

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | JUNE 2022

FMP NETWORK

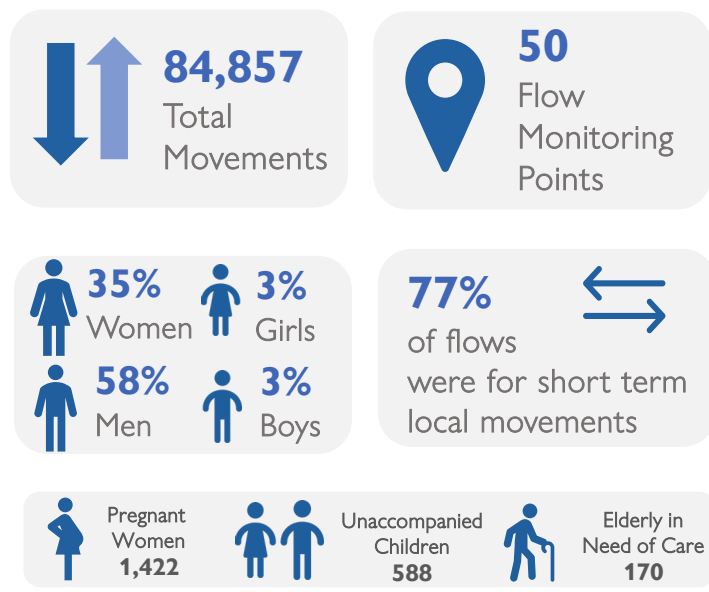
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of 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 June 2022.

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:

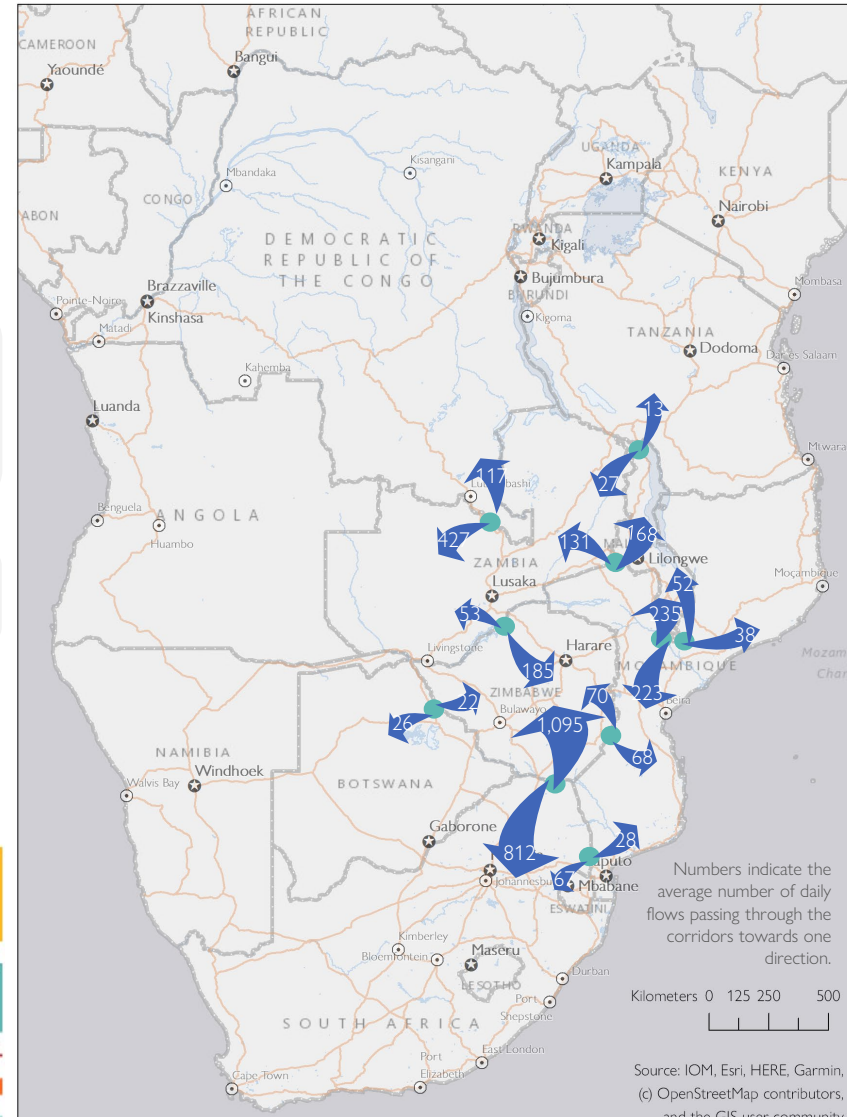
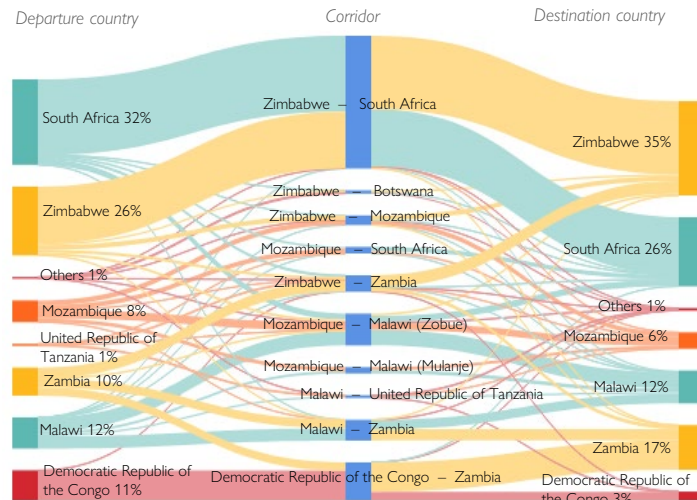
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) - Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mulanje) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South Africa
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kasumbalesa) – Zambia

Over the reporting period a total of 84,857 movements were observed across 50 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 41,961 (49%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 10,079 (12%) and the Malawi – Zambia corridor with 6,583 movements reported (8%).

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 Australia, Argentina, Botswana, Burundi, Eswatini, Namibia, and Rwanda for departure country and Botswana, Burundi, Denmark, Eswatini, Germany, Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | JUNE 2022

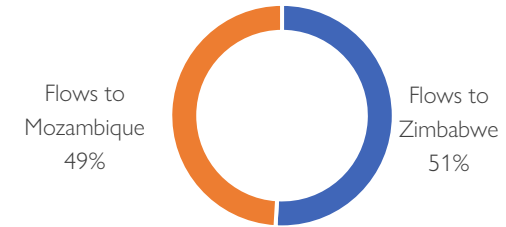
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,039 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 138. This represented a 15 per cent decrease compared to May during which 162 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (51%) and Zimbabwe (48%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (49%) and Mozambique (49%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,039 individuals observed, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent were females. There were 17 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up six per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 10 children were unaccompanied.

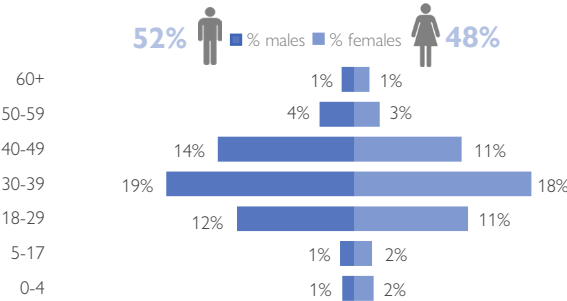
KEY FIGURES



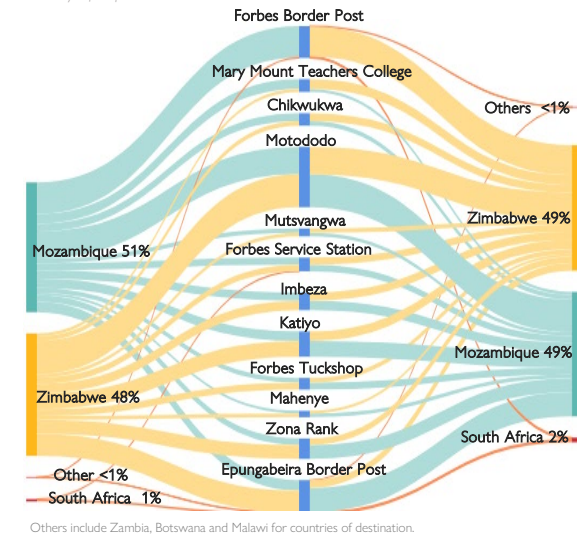
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



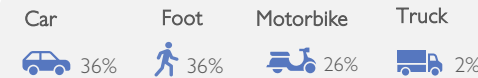
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



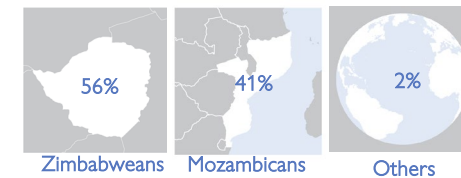
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

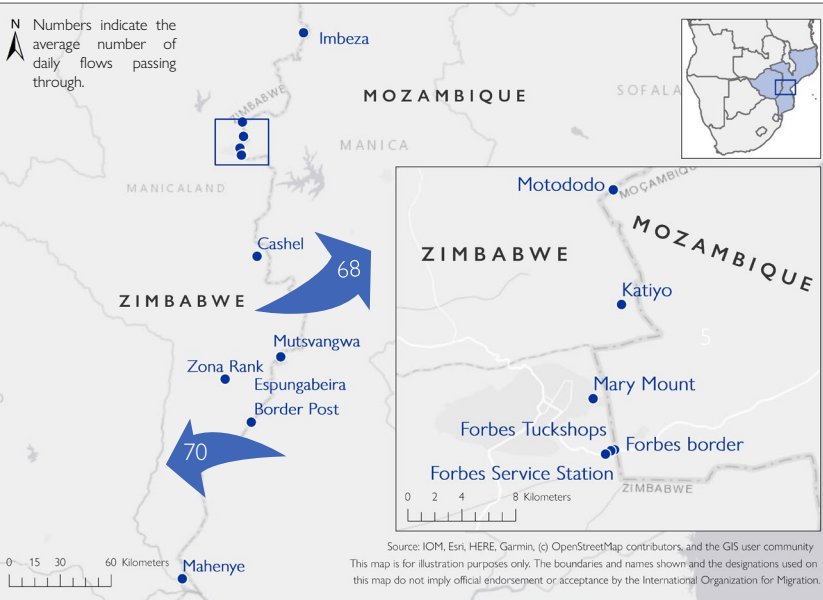


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

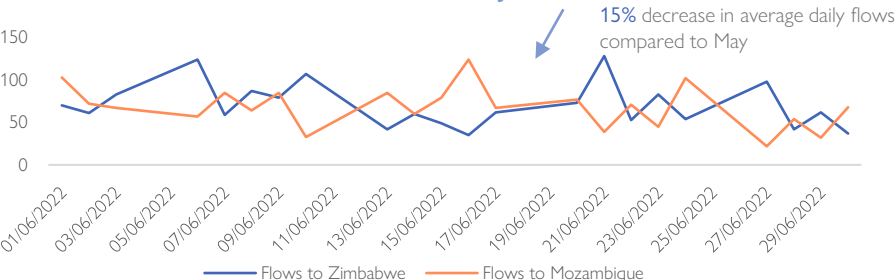


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	71%	46%	54%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	24%	81%	19%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	5%	32%	67%
COVID-19 related	<1%	67%	33%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	50%	50%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2022

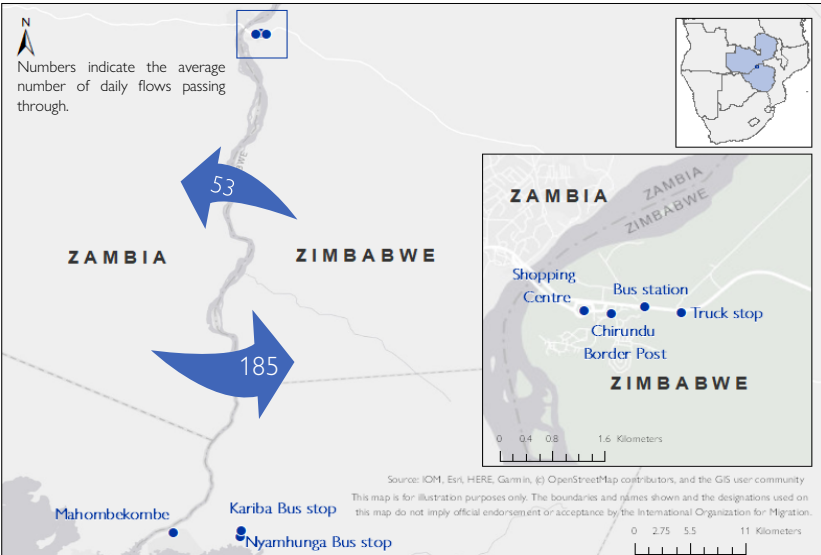


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

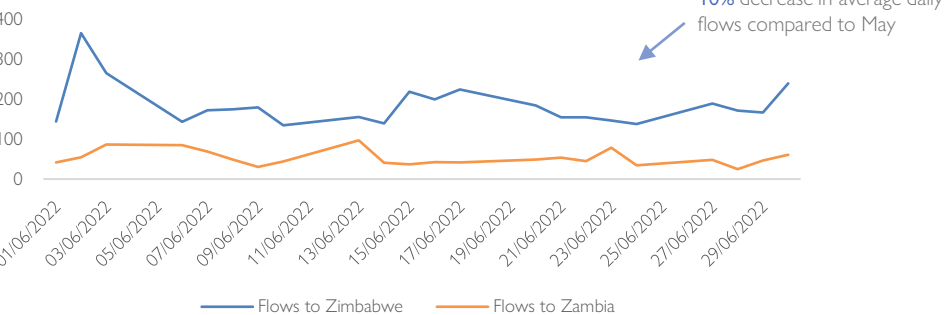
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JUNE 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,238 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 238. This represented a 10 per cent decrease compared to May, during which 266 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (65%), Zimbabwe (18%), South Africa (9%) and United Republic of Tanzania (6%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (74%), Zambia (22%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,238 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 84 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up four per cent of individuals observed. Of 192 children observed, 26 were unaccompanied boys and 14 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



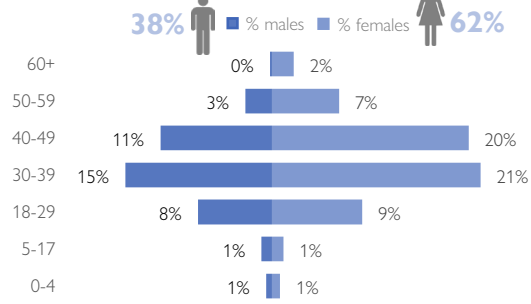
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2022



KEY FIGURES



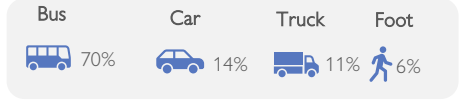
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



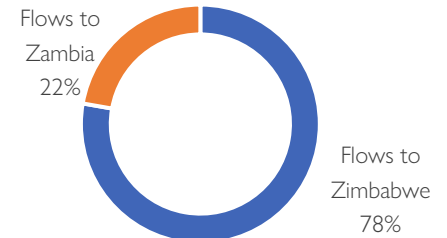
VULNERABLE GROUPS



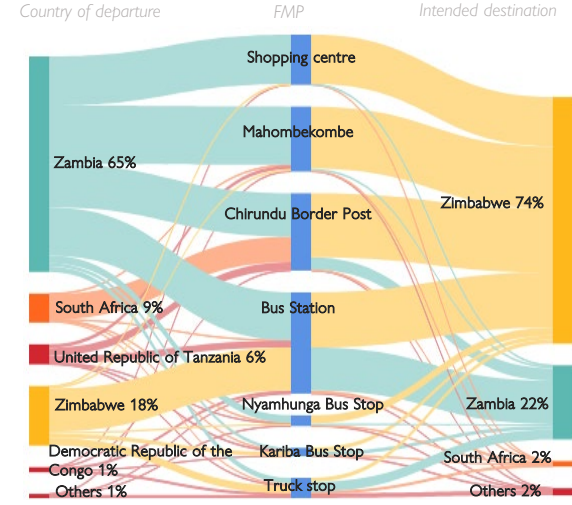
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

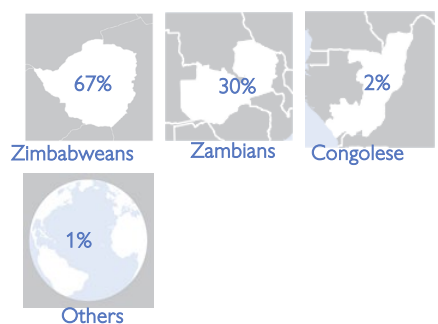


Others include Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia for countries of departure and Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania for the countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	76%	77%	23%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	11%	82%	18%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	12%	82%	18%
Seasonal Migration	1%	93%	7%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	31%	69%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	63%	38%

DECLARED NATIONALITIES



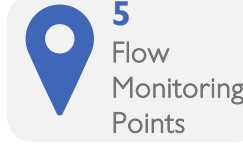
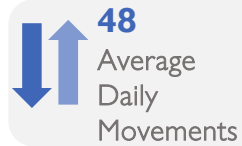
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JUNE 2022

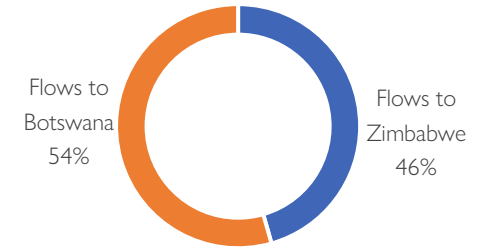
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,064 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 48. This represented 19 per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to May during which 59 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (54%), Botswana (40%) and South Africa (6%) were the main countries of departure and Botswana (46%), Zimbabwe (46%) and South Africa (7%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,064 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent females. There were two incoming migrant women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up four per cent of the individuals observed.

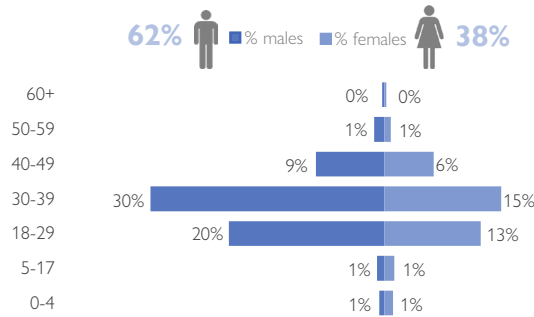
KEY FIGURES



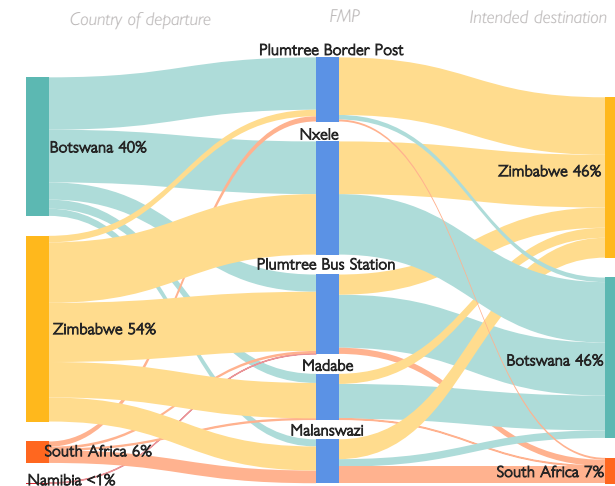
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



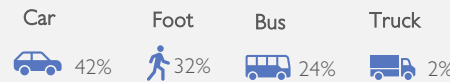
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



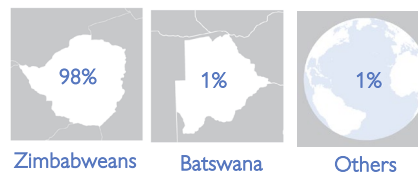
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

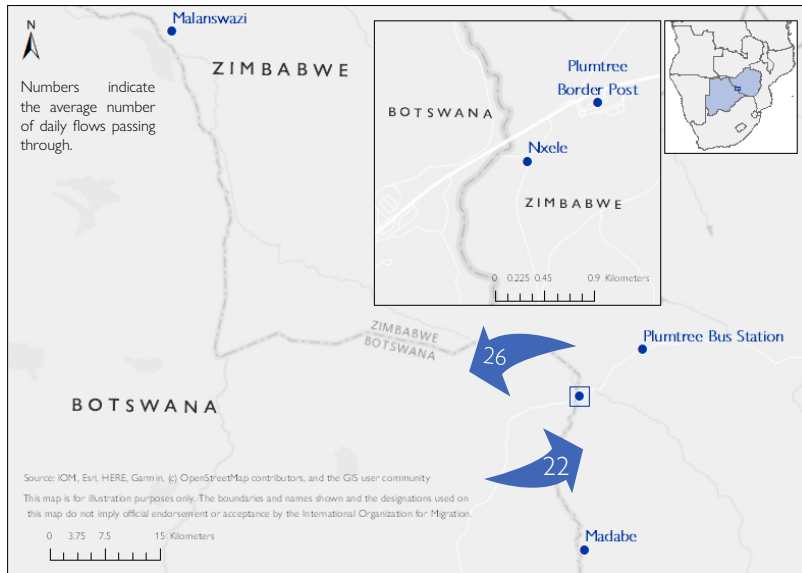


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

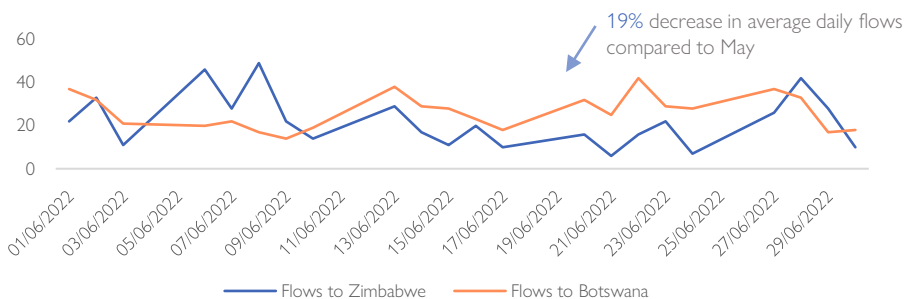


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	34%	15%	85%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	33%	49%	51%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	32%	49%	51%
Unknown	1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2022

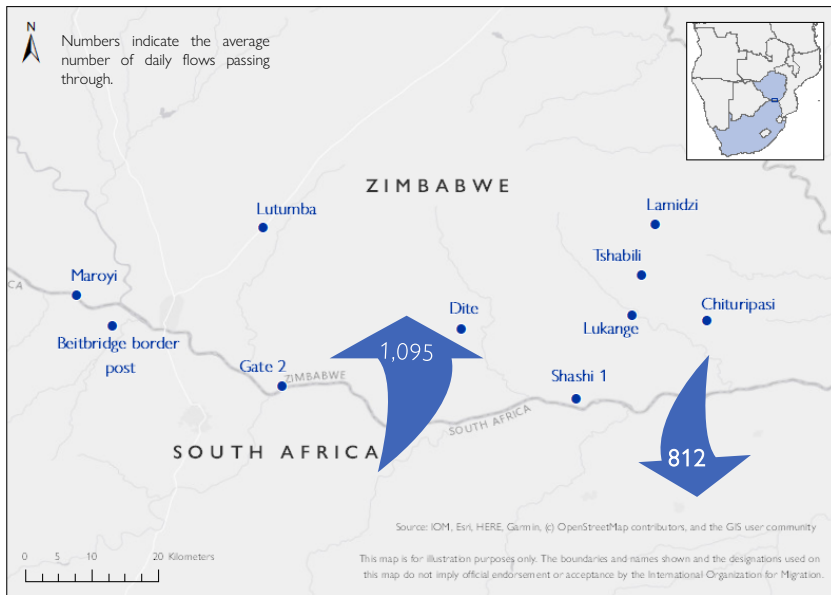


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

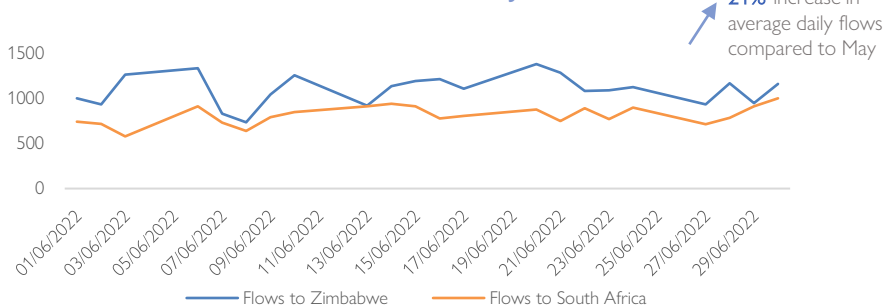
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JUNE 2022

OVERVIEW

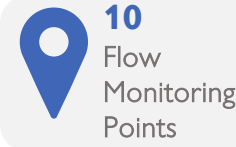
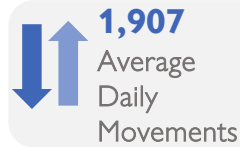
Over the reporting period, a total of 41,961 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,907. This represented a 21 per cent increase compared to May during which 1,582 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (57%) and Zimbabwe (43%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (53%) and South Africa (43%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 41,961 individuals observed, 63 per cent were males and 37 per cent were females. There were 674 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 531 children were unaccompanied.



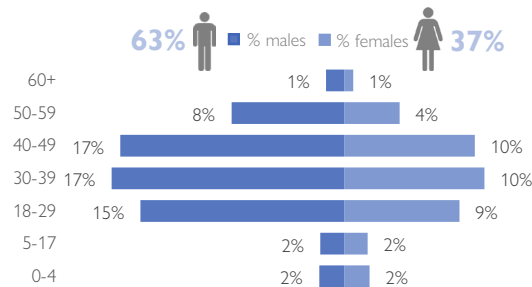
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2022



KEY FIGURES



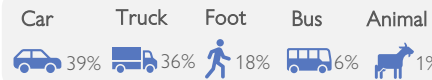
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



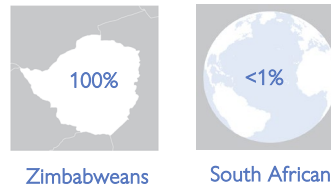
VULNERABLE GROUPS



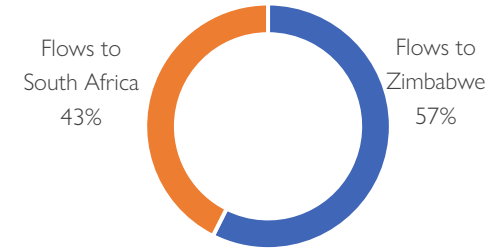
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



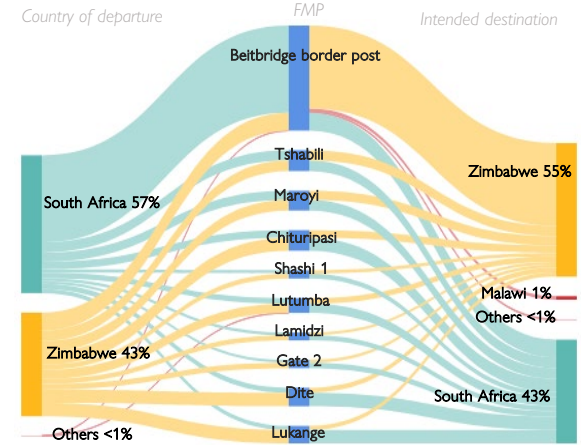
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Australia, Eswatini and Malawi for countries of departure and Germany, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

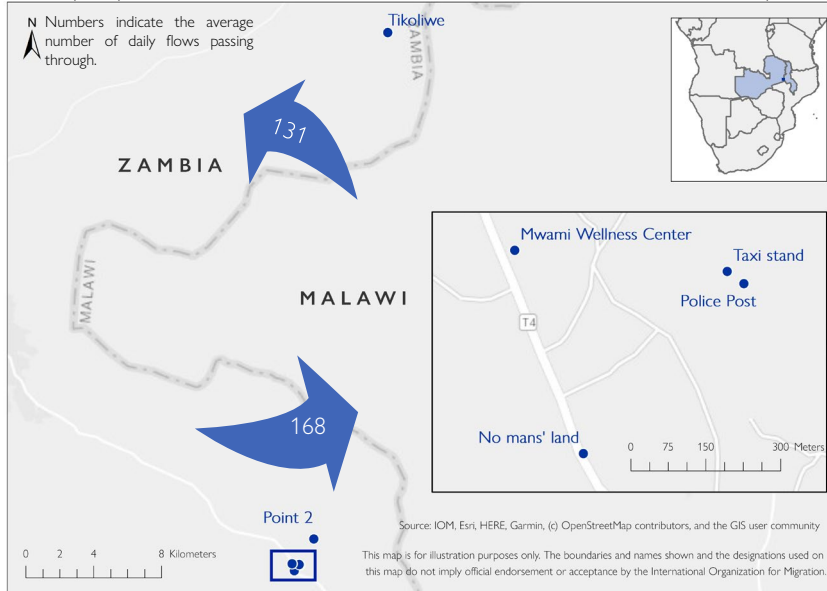
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe (<6 months)	Flows to South Africa (>6 months)
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	40%	60%	40%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	39%	42%	58%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	93%	7%
Seasonal Migration	6%	44%	56%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	66%	34%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

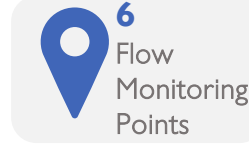
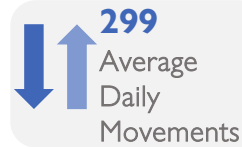
MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | JUNE 2022

OVERVIEW

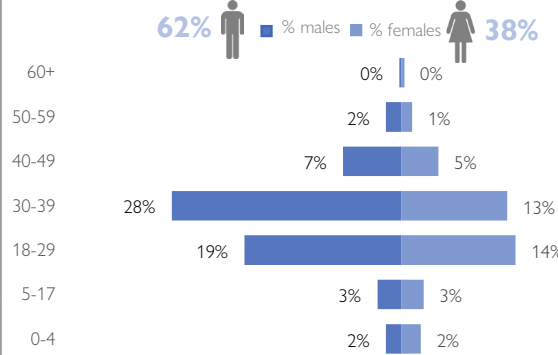
Over the reporting period, a total of 6,583 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 299. This represented a 3 per cent decrease compared to May during which 307 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (58%) and Zambia (41%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (54%) and Malawi (46%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,583 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent were females. There were 93 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, three children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



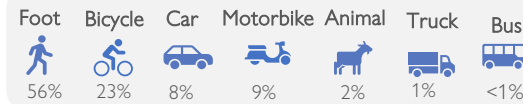
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



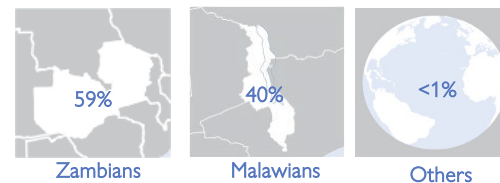
VULNERABLE GROUPS



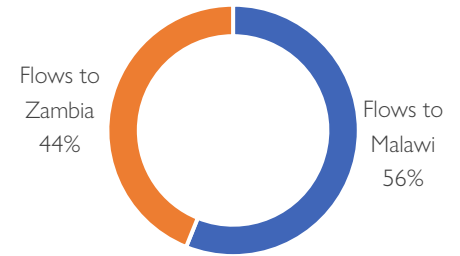
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



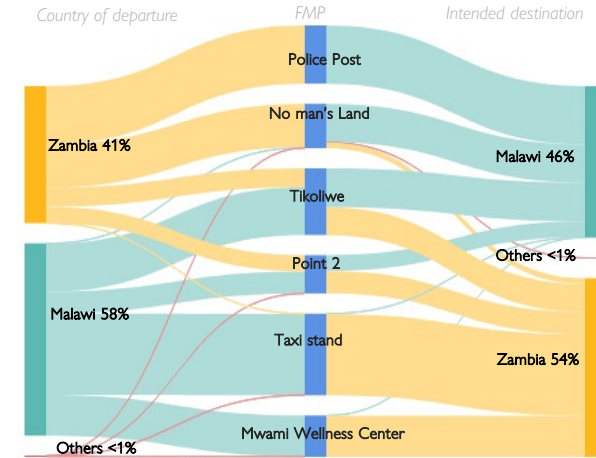
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

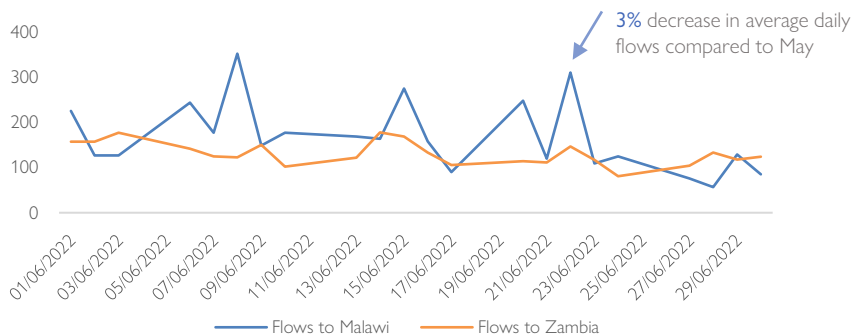


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe for countries of departure and United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	77%	54%	46%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	66%	34%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	2%	68%	32%
Seasonal migration	<1%	53%	47%

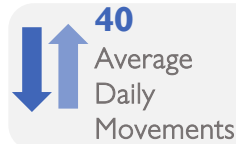
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | JUNE 2022

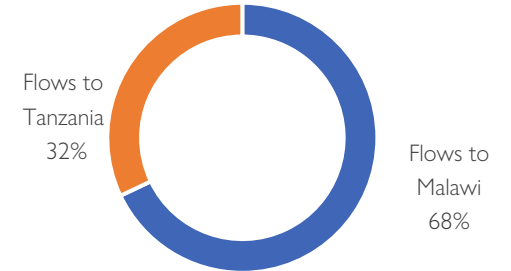
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 867 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 40. This represented a 13 per cent decrease compared to May during which 46 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (66%) and United Republic of Tanzania (33%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (69%), United Republic of Tanzania (30%) and Burundi (1%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 867 individuals observed, 69 per cent were males and 31 per cent were females. There were six women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up four per cent of the individuals observed.

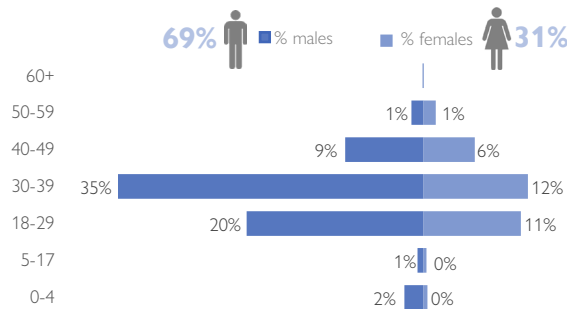
KEY FIGURES



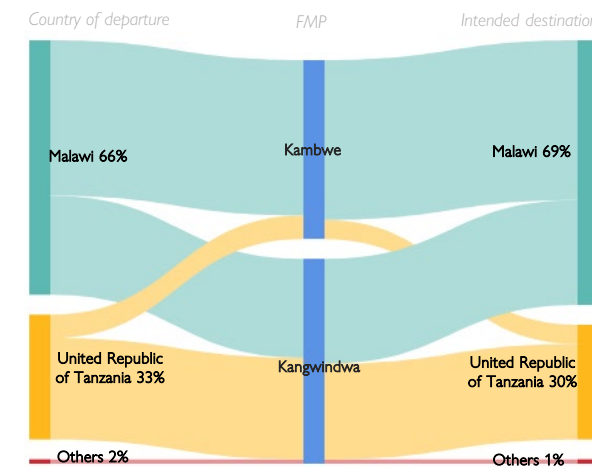
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

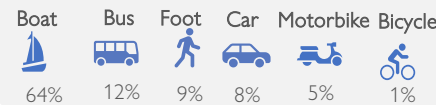


Others include Burundi and Rwanda for country of departure and Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique for country of destination.

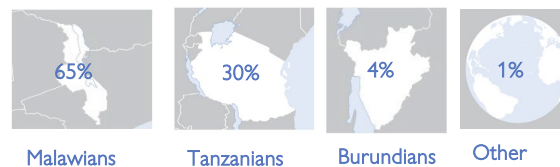
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

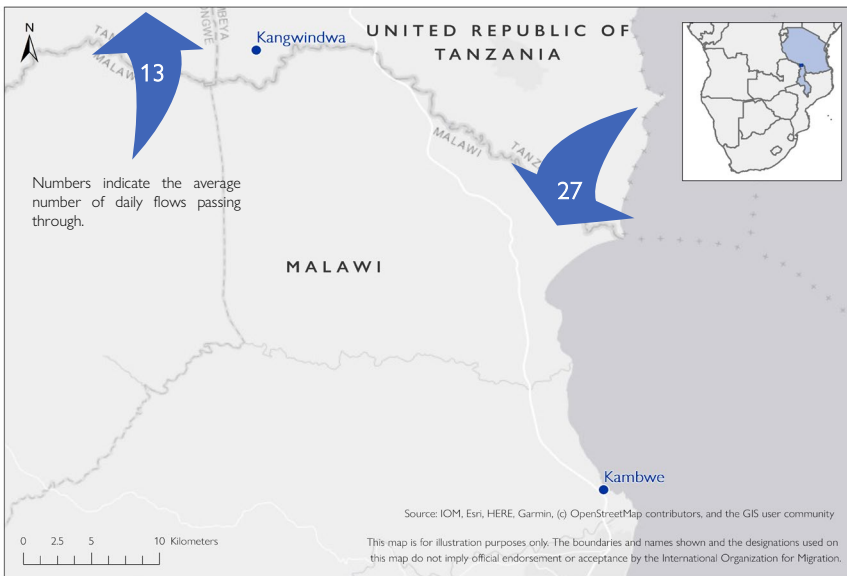


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

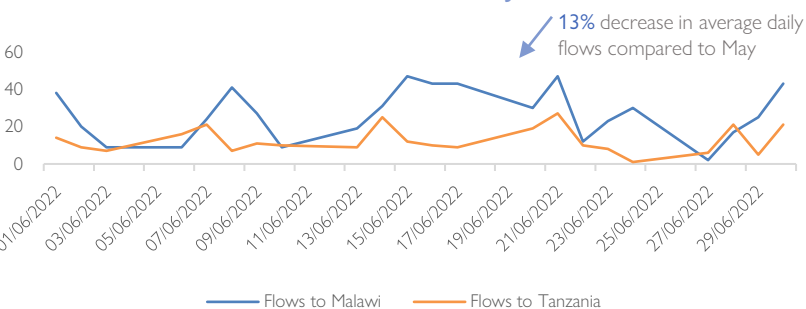


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	46%	55%	45%
Seasonal migration	26%	94%	6%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	20%	82%	18%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	9%	66%	34%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2022



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | JUNE 2022

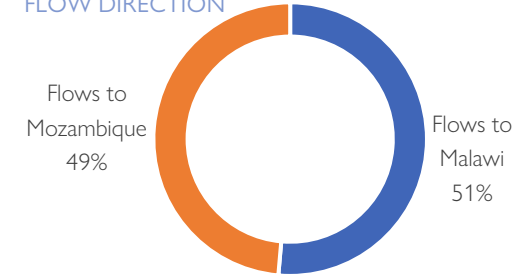
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 10,079 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 458. This represented a 6 per cent decrease compared to May during which 461 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (45%), Mozambique (26%) and South Africa (19%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (50%), Mozambique (22%) and South Africa (21%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 10,079 individuals observed, 73 per cent were males and 27 per cent were females. There were 75 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, three children were unaccompanied. There were 75 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, three children were unaccompanied.

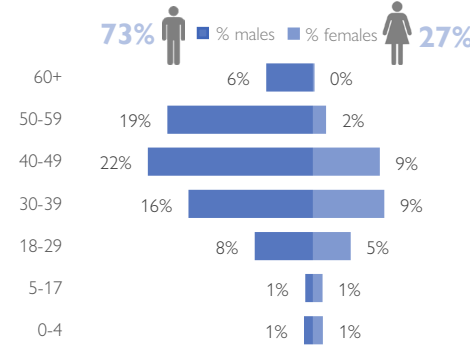
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



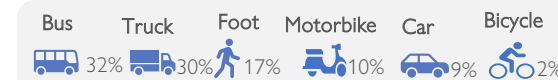
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



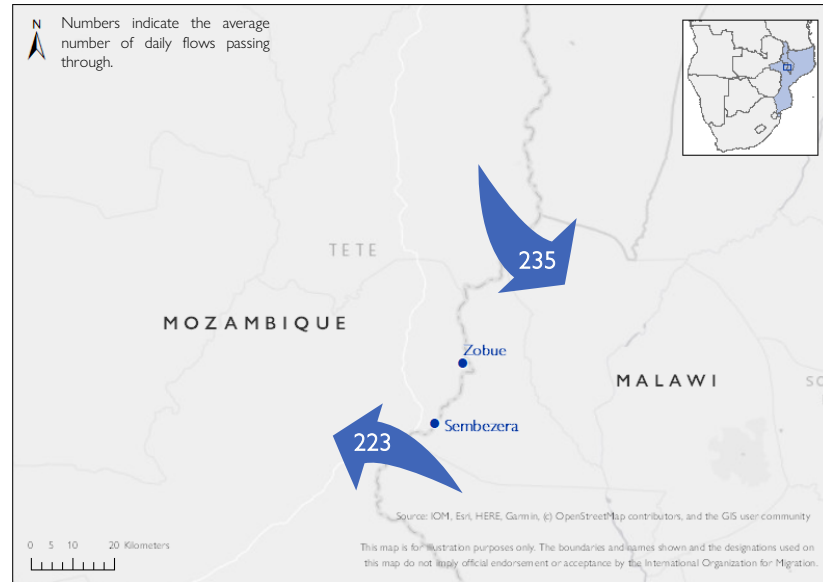
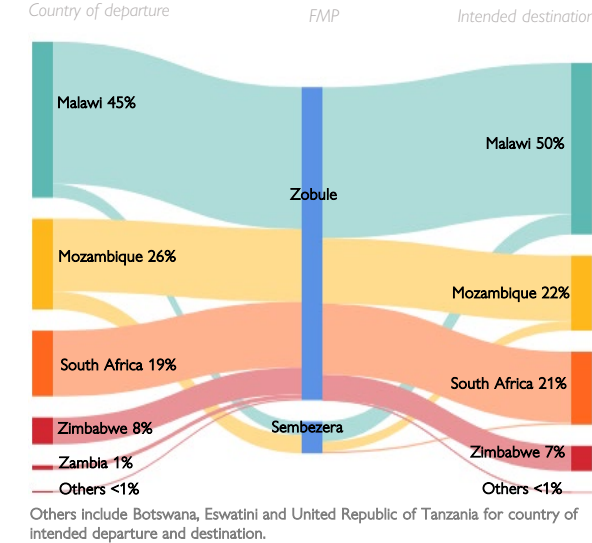
VULNERABLE GROUPS



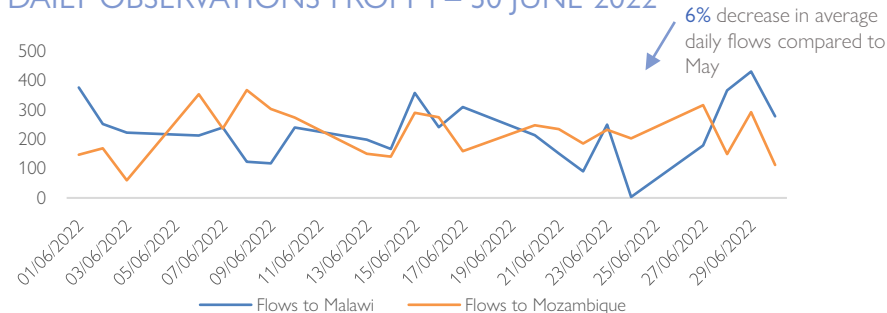
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



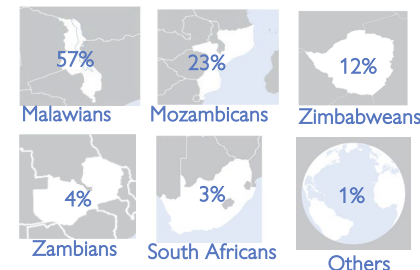
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

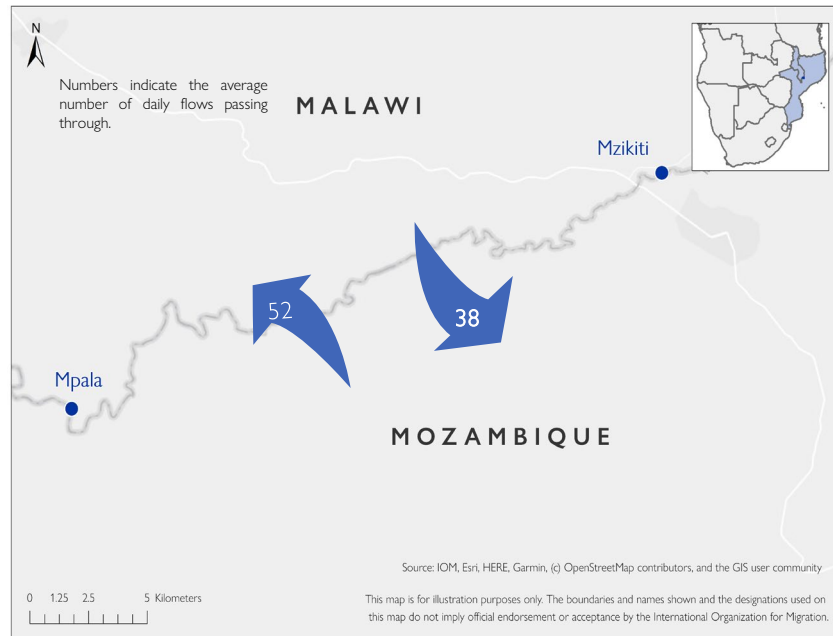
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	77%	54%	46%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	9%	73%	27%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	8%	0%	100%
COVID-19	5%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

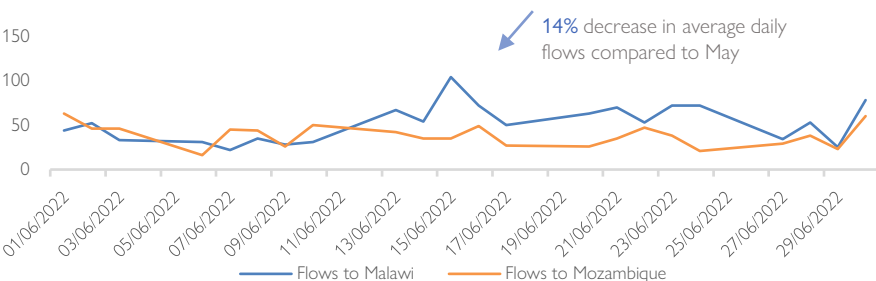
MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | JUNE 2022

OVERVIEW

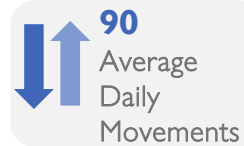
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,984 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 90. This represented a 14 per cent decrease compared to May during which 105 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (58%) and Malawi (42%) were the main countries of departure whilst Malawi (57%) and Mozambique (43%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,984 individuals observed, 76 per cent were males and 24 per cent were females. There were 30 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 14 per cent of the individuals observed.



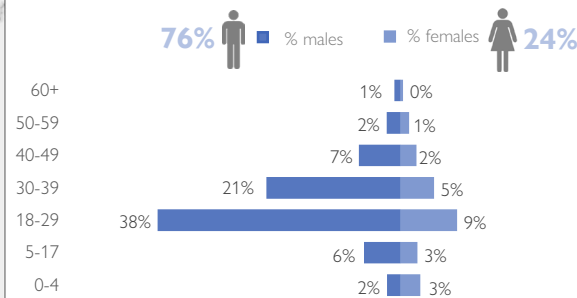
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 –30 JUNE 2022



KEY FIGURES



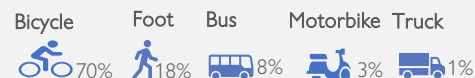
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



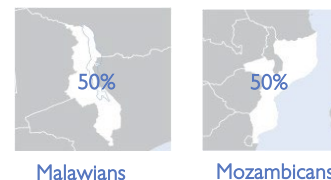
VULNERABLE GROUPS



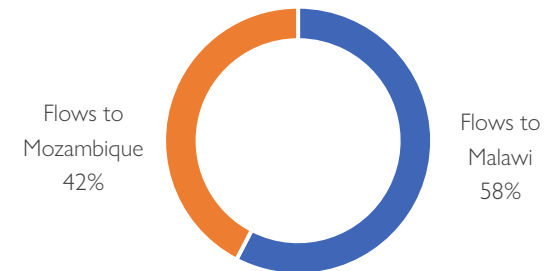
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



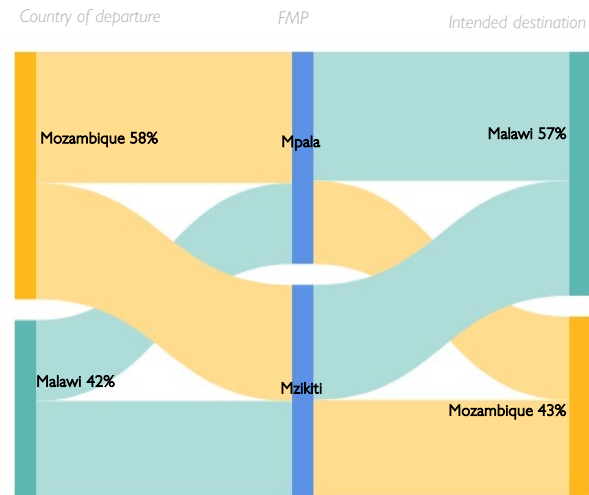
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



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)	66%	60%	40%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	25%	53%	47%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	7%	41%	59%
Seasonal migration	1%	0%	100%

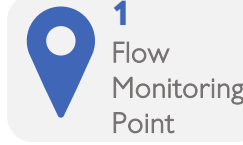
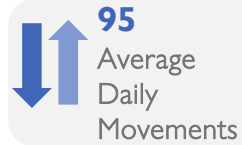
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | JUNE 2022

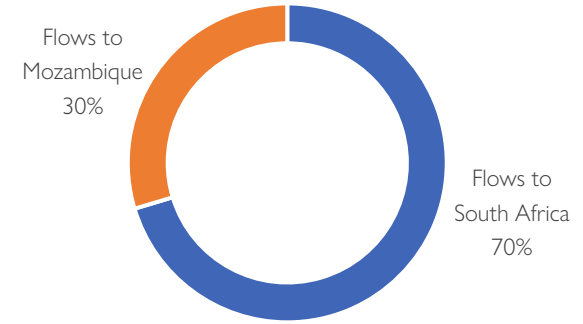
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,085 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMP). The average daily number flows was 95. This represented a 27 per cent increase compared to May during which 75 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (69%) and South Africa (30%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (70%) and Mozambique (29%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,085 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 21 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up six per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, one child was unaccompanied.

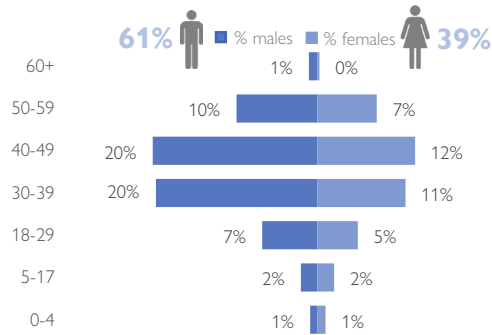
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



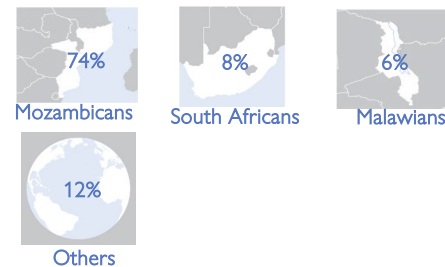
VULNERABLE GROUPS



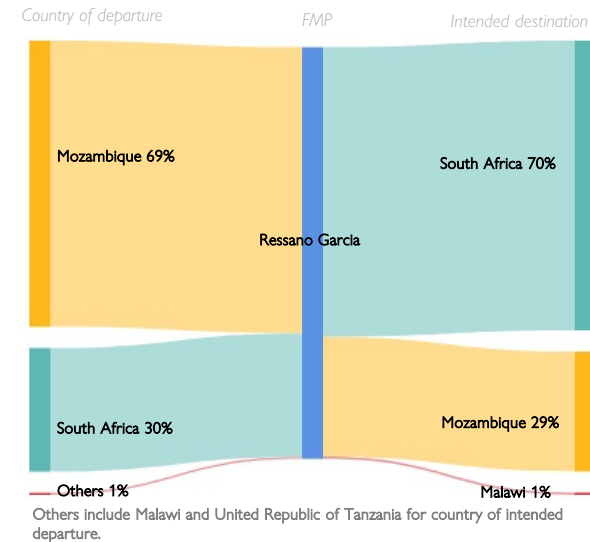
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

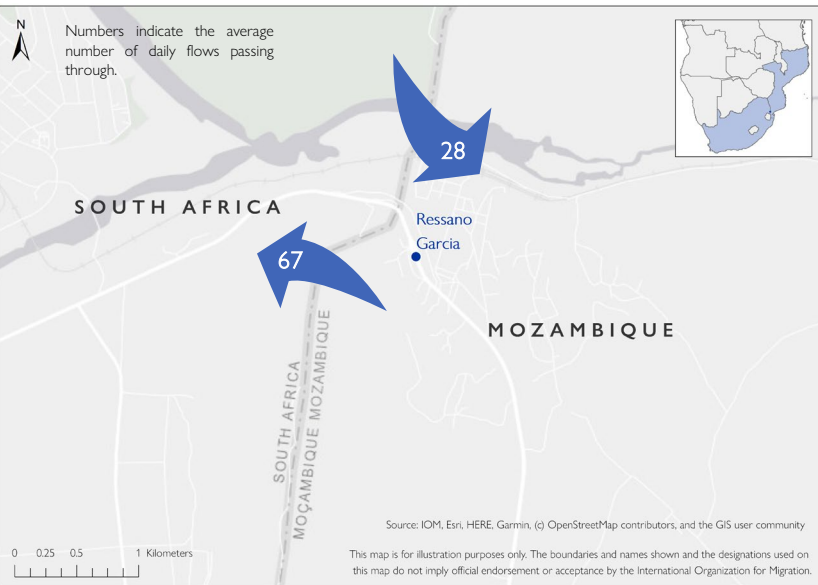


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

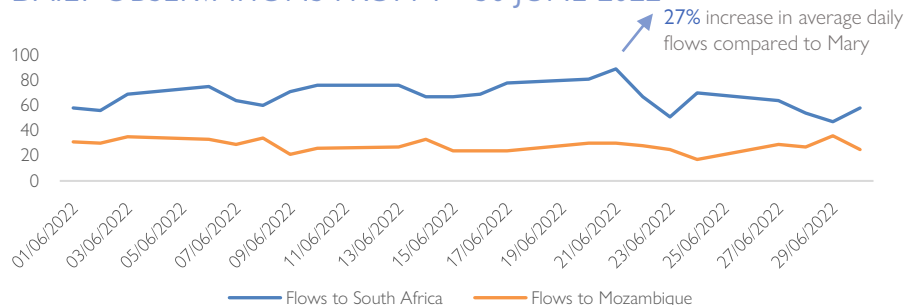


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	46%	77%	23%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	38%	63%	37%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	15%	38%	62%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	94%	6%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2022

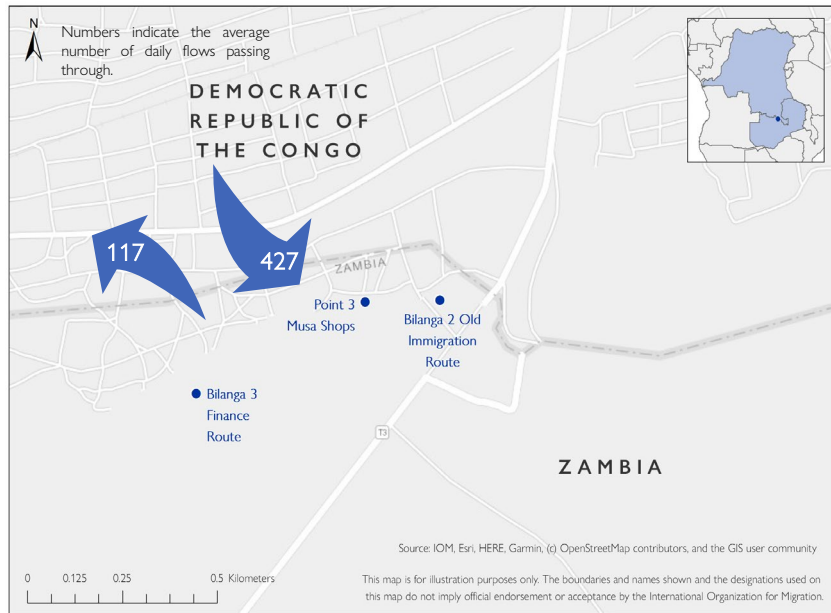


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

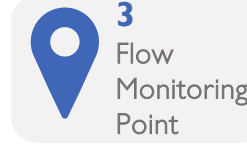
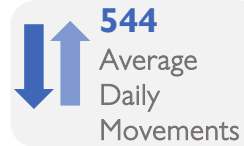
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KASUMBALESA) – ZAMBIA | JUNE 2022

OVERVIEW

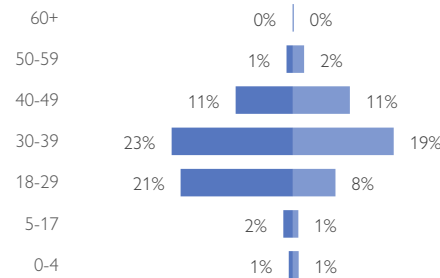
Since June 2022, Flow Monitoring Registry began at the Kasumbalesa (Democratic Republic of the Congo) border with Zambia. Over the reporting period, a total of 11,957 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMP). The average daily number flows was 544. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (78%) and Zambia (22%) were the main countries of departure, while Zambia (78%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (22%) were the main countries of intended destination. Out of 11,957 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 420 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



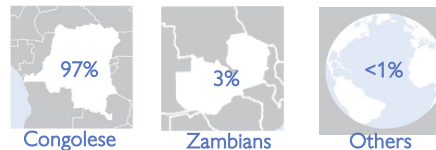
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



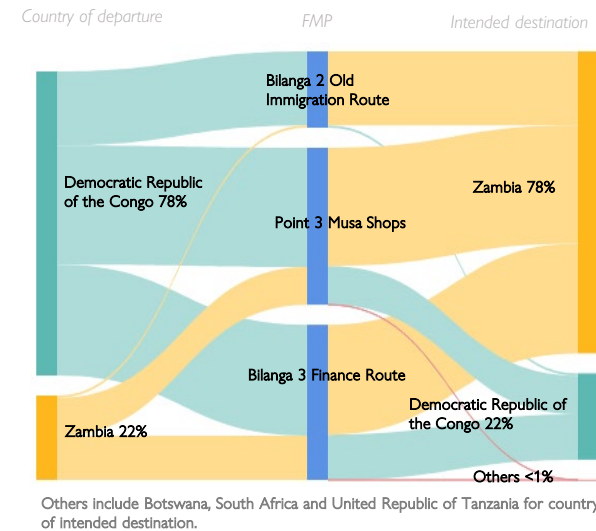
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



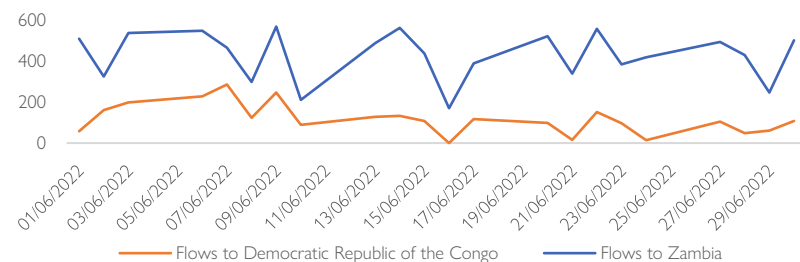
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to DRC	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	91%	8%	92%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	7%	0%	100%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	2%	27%	73%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2022



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 June 2022.

Flow Monitoring Point: Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are points set up by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in high mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes).

LIMITATIONS

Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the border area, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and self-reporting. Therefore, the findings should be understood as mainly indicative.

Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.

On occasions demographic percentages do not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations, as it also occurs when breaking down the relative flows of different nationalities through a border crossing.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The maps displayed in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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