

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | AUGUST 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 August 2021.

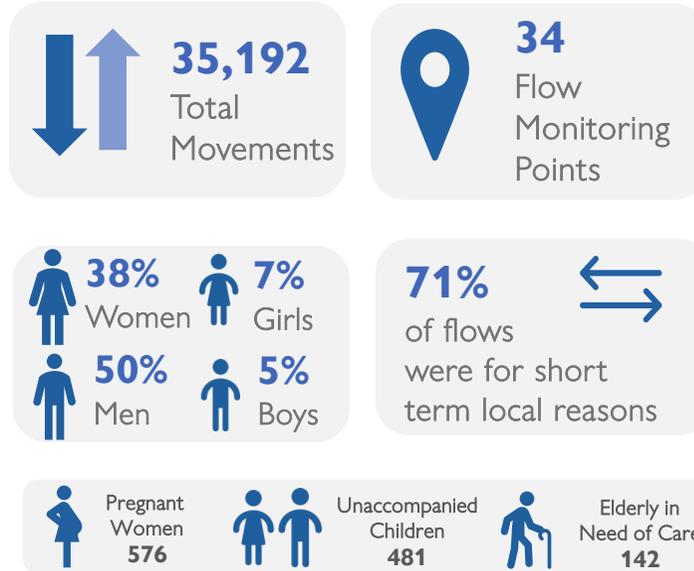
Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

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

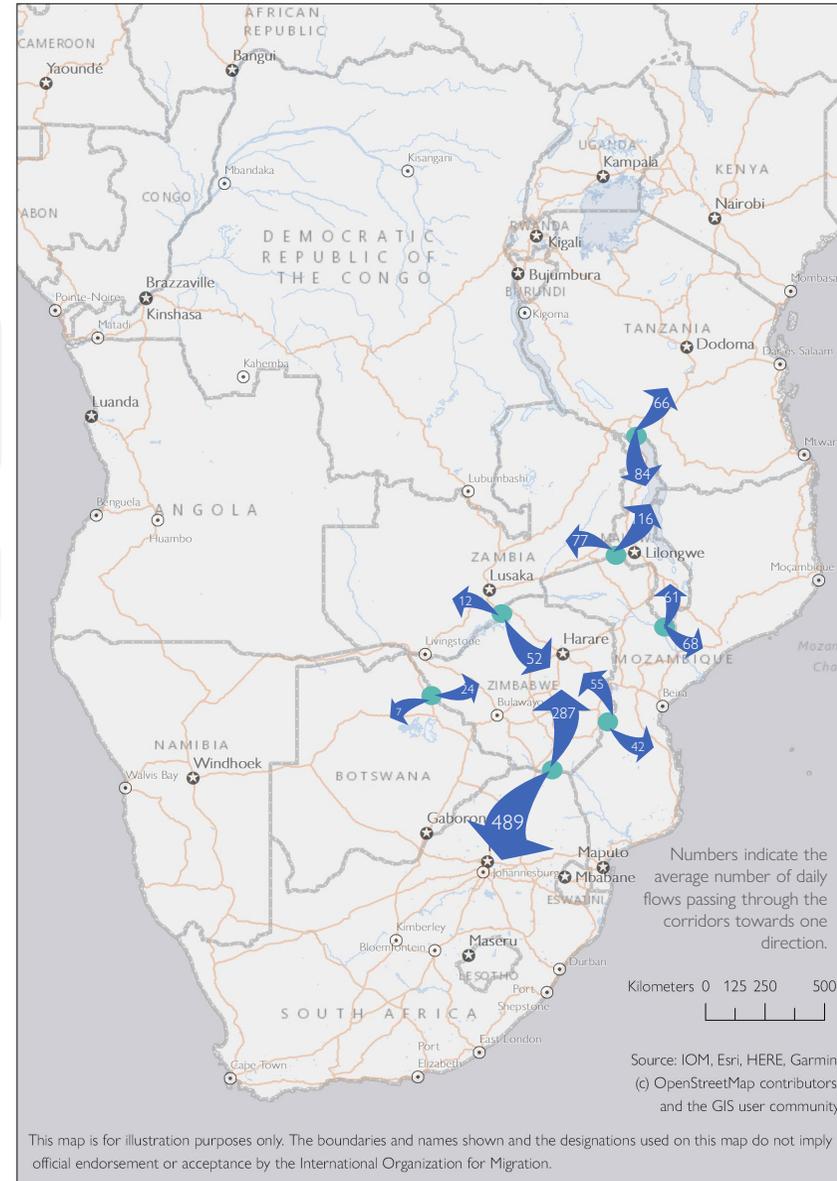
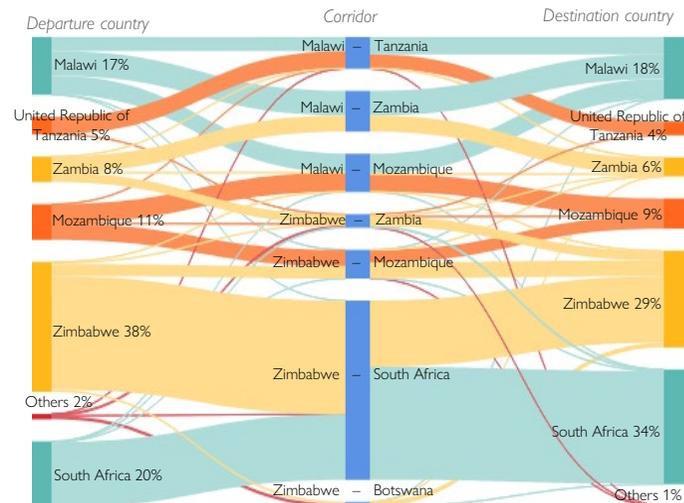
During August 2021, a total of 35,192 movements were observed across 29 FMPs in the region.

The Zimbabwe (Beitbridge) – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of individuals with 18,627 (53%) followed by the Malawi (Mchinji) – Zambia (Mwami) corridor with 4,238 movements tracked (18%) and the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) with 3,989 movements (11%).

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.

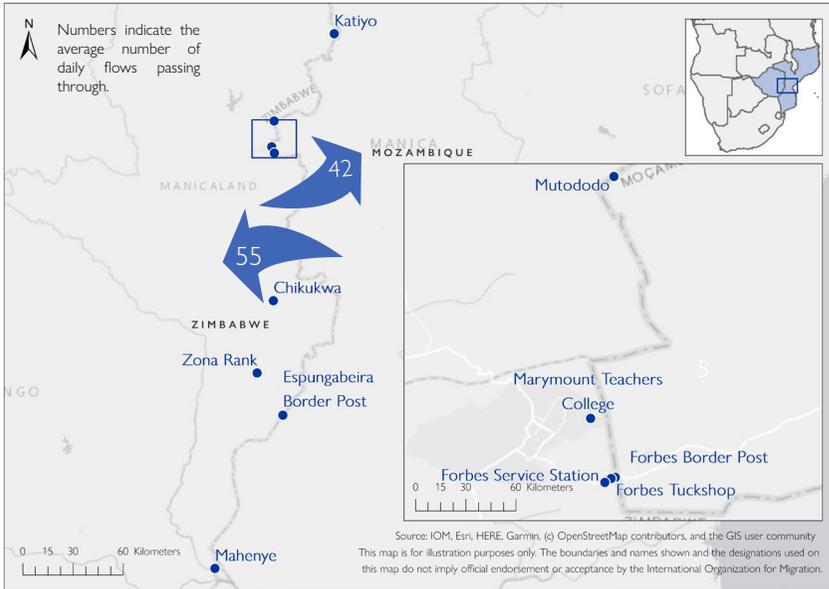
Others include Botswana, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Namibia and Somalia

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

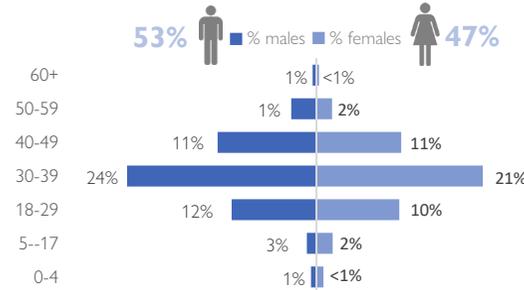
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,989 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 96. This represented a 14 per cent increase compared to July, during which 84 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (57%) and Zimbabwe (42%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (56%) and Mozambique (43%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,989 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 29 women who were visibly pregnant and 11 unaccompanied children. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



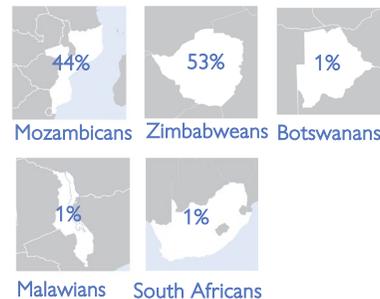
VULNERABLE GROUPS



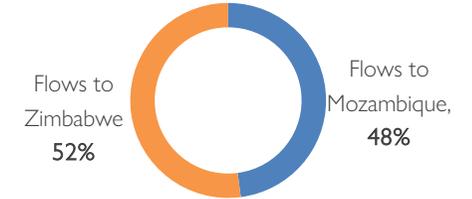
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



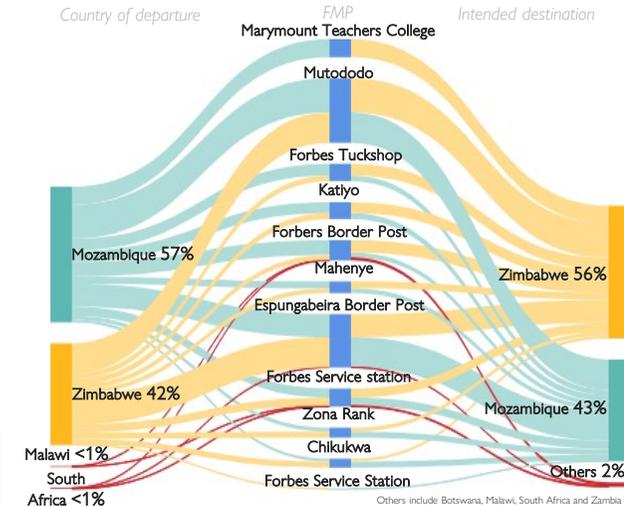
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



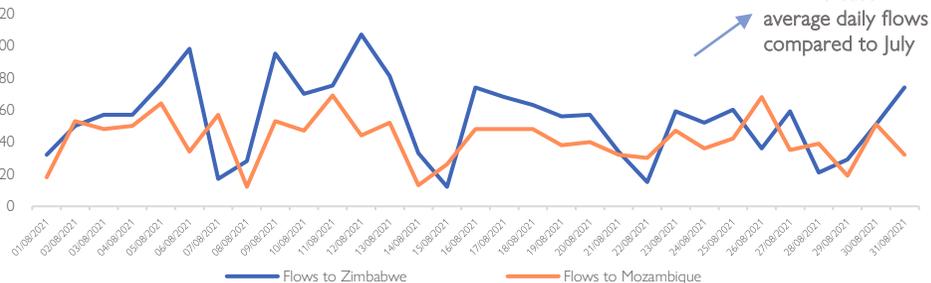
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	59%	52%	48%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	20%	41%	59%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	17%	67%	33%
Seasonal Migration	3%	57%	43%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	<1%	67%	33%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST AUGUST 2021

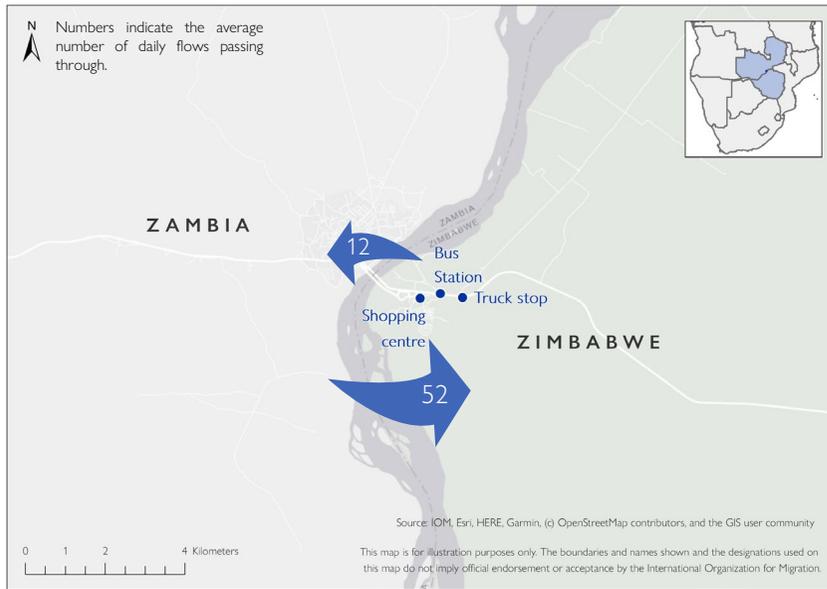


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

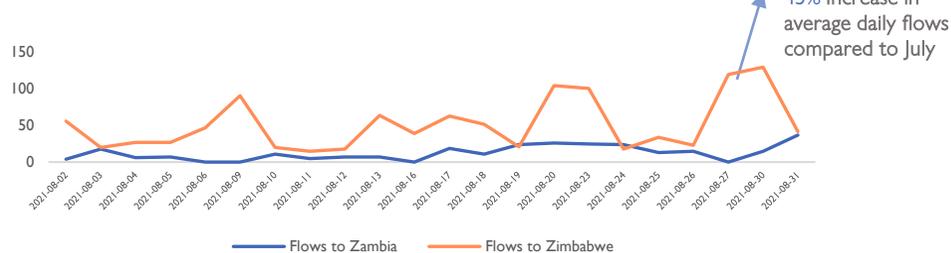
ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) | AUGUST 2021

OVERVIEW

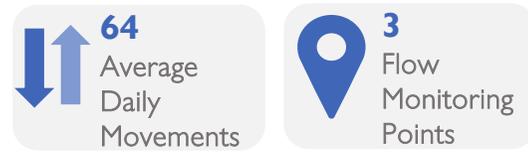
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,407 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 64. This represented a 45 per cent increase compared to July during which 44 individuals were observed on a daily basis. The increase in movements can be attributed to the opening of schools in Zimbabwe. Zambia (69%), Zimbabwe (14%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (10%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (70%), Zambia (16%) and South Africa (11%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,407 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 17 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed respectively. Of 137 children observed, 16 were unaccompanied boys and 29 were unaccompanied girls.



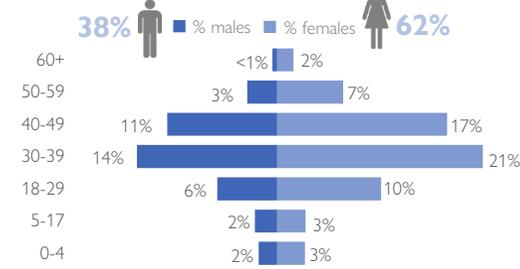
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST AUGUST 2021



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



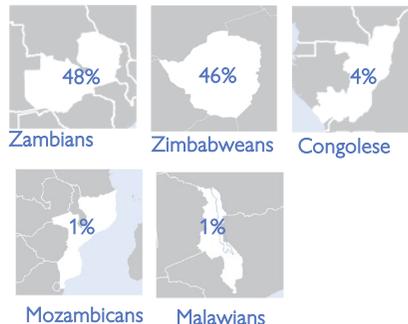
VULNERABLE GROUPS



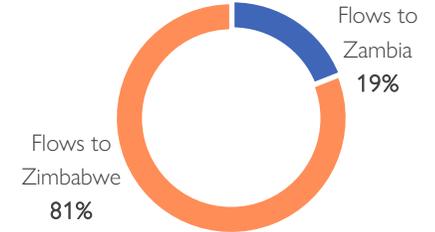
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



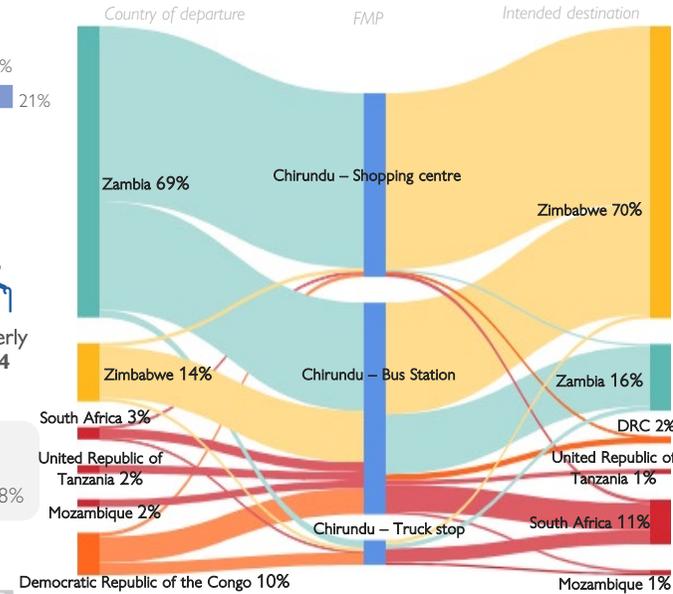
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

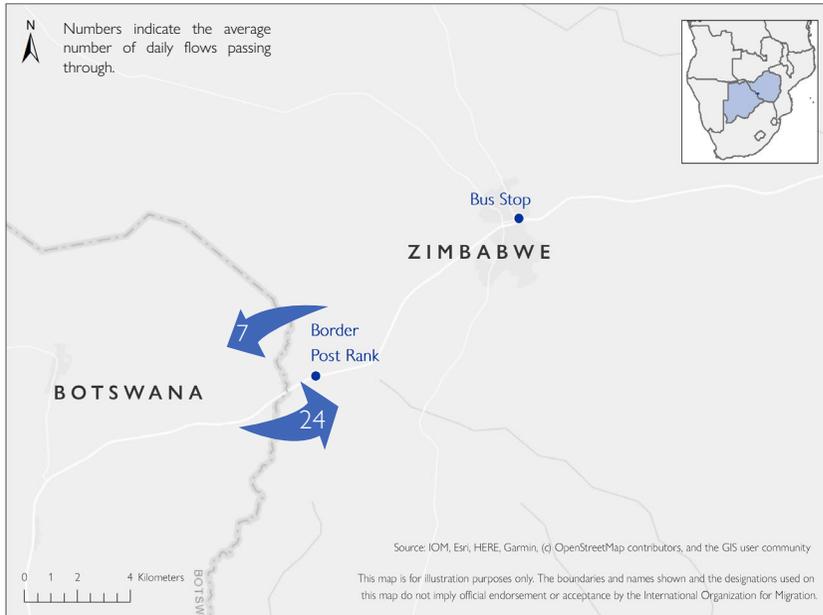
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	85%	72%	28%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	86%	14%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	8%	93%	7%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | AUGUST 2021

OVERVIEW

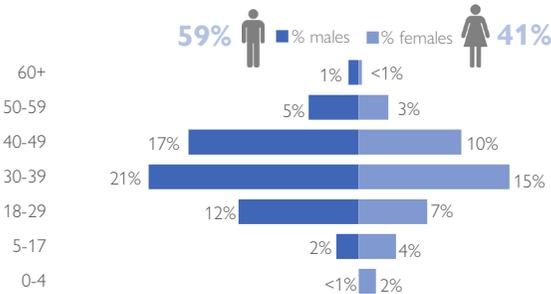
Over the reporting period, a total of 643 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 31. This represented a seven per cent increase of movements compared to July during which 29 individuals were observed daily. Botswana (58%), Zimbabwe (35%) and South Africa (7%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (78%) and Botswana (20%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 643 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.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



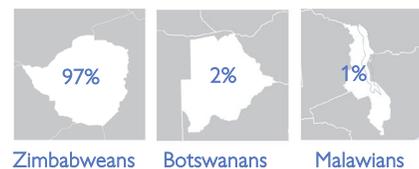
VULNERABLE GROUPS



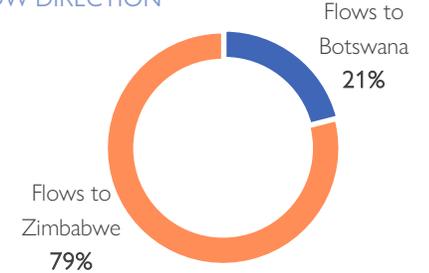
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



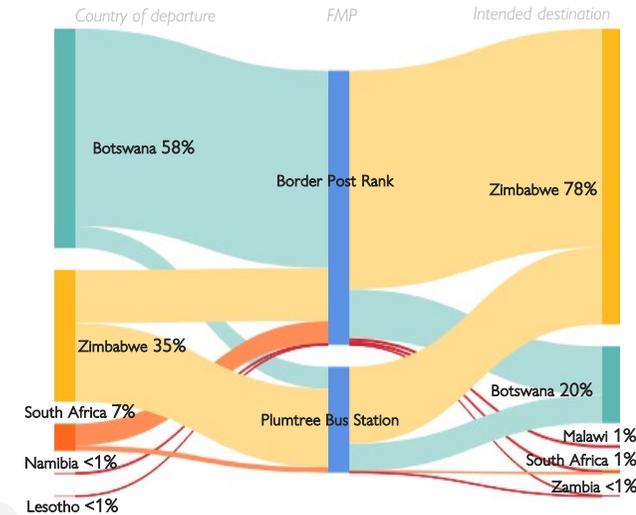
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



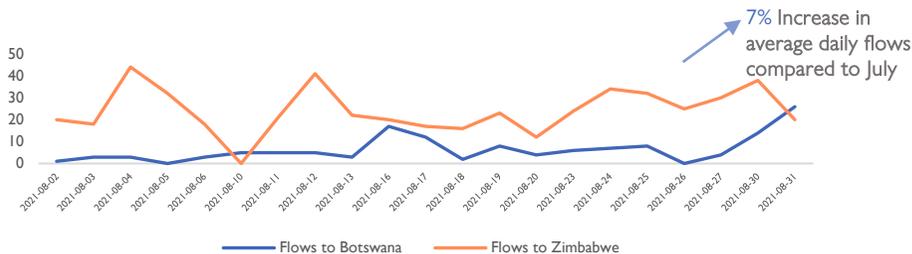
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	63%	92%	8%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	11%	90%	10%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	11%	3%	97%
Seasonal Migration	11%	77%	23%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	2%	100%	0%
COVID-19	1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST AUGUST 2021



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | AUGUST 2021

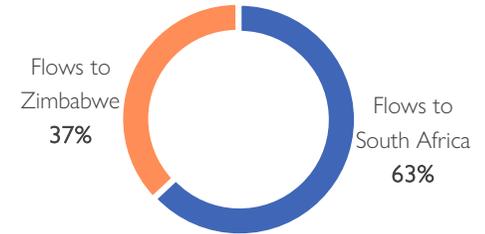
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 18,627 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 776. This represented a 128 per cent increase compared to July during which 340 individuals were observed on a daily basis. The sharp increase may be attributed to the opening of schools and relaxed lockdown measures by the government of Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe (63%) and South Africa (37%) were the countries of departure and South Africa (63%) and Zimbabwe (37%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 18,627 individuals observed, 42 per cent were females and 58 per cent were males. There were 375 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed.

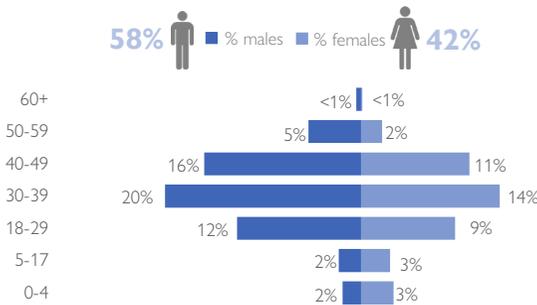
KEY FIGURES



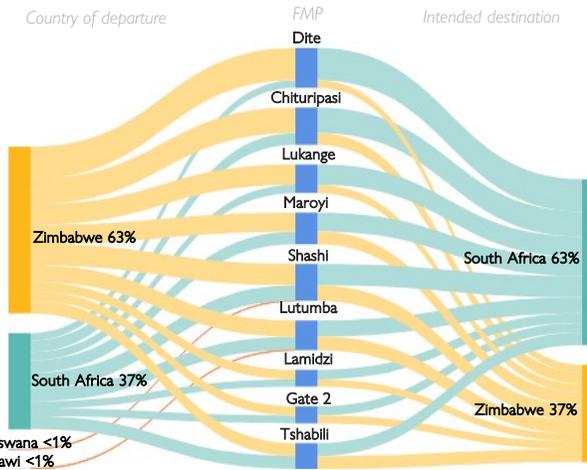
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



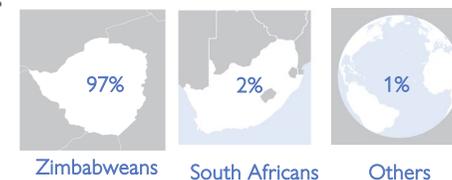
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

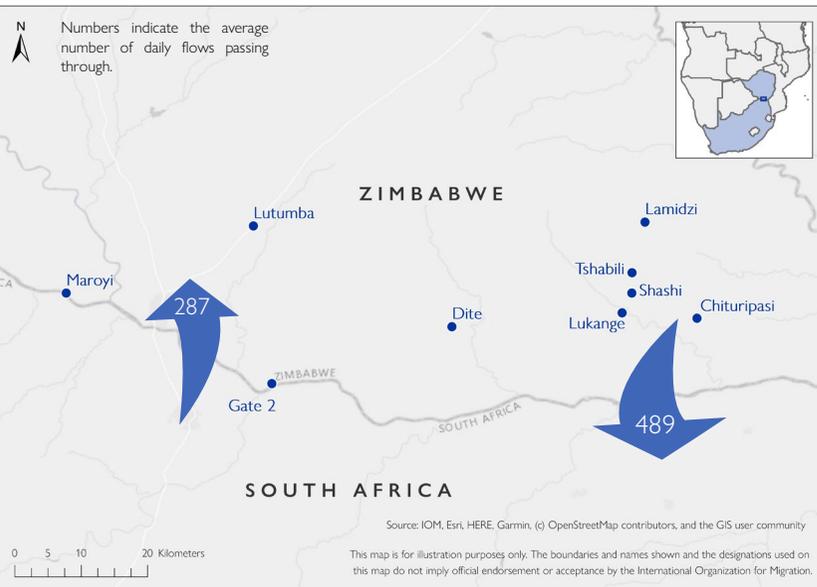


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

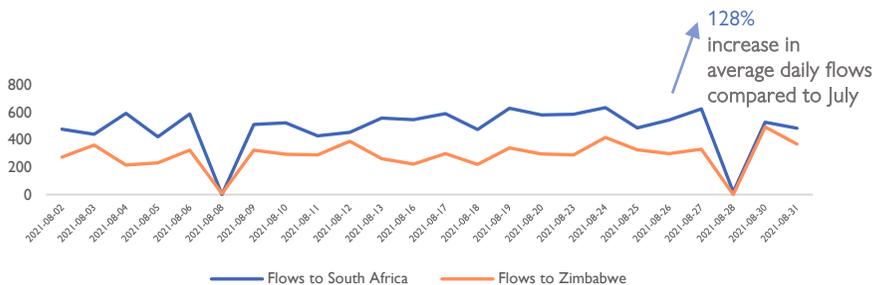


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	40%	47%	53%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	34%	18%	82%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	17%	83%	17%
Seasonal Migration	6%	20%	80%
COVID-19	2%	96%	4%
Forced movement due to natural disaster	<1%	60%	40%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	75%	25%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST AUGUST 2021



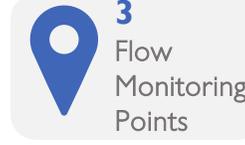
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

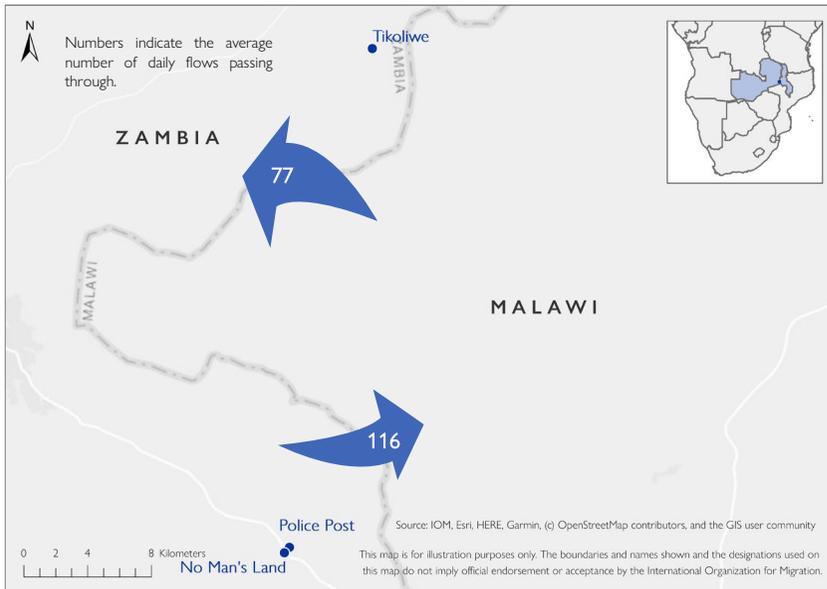
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 4,238 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 193, an 11 per cent increase in average daily flows compared to July. Malawi (61%) and Zambia (39%) were the countries of departure, while Malawi (60%) and Zambia (40%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,238 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 53 women who were visibly pregnant, 221 lactating mothers, seven elderly and two unaccompanied children. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 17 per cent of the individuals observed.

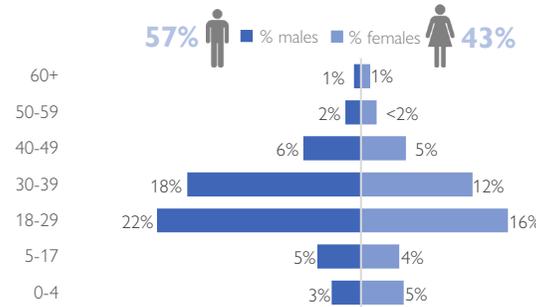
KEY FIGURES



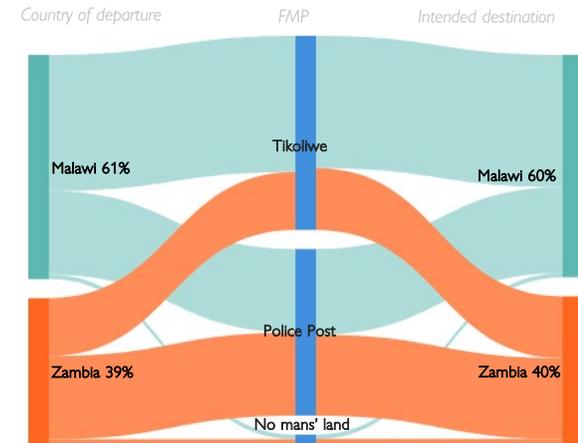
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



VULNERABLE GROUPS



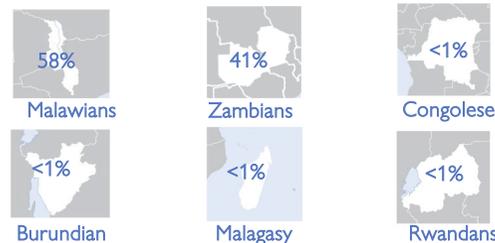
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



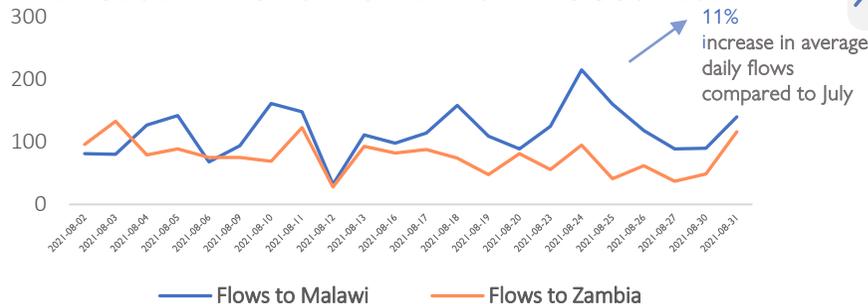
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	74%	62%	38%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	5%	25%	75%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	51%	49%
Seasonal Migration	1%	60%	40%
COVID-19	<1%	0%	100%

DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 2ND - 31ST AUGUST 2021



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

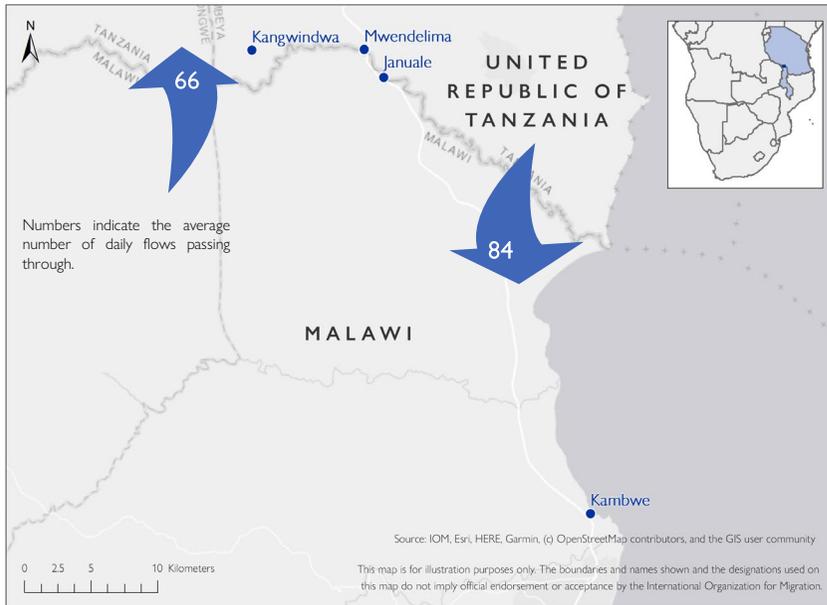
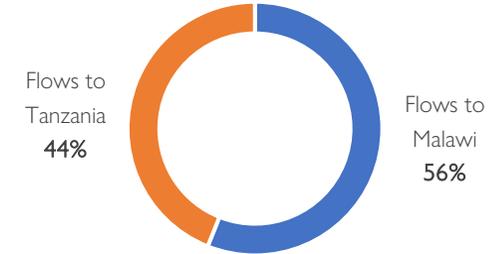
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,299 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 150. Tanzania (55%), Malawi (44%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (1%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (54%), Tanzania (44%) and Zambia (2%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,299 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up six per cent of the individuals observed, of which 14 were unaccompanied children. There were 56 women who were visibly pregnant and 29 elderly in need of care.

KEY FIGURES

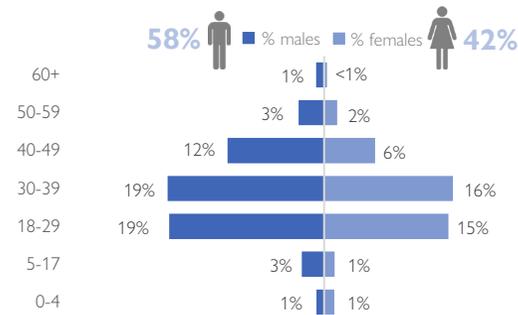
150
Average Daily Movements

4
Flow Monitoring Points

FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



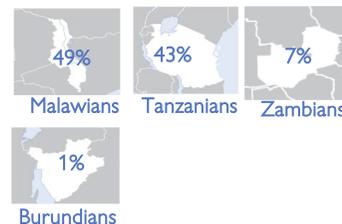
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

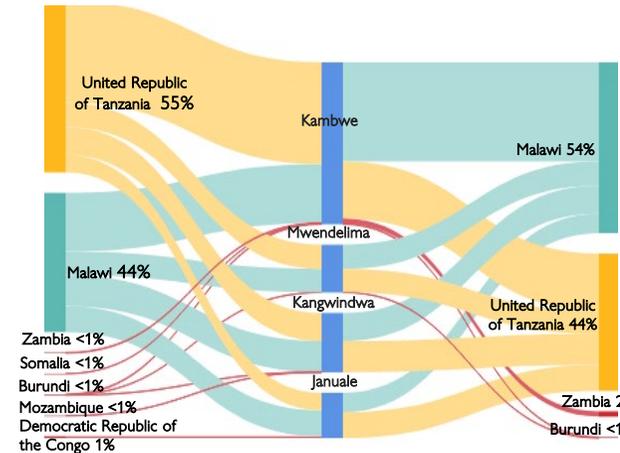


DECLARED NATIONALITIES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

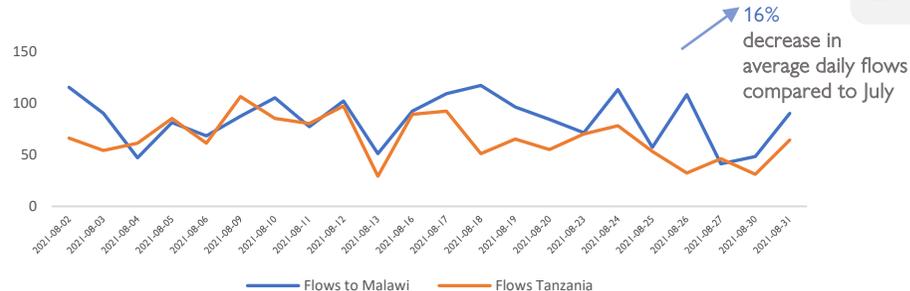
Country of departure | FMP | Intended destination



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	5%	56%	44%
Seasonal migration	3%	53%	47%
COVID - 19	<1%	0%	100%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	83%	17%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	18%	65%	35%
short-term local movement (-6 months)	73%	56%	44%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 2ND - 31ST AUGUST 2021



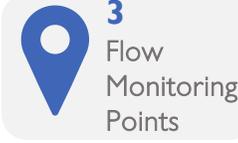
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

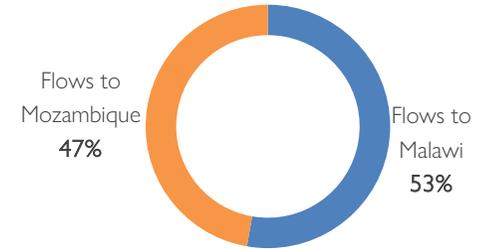
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,989 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 129. This represented an 18 per cent increase compared to July during which 109 individuals were observed daily. Mozambique (50%), Malawi (49%) and South Africa (1%) were the main countries of departure and Malawi (53%) and Mozambique (46%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,989 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 46 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 26 per cent of the individuals observed, of which 137 were unaccompanied children.

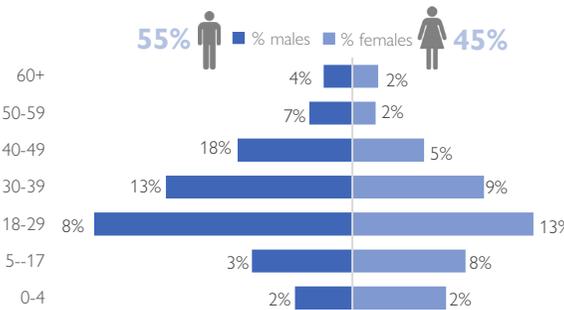
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



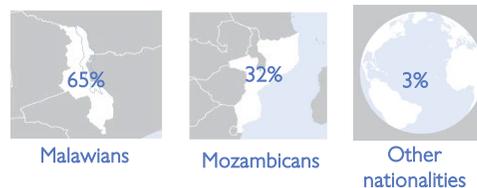
VULNERABLE GROUPS



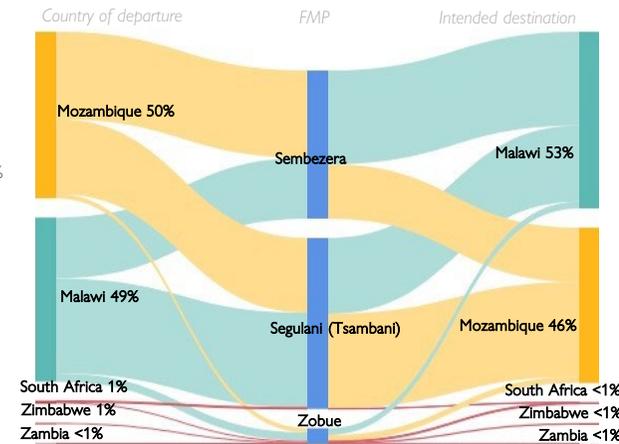
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

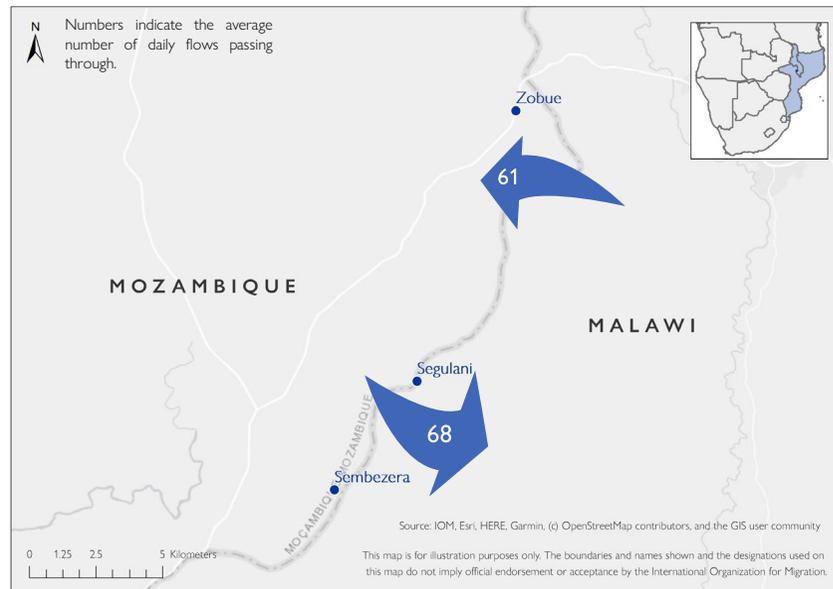


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

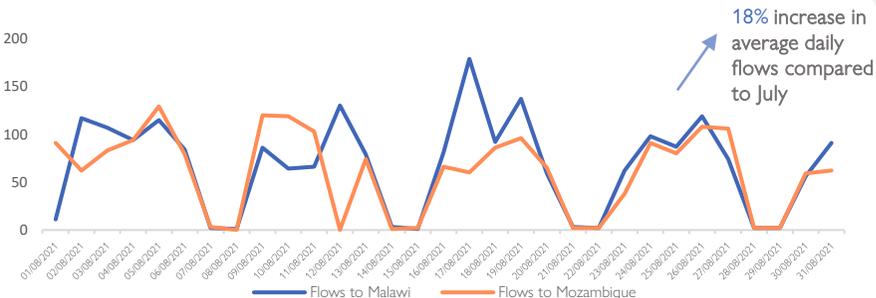


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	4%	28%	72%
Seasonal migration	5%	6%	94%
COVID - 19	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	7%	65%	35%
short-term local movement (-6 months)	83%	55%	45%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST AUGUST 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 August 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.

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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🌐 <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