

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

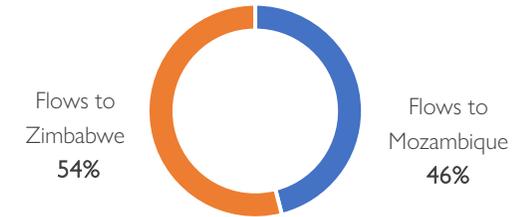
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,282 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 74. Mozambique (54%) and Zimbabwe (46%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (54%) and Mozambique (46%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,282 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 24 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed.

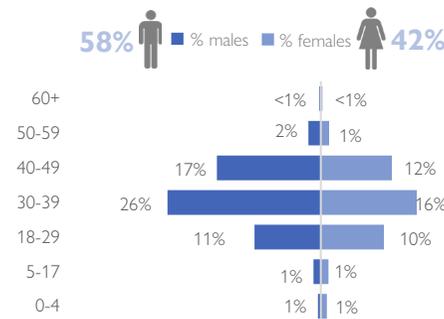
KEY FIGURES



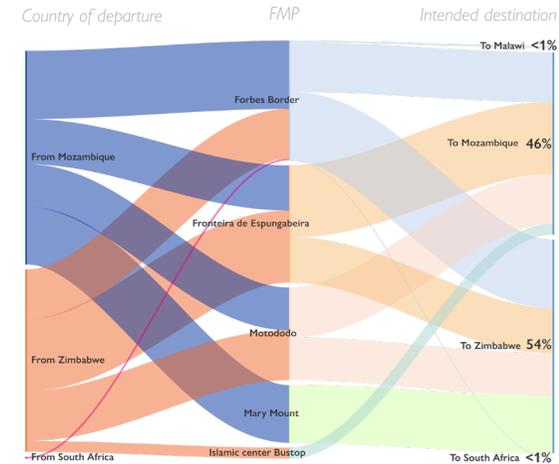
FLOW TYPES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



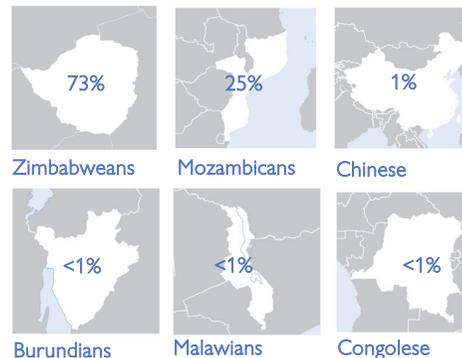
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

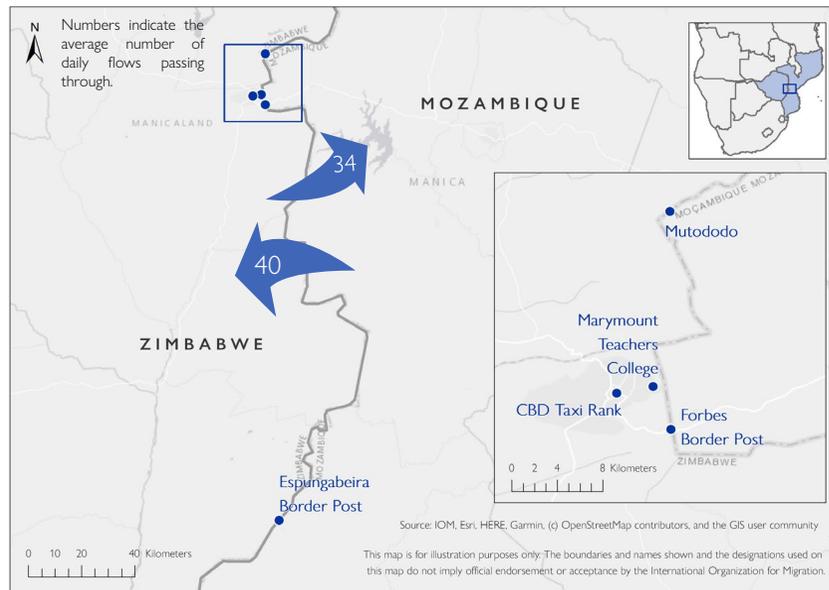


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

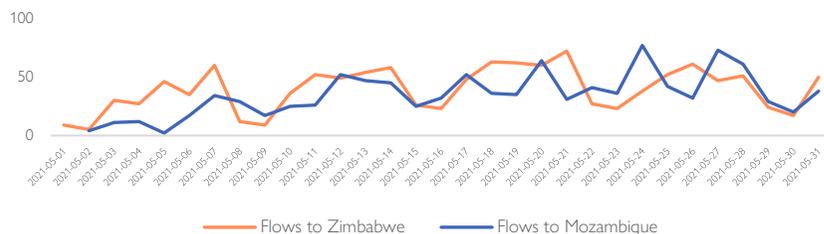


REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for Moving	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	43%	48%	52%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	26%	62%	38%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	24%	30%	70%
Seasonal Migration	6%	56%	44%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	1%	63%	37%
COVID-19	<1%	0%	100%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST-31ST MAY 2021

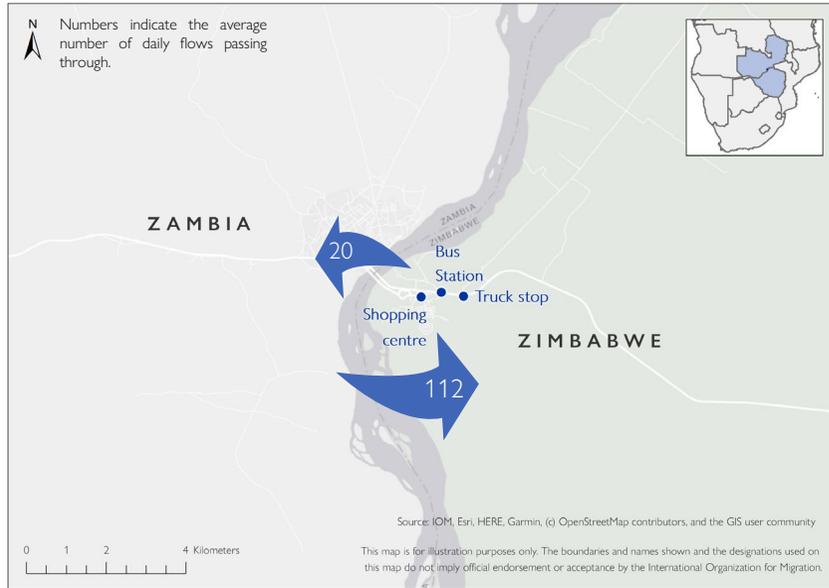


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZAMBIA - ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) | MAY 2021

OVERVIEW

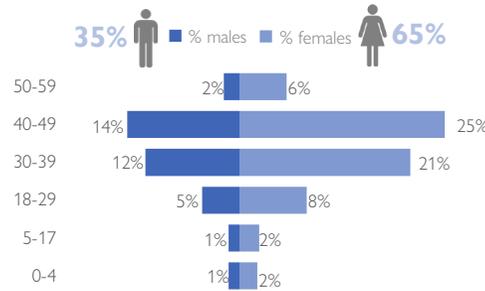
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,039 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 132. This represented a 10 per cent decrease compared to April during which 147 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (82%), Zimbabwe (15%), Congo (2%) and South Africa (1%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (82%), Zambia (15%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,039 individuals observed, 35 per cent were males and 65 per cent were females. There were 34 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) each made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed respectively. Of 223 children observed, 11 were unaccompanied boys and 5 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



KEY FIGURES



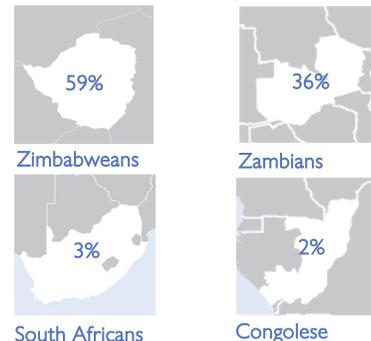
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



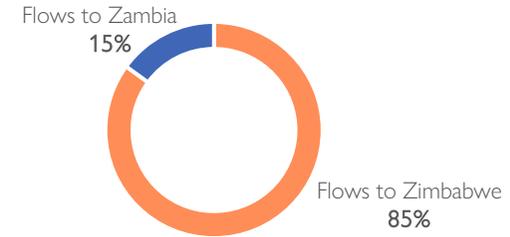
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



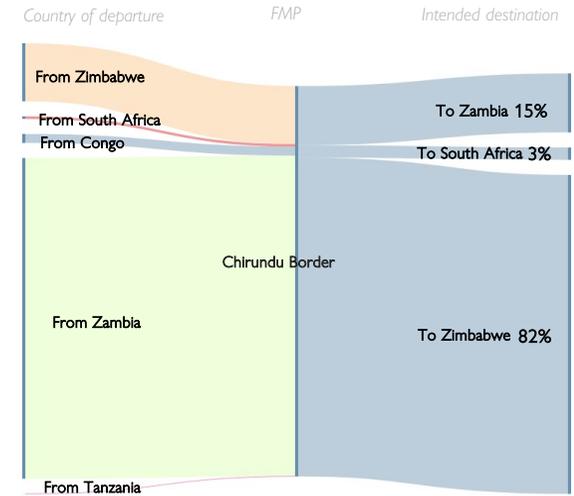
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW TYPES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST-31ST MAY 2021



REASONS FOR MOVING

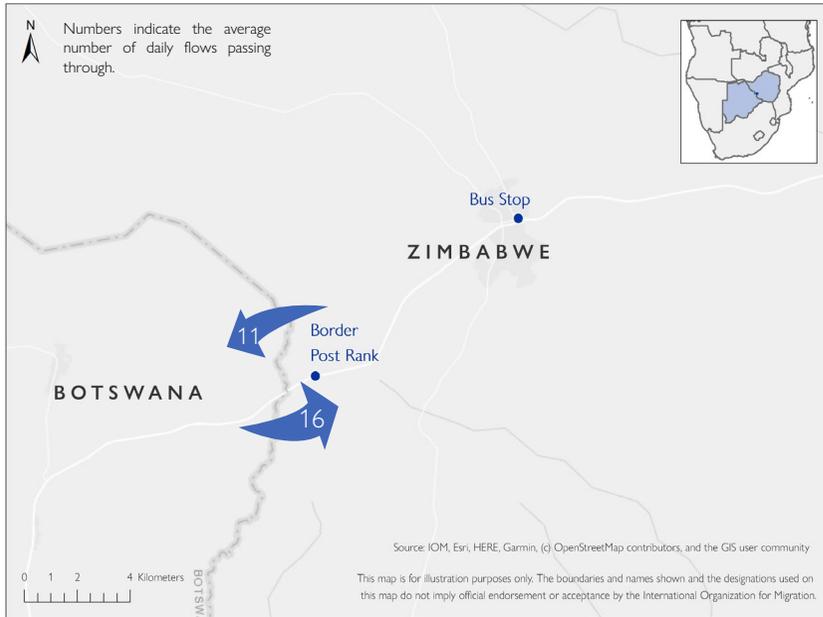
Reasons for Moving	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	61%	81%	19%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	20%	81%	19%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	16%	73%	27%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	3%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

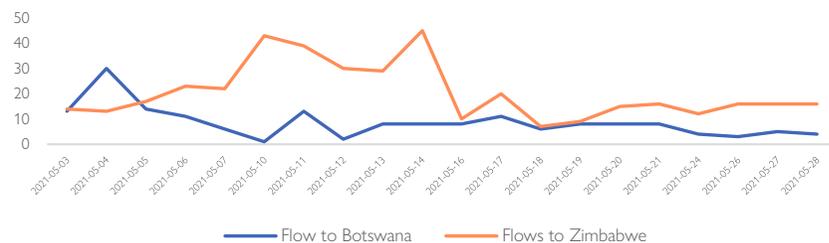
ZIMBABWE - BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | MAY 2021

OVERVIEW

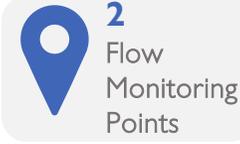
Over the reporting period, a total of 531 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 27. This represented a 42 per cent increase compared to April during which 19 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Botswana (57%), Zimbabwe (32%), South Africa (9%) and Namibia were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (72%), Botswana (23%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 531 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were women. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



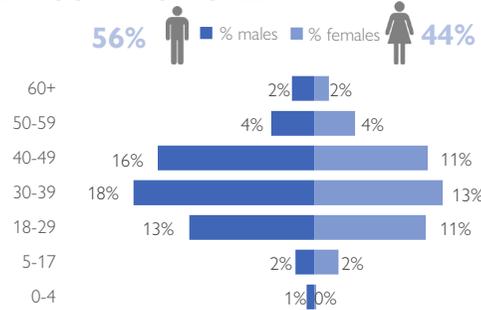
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST-31ST MAY 2021



KEY FIGURES



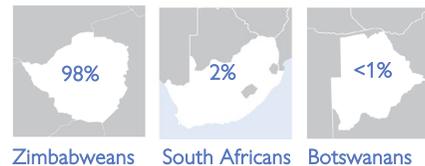
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



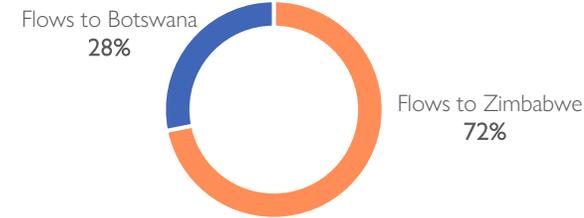
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



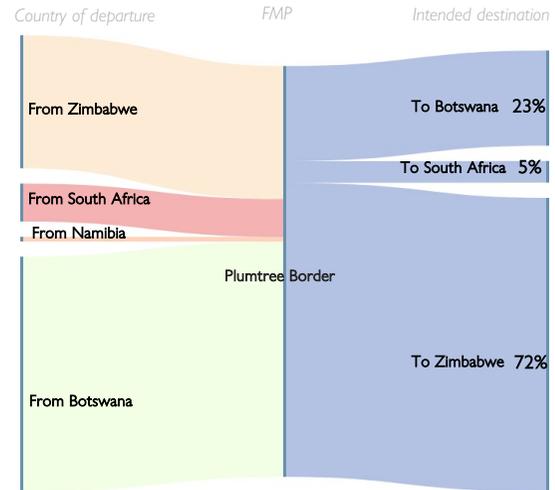
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW TYPES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVING

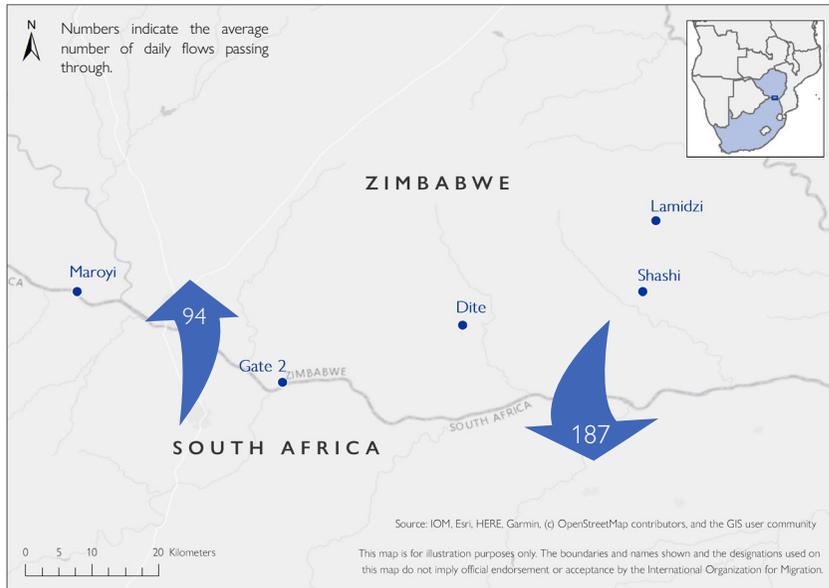
Reasons for Moving	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	43%	87%	13%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	23%	21%	79%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	13%	98%	2%
Seasonal Migration	12%	77%	23%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	9%	94%	6%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

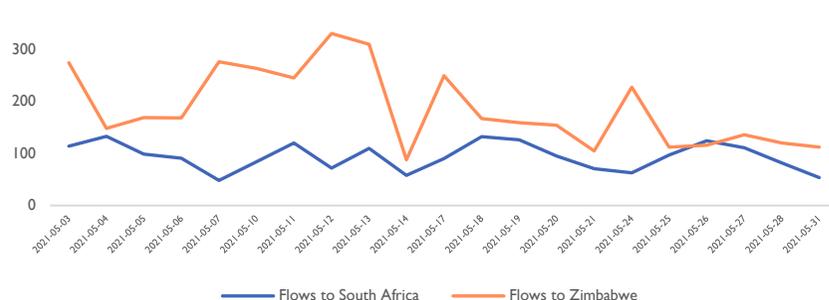
ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | MAY 2021

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,901 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 281. This represented a 35 per cent decrease compared to April during which 430 individuals were observed on a daily basis. The sharp drop may be attributed to the tighter mobility restrictions in South Africa. Zimbabwe (67%) and South Africa (33%) were the main countries of departure and South Africa (67%) and Zimbabwe (33%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,901 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 97 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



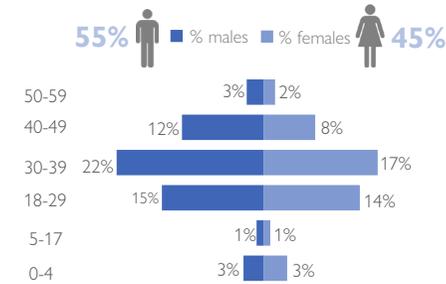
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST-31ST MAY 2021



KEY FIGURES



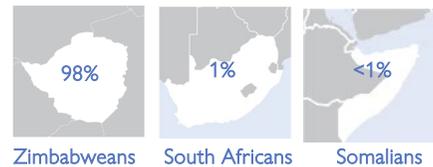
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



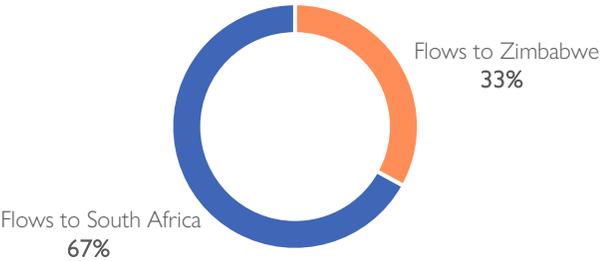
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



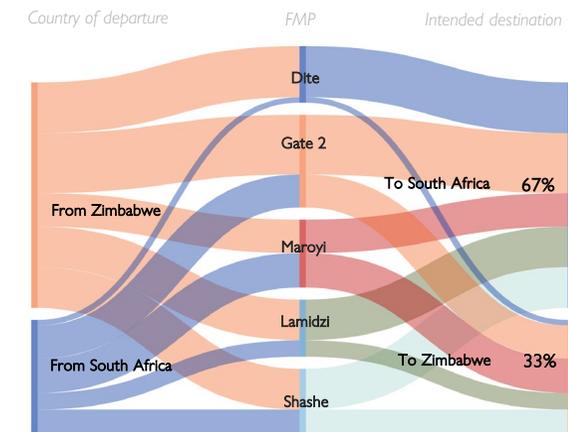
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW TYPES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for Moving	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	41%	5%	95%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	28%	62%	38%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	84%	16%
Seasonal Migration	9%	55%	45%
Forced Movement induced by Natural Disaster/ Change	1%	100%	0%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%

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 May 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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