 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 427, which represents an increase of 231 per cent. Since August, when the average daily flows was 129 This might be due to schools reopening and flexibility on Covid-19 travel restrictions. Malawi (49%), Mozambique (31%) and South Africa (17%) were the main countries of departure while Malawi (48%), Mozambique (36%) and South Africa (13%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 12,795 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 71 women who were visibly pregnant, boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed, (31 where unaccompanied children).



KEY FIGURES



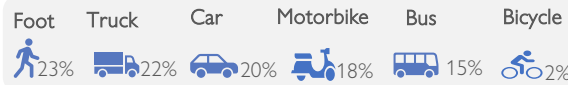
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



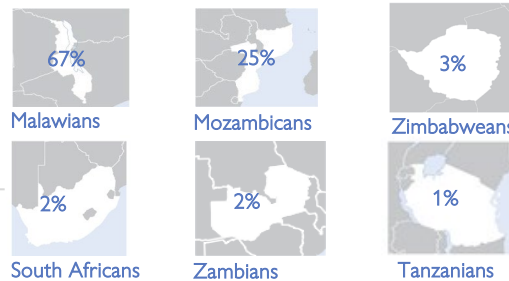
VULNERABLE GROUPS



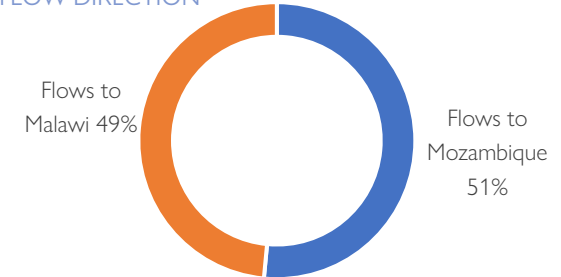
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



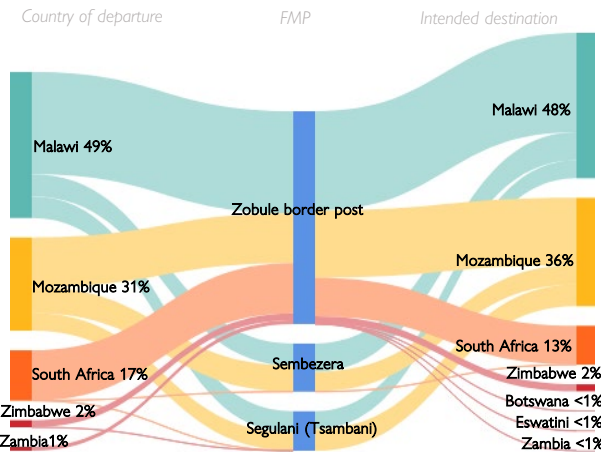
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



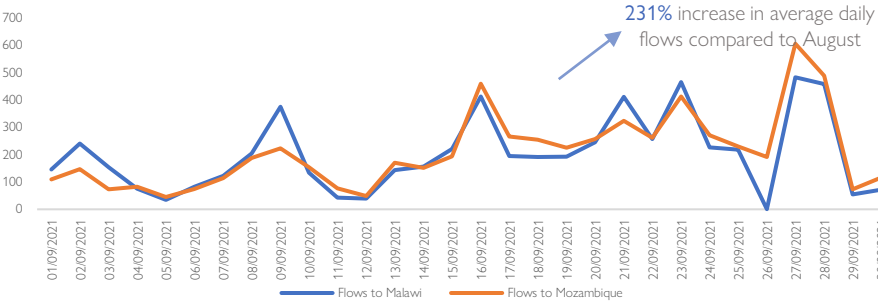
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
short-term local movement (<6 months)	81%	47%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	15%	70%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	3%	73%
Seasonal Migration	1%	97%
Forced movement induced by natural disaster/change	<1%	0%
COVID-19	<1%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 30TH SEPTEMBER 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 September 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.

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