

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | JUNE 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 June 2021.

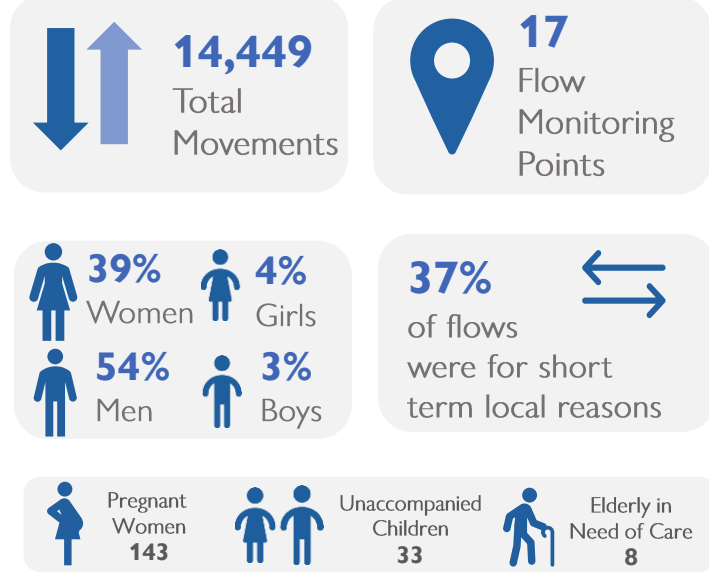
Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

- Mozambique (Manica) – Zimbabwe (Mutare)
- Zambia – Zimbabwe (Chirundu)
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)

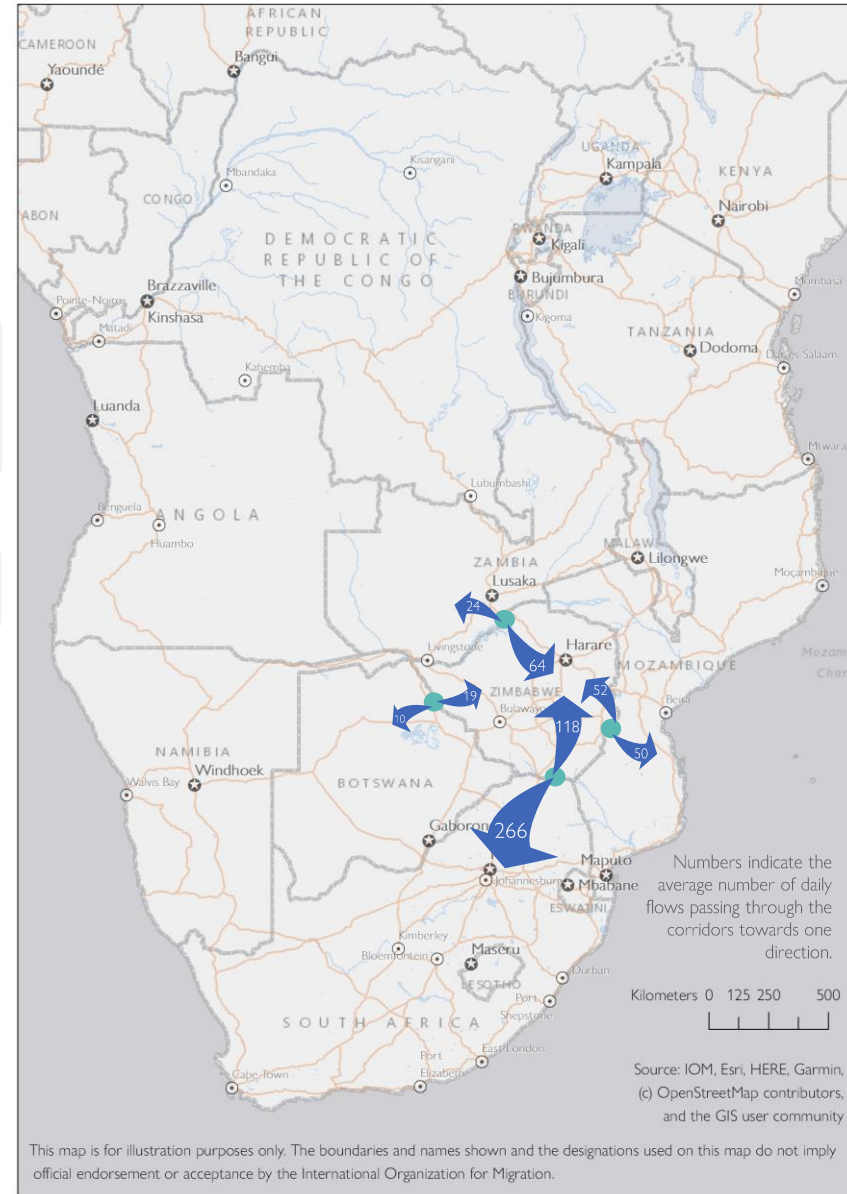
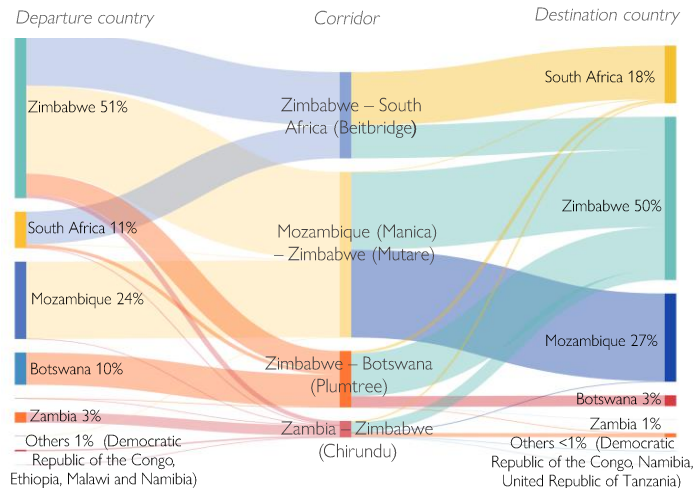
During June 2021, a total of 14,449 movements were observed across 17 FMPs in the region.

The Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge) corridor hosted the largest number of individuals (8,835), the majority of whom were Zimbabweans (97%). This was followed by the Mozambique (Manica) – Zimbabwe (Mutare) corridor with 3,058 movements tracked.

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



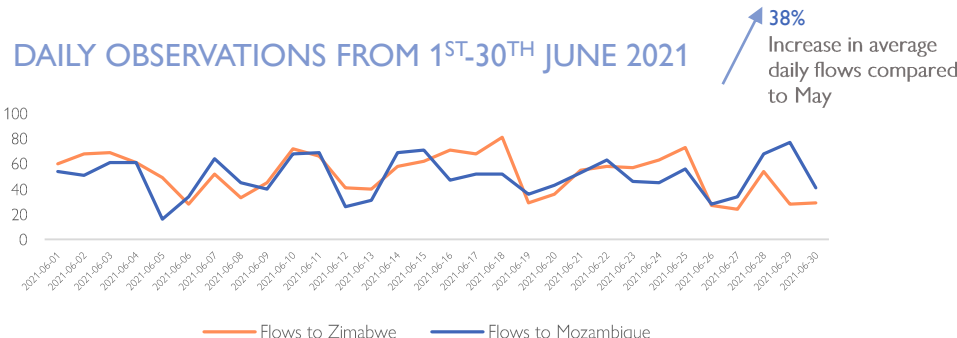
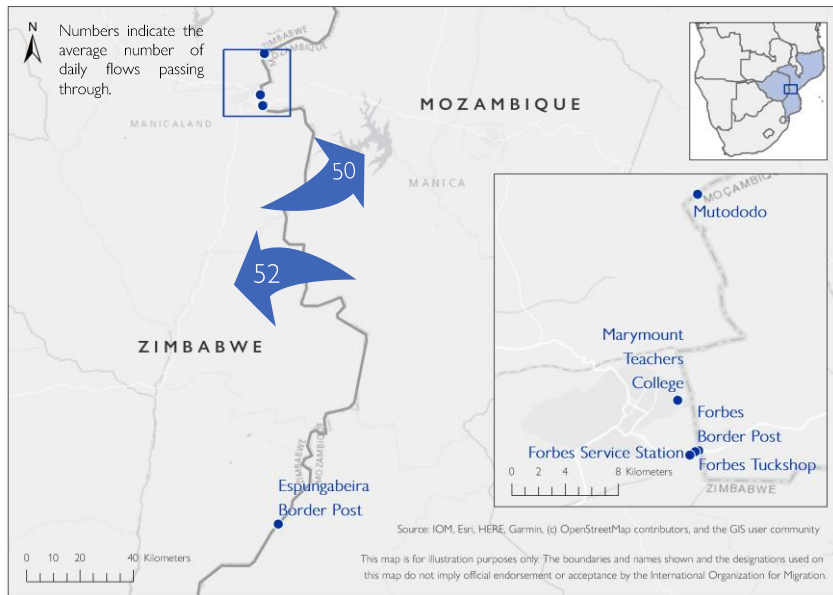
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

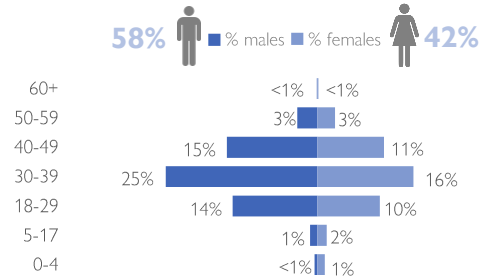
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,058 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 102. This represented a 38 per cent increase compared to May during which 74 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (51%) and Zimbabwe (49%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (51%) and Mozambique (49%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,058 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 22 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



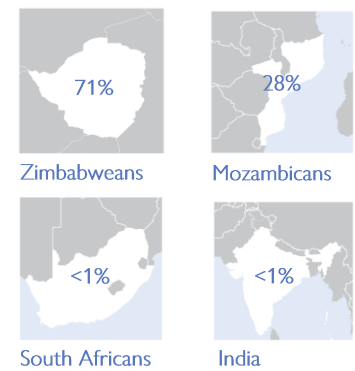
VULNERABLE GROUPS



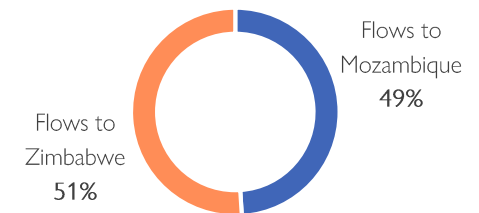
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



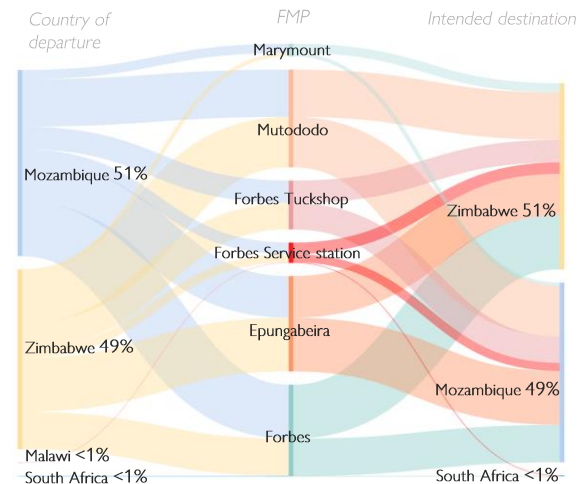
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVING

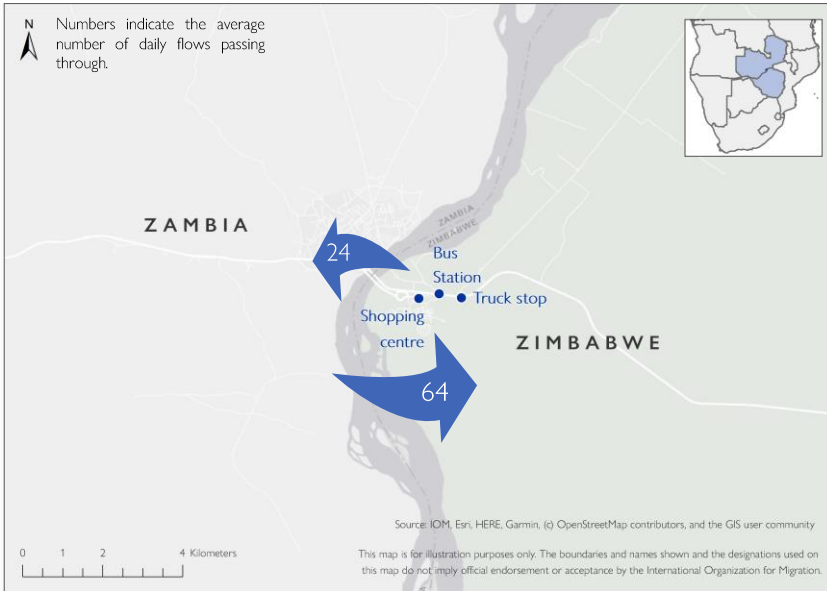
Reasons for Moving	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	42%	44%	56%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	29%	60%	40%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	22%	37%	63%
Seasonal Migration	6%	46%	54%
COVID-19	1%	70%	30%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

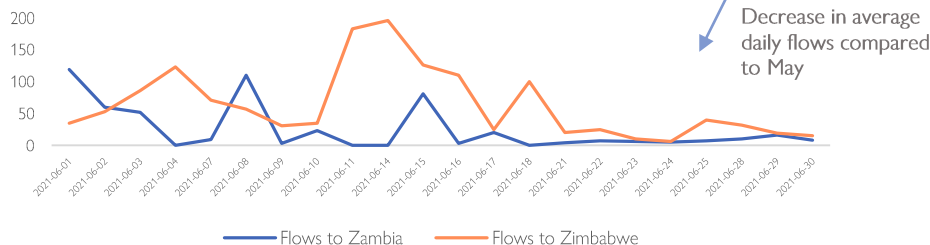
ZAMBIA - ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) | JUNE 2021

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,941 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 88. This represented a 33 per cent decrease compared to May during which 132 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (68%), Zimbabwe (27%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (4%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (66%), Zambia (27%), Mozambique (3%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,941 individuals observed, 39 per cent were males and 61 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 116 children observed, 14 were unaccompanied boys and 19 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



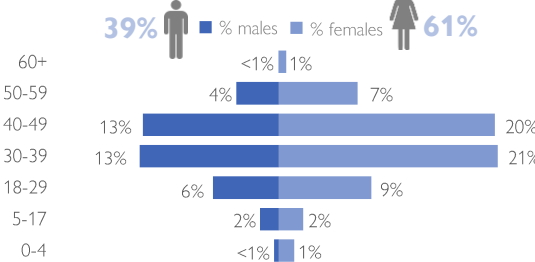
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST-30TH JUNE 2021



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



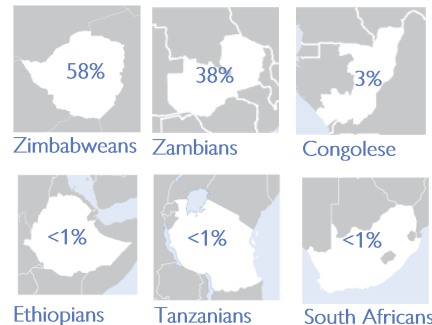
VULNERABLE GROUPS



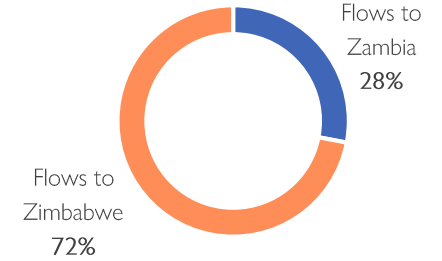
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



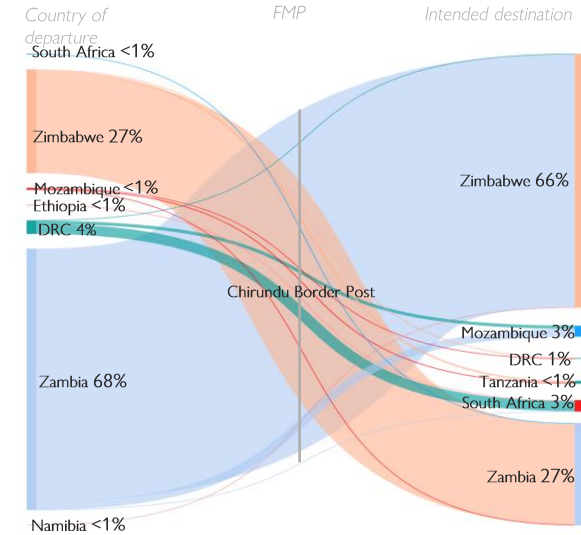
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for Moving	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	6%	72%	28%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	15%	81%	19%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	15%	64%	36%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	2%	100%	0%
Forced Movement due to Natural Disaster	1%	100%	0%
COVID-19	1%	0%	100%

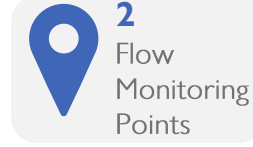
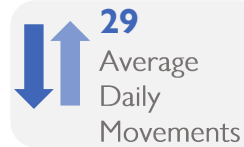
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE - BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JUNE 2021

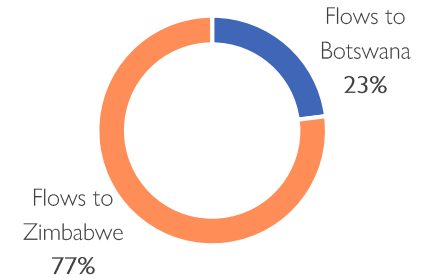
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 615 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 29. This represented a 7 per cent increase compared to May during which 27 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Botswana (57%), Zimbabwe (35%) and South Africa (7%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (77%), Botswana (18%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 615 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were women. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed.

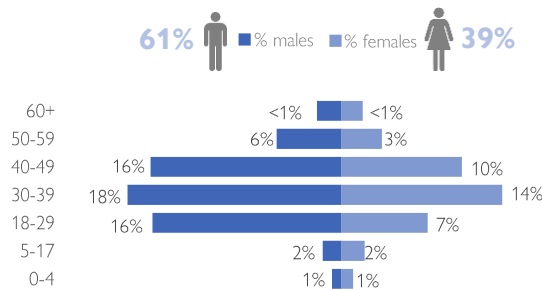
KEY FIGURES



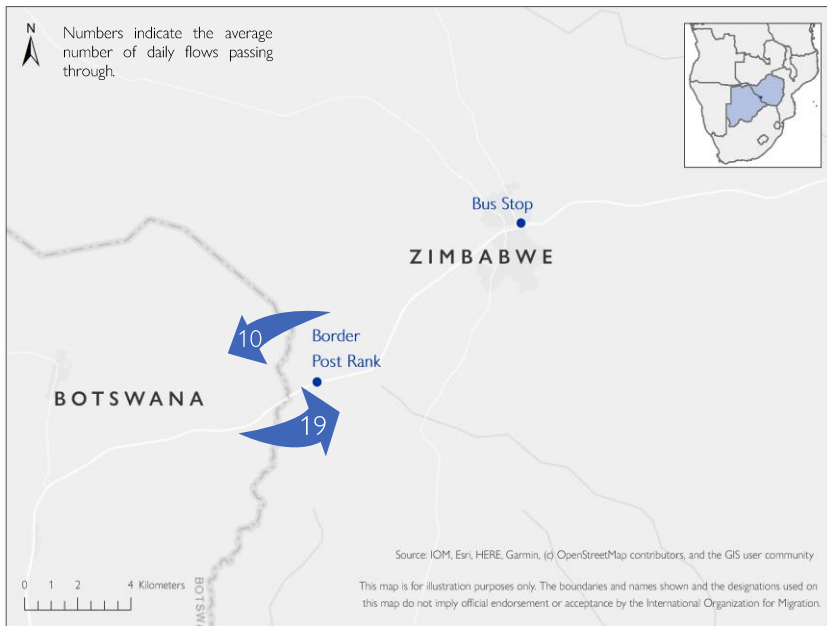
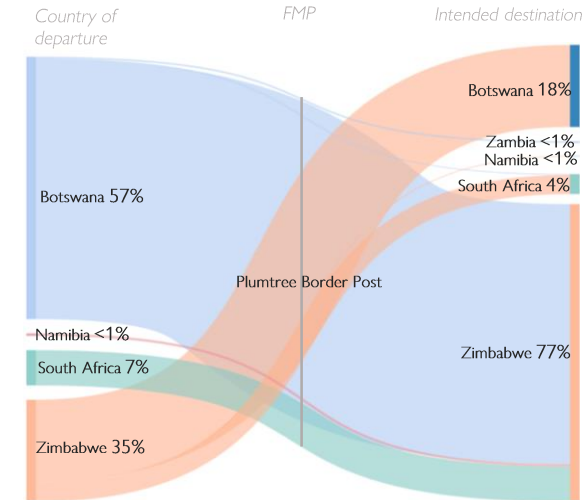
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



VULNERABLE GROUPS



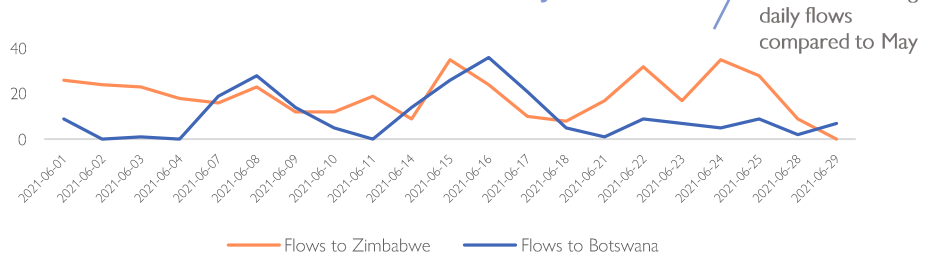
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



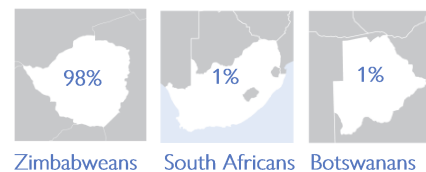
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for Moving	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	49%	80%	20%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	27%	15%	85%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	18%	53%	47%
Seasonal Migration	3%	35%	65%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	3%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST-30TH JUNE 2021



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



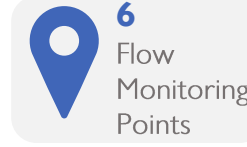
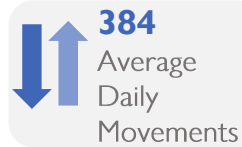
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JUNE 2021

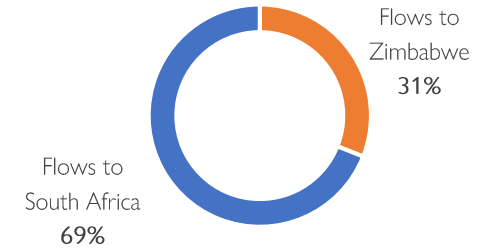
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 8,835 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 384. This represented a 37 per cent increase compared to April during which 281 individuals were observed on a daily basis. The sharp increase may be attributed to the resumption of data collection activities at the Chituripasi crossing point. Zimbabwe (69%) and South Africa (31%) were the countries of departure and South Africa (69%) and Zimbabwe (31%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 8,835 individuals observed, 61 per cent were females and 39 per cent were males. There were 84 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed.

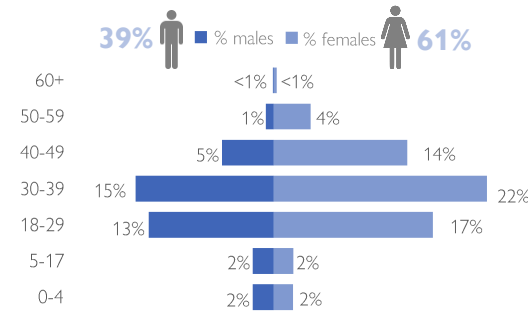
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



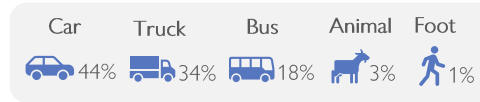
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



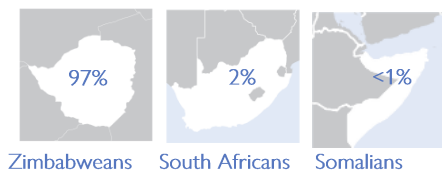
VULNERABLE GROUPS



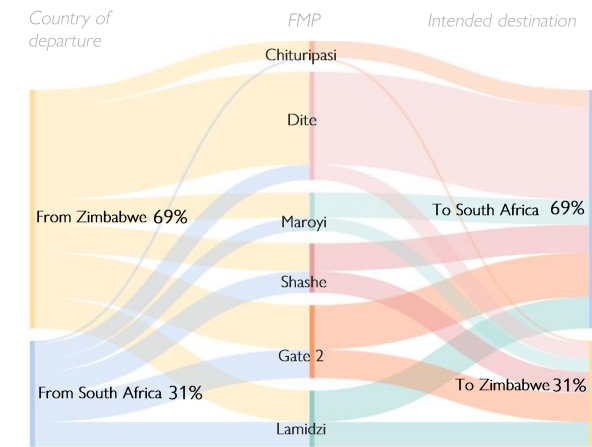
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

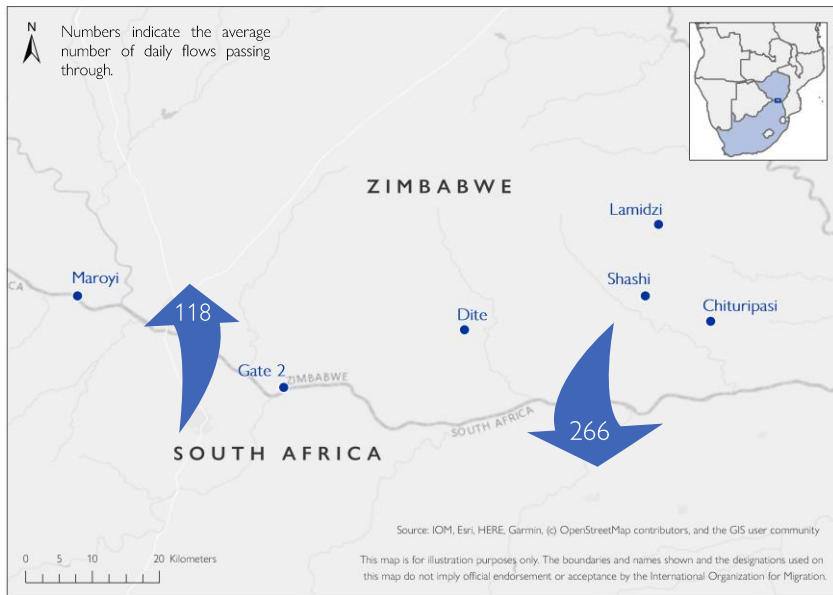


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

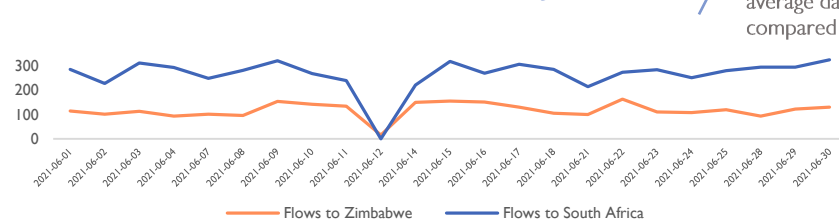


REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for Moving	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	41%	6%	94%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	33%	50%	50%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	83%	17%
Seasonal Migration	5%	38%	62%
COVID-19	1%	88%	12%
Forced Disaster	<1%	100%	0%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST-30TH JUNE 2021



A sharp drop on the 12th may be attributed to the exceptional data collection on that date. Normally data collection is conducted only on weekdays. However, an exceptional call was made to register an unusual flow of 16 people to Zimbabwe.

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 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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FOR MORE INFORMATION

✉ ROPretoriaRMDHub@iom.int

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“Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)”