FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | DECEMBER 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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 December 2021.*

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

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

During December 2021, a total of 116,051 movements were observed across 44 FMPs in the region.

The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 90,133 (78%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 12,033 (10%) and the Malawi – Zambia corridor with 4,569 movements reported (4%).

*Due to operational constraints over holiday season, enumeration activities were paused on certain days which may not be reflective of flows in each corridor.

KEY FINDINGS

116,051 Total Movements

44 Flow Monitoring Points

36% Women **6%** Girls

53% Men **5%** Boys

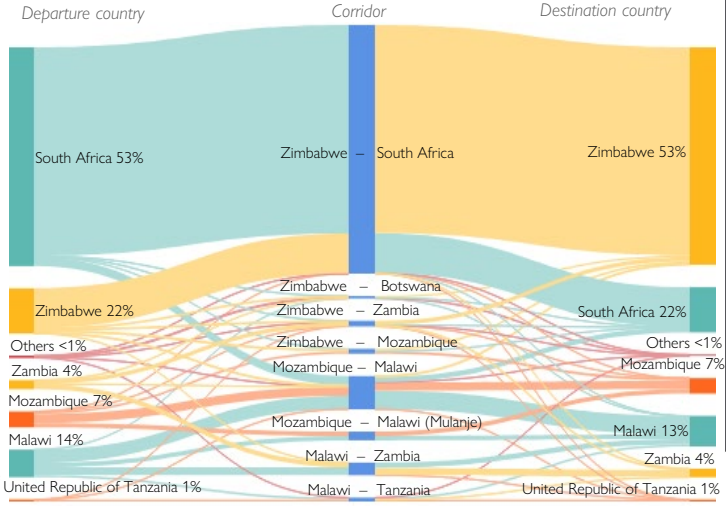
50% of flows were for long term economic reasons

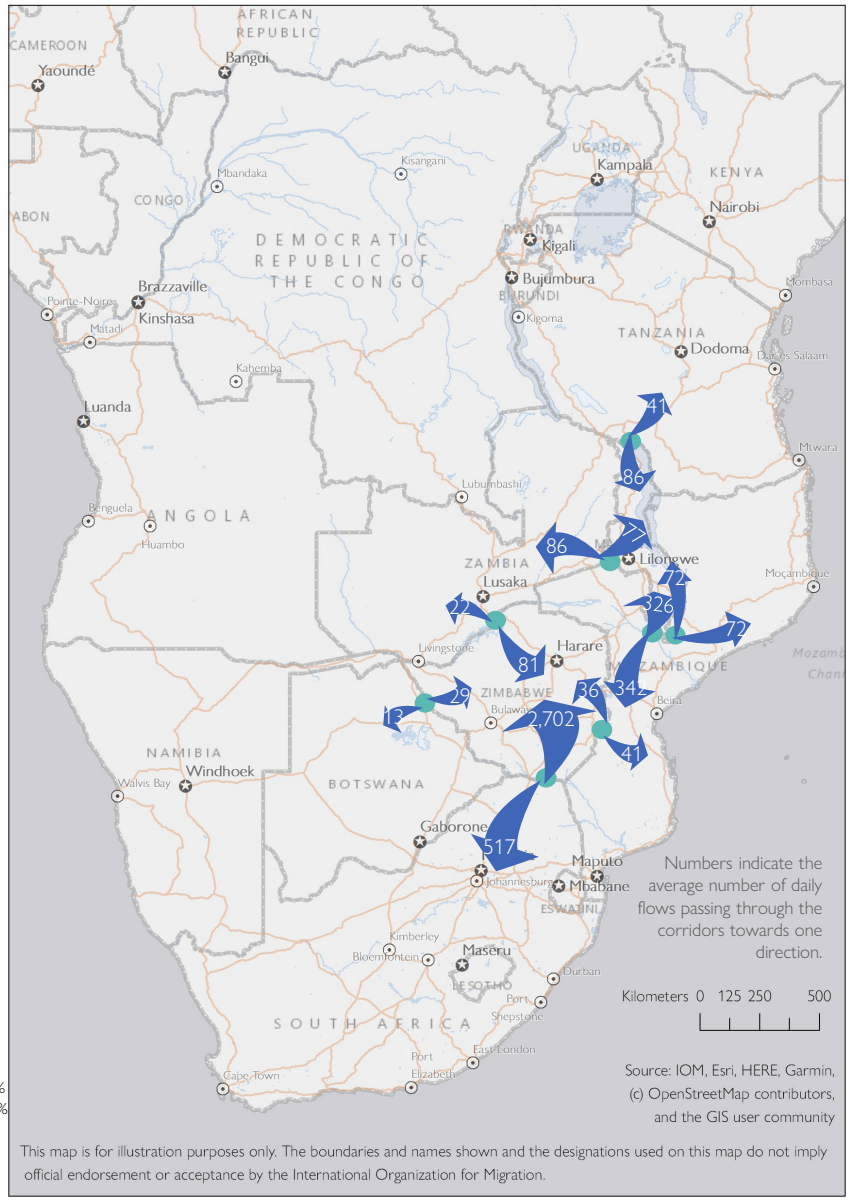
Pregnant Women **798**

Unaccompanied Children **814**

Elderly in Need of Care **109**

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 Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia for departure country and Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini and Uganda for destination country.

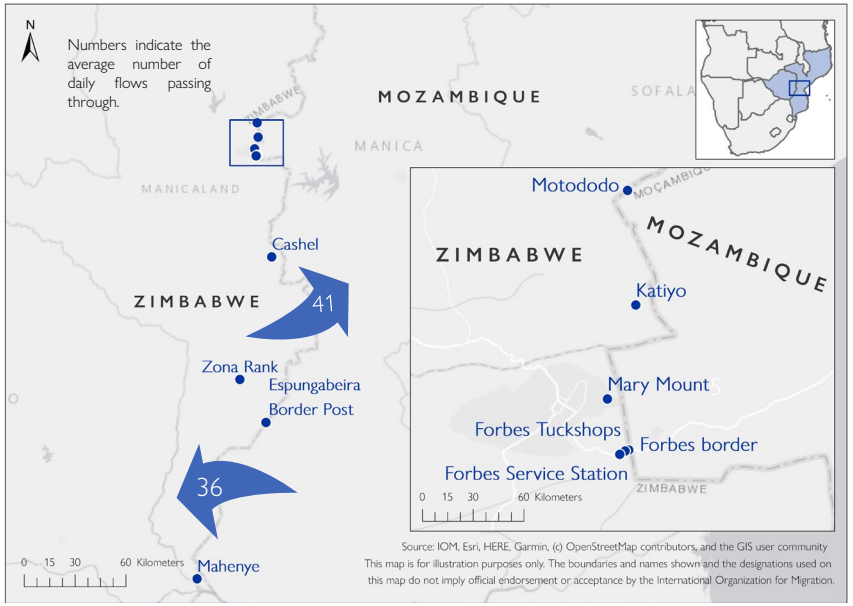
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,778 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 77. This represented a 29 per cent decrease compared to November during which 109 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (51%) and Mozambique (49%) were the main countries of departure while Mozambique (51%) and Zimbabwe (49%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,778 individuals observed, 51 per cent were males and 49 per cent were females. There were nine women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up eight per cent of the individuals observed.



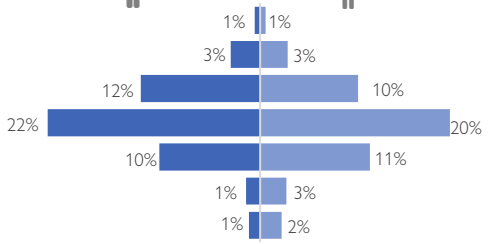
KEY FIGURES

77 Average Daily Movements

10 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

51% ■ % males ■ % females 49%



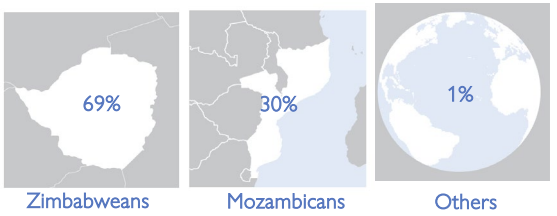
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women 9 | Elderly 4

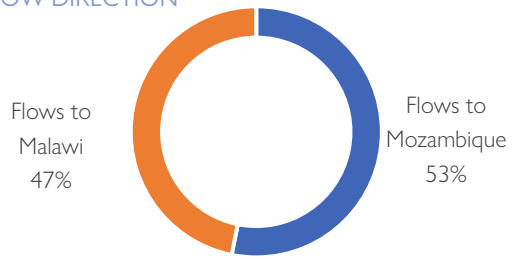
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Car	Motorbike	Bus	Others
49%	30%	17%	2%	2%

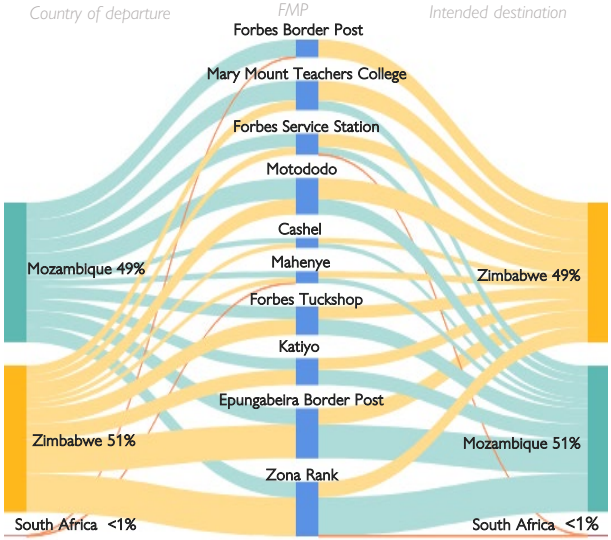
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



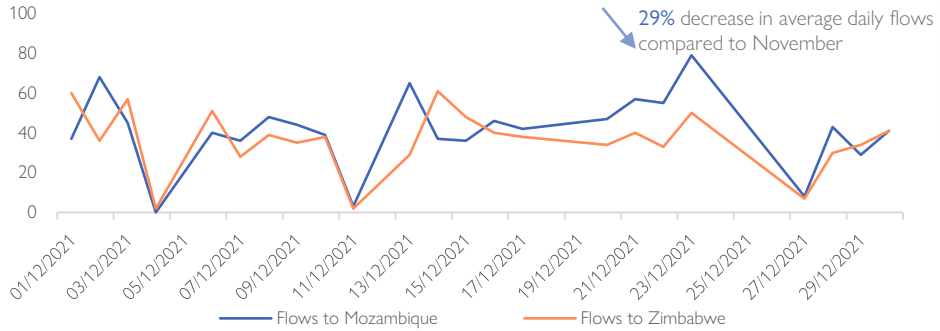
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 31ST DECEMBER 2021



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	47%	52%	48%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	40%	62%	38%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	11%	39%	61%
Seasonal Migration	1%	21%	79%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

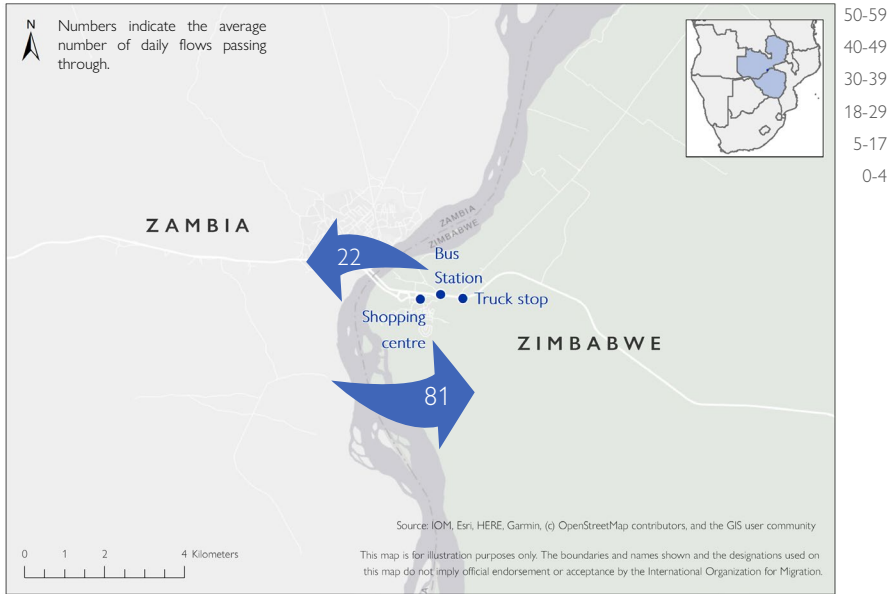
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) | DECEMBER 2021

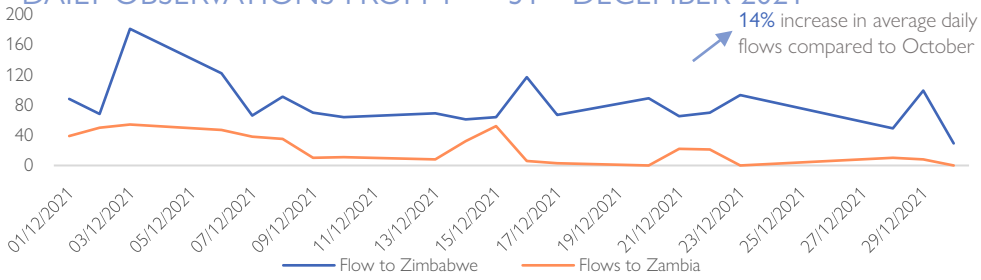
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,068 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 103. This represented a 14 per cent increase compared to November during which 90 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (68%), Zimbabwe (16%) and South Africa (9%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (75%), Zambia (17%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,068 individuals observed, 42 per cent were males and 58 per cent were females. There were 62 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of individuals observed. Of 27 children observed, 19 were unaccompanied girls and 8 were unaccompanied boys. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting., therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 31ST DECEMBER 2021

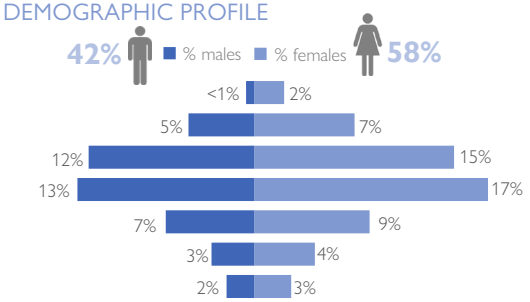


KEY FIGURES

103 Average Daily Movements

3 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



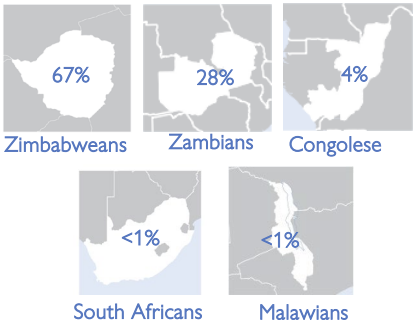
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Unaccompanied Children	Elderly
62	27	25

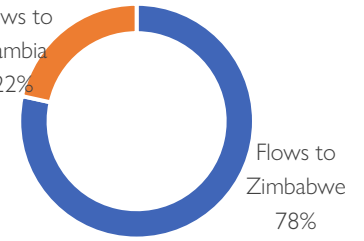
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus	Foot	Car	Truck
68%	16%	9%	7%

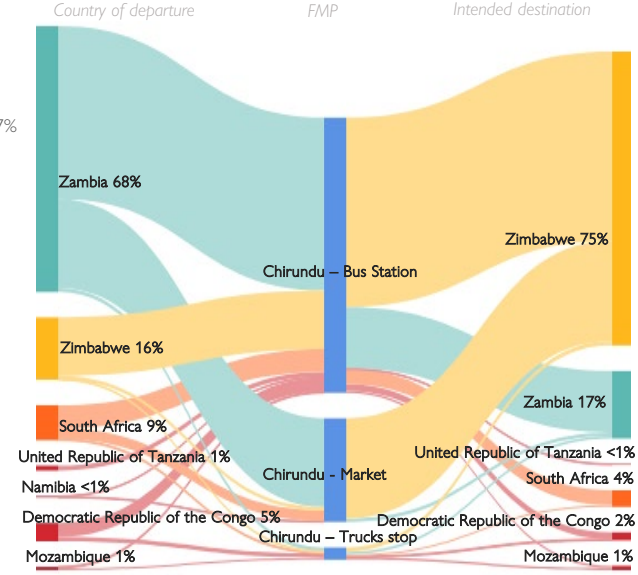
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



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)	69%	73%	27%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	16%	81%	19%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	9%	69%	31%
Seasonal Migration	3%	80%	20%
Disasters Forced movement due to conflict	2%	33%	67%
Forced movement due to Natural	1%	50%	50%

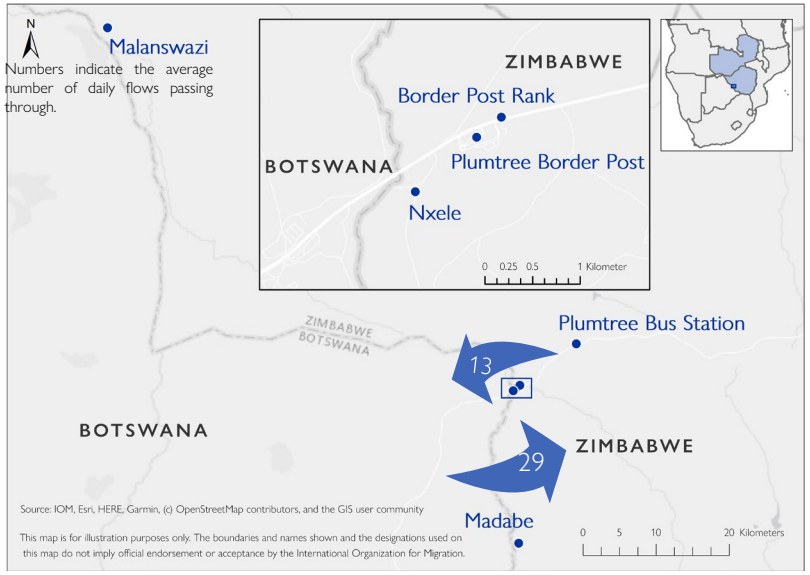
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | DECEMBER 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 888 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 42. This represented 83 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to November during which 23 individuals were observed daily. Botswana (50%), Zimbabwe (32%) and South Africa (17%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (67%), Botswana (27%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 888 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent females. There were four women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed.

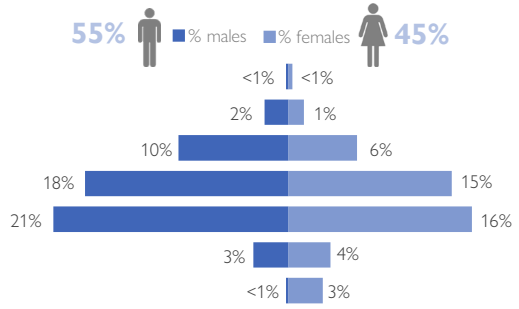


KEY FIGURES

42 Average Daily Movements

6 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS

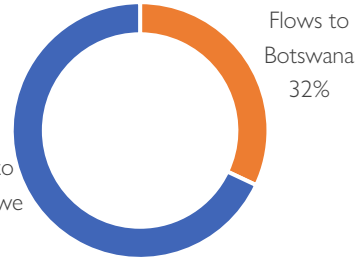
Pregnant Women
4

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

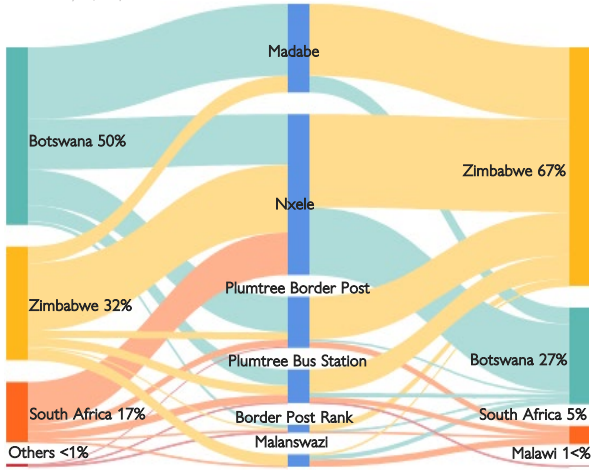
Car	Foot	Bus	Truck
48%	46%	4%	1%

DECLARED NATIONALITIES

FLOW DIRECTION

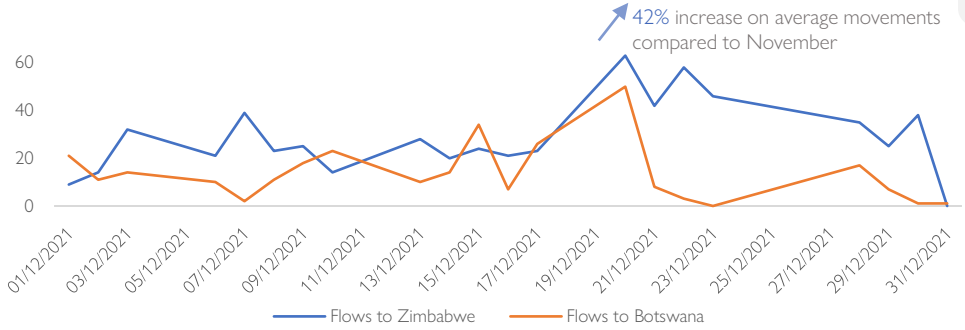


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Angola, Malawi, Namibia and Zambia for country of departure.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 31ST DECEMBER 2021



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	46%	74%	26%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months	37%	88%	12%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	15%	8%	92%
Seasonal Migration	1%	25%	75%

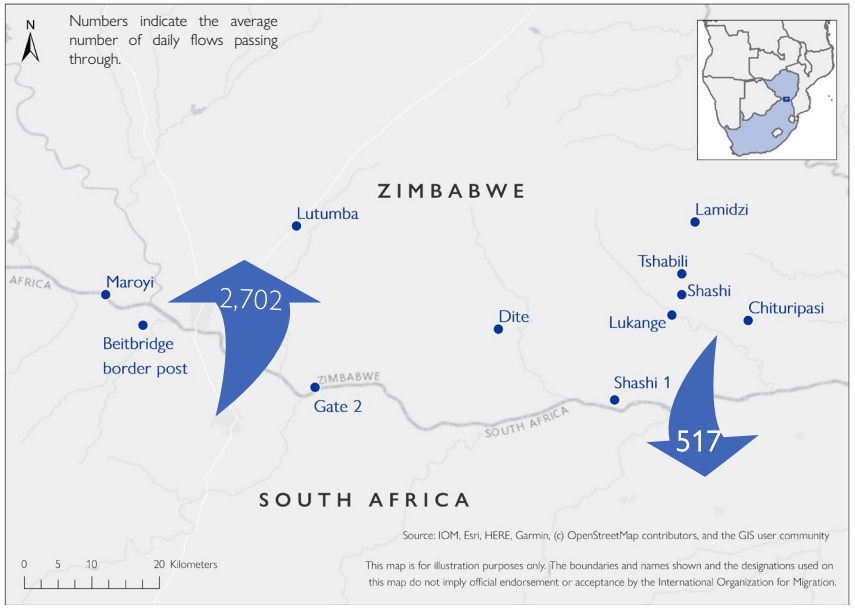
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | DECEMBER 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 90,133 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 3,219. This represented a 63 per cent increase compared to November during which 1,971 individuals were observed on a daily basis. This increase in the number of movements is explained by Zimbabwe nationals moving back to their country to spend there the Christmas holidays. South Africa (84%) and Zimbabwe (16%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (84%) and South Africa (16%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 90,133 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 563 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 696 were unaccompanied children.

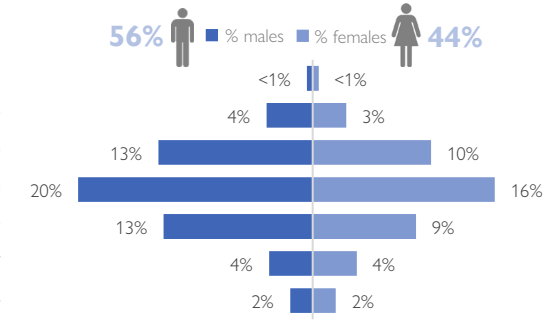


KEY FIGURES

3,219 Average Daily Movements

11 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



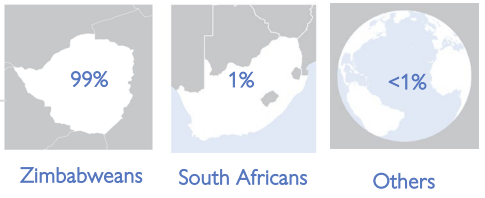
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Unaccompanied Children	Elderly
563	696	43

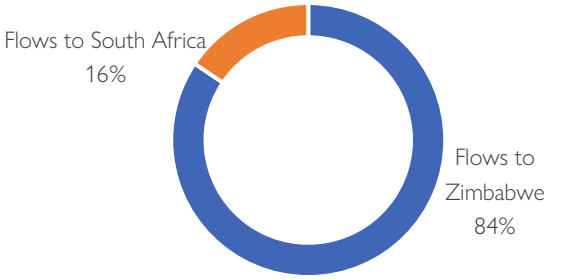
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus	Car	Truck	Foot	Animal
48%	23%	19%	9%	1%

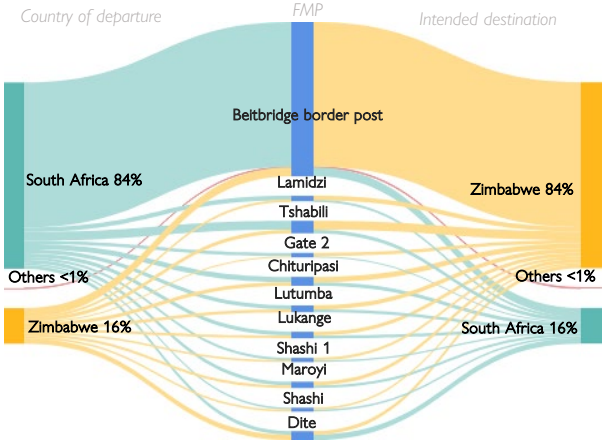
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

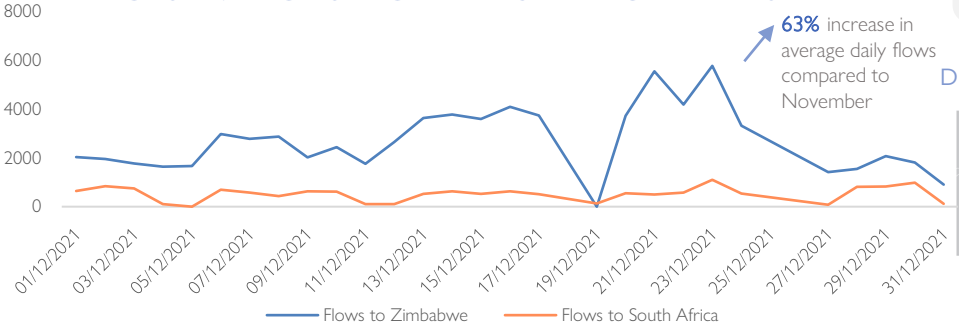


Others include Botswana, Eswatini and Lesotho and Mozambique for country of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for intended destination

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	63%	88%	12%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	19%	61%	39%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	95%	5%
Seasonal Migration	5%	78%	22%
COVID-19	1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	92%	8%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 31ST DECEMBER 2021



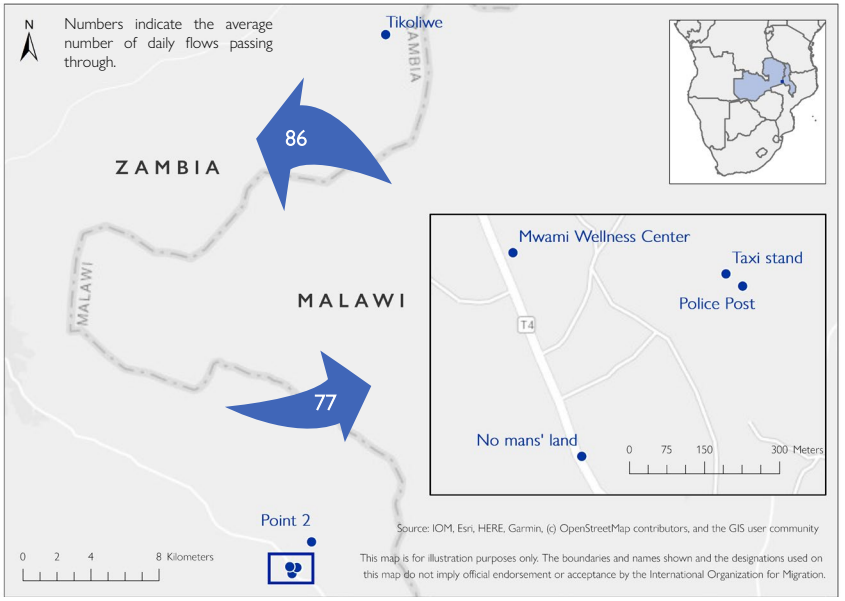
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 4,569 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 163, which represents a 29 per cent decrease from November, when the daily average movements was 228. Malawi (62%) and Zambia (38%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (38%) and Malawi (62%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,569 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 61 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed.

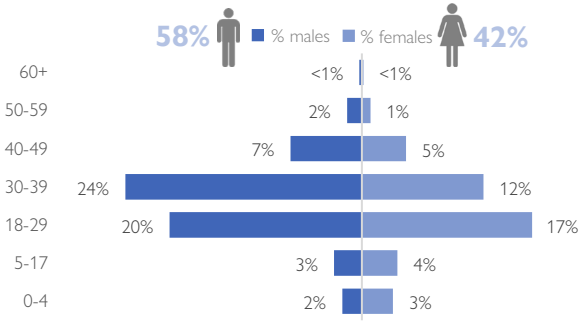


KEY FIGURES

163 Average Daily Movements

6 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



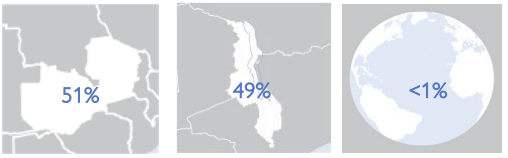
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Unaccompanied Children	Elderly
61	2	4

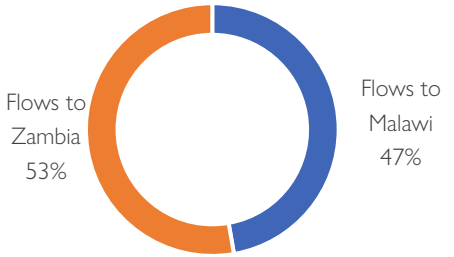
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Bicycle	Car	Motorbike	Animal	Truck	Others
53%	28%	9%	6%	2%	2%	<1%

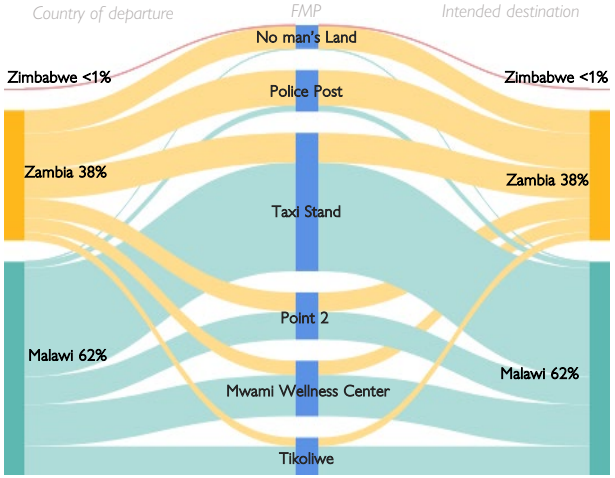
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



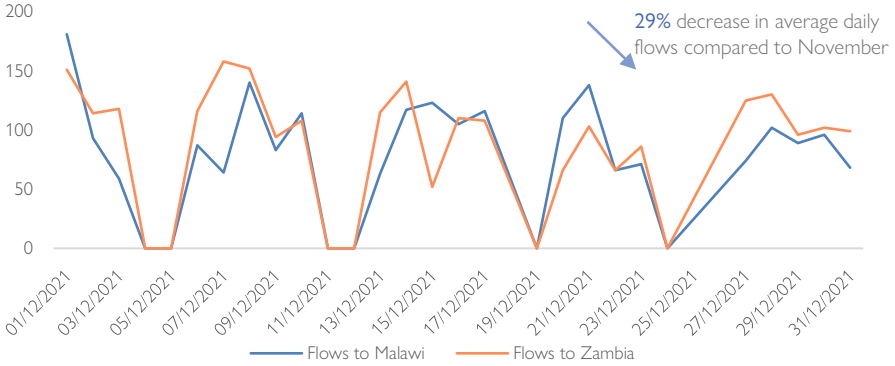
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	69%	42%	58%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	30%	59%	41%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	1%	72%	28%
Seasonal migration	<1%	0%	100%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST DECEMBER 2021



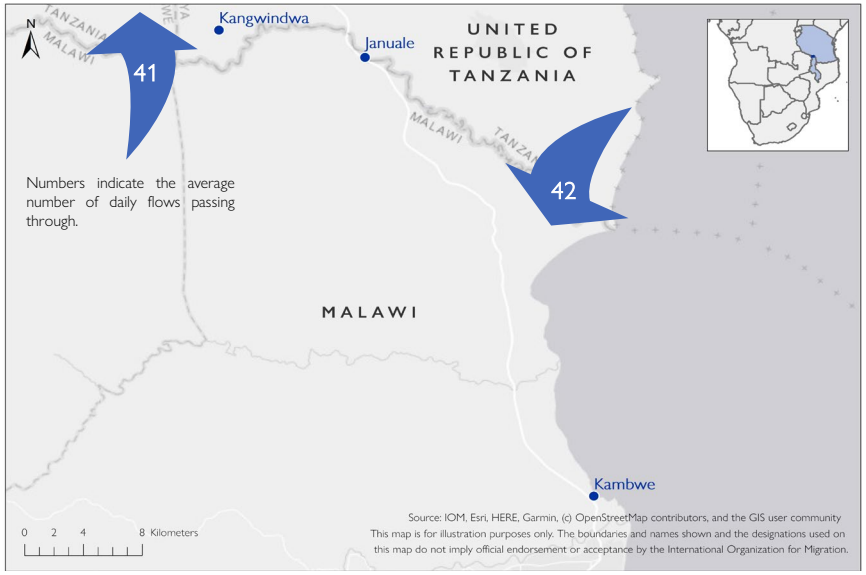
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

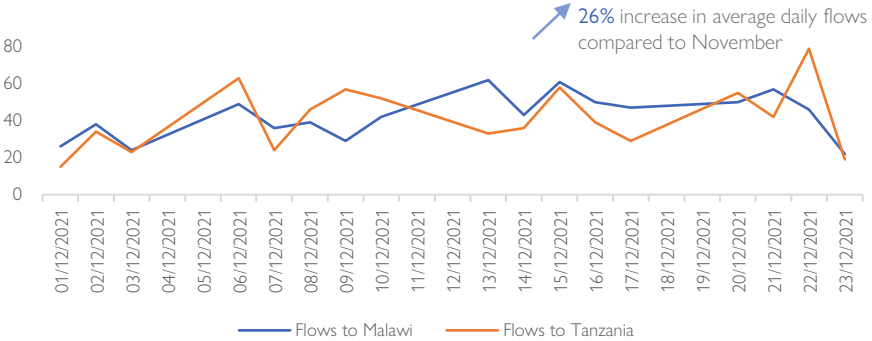
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,425 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 83, which represents a 26 per cent increase from November, when the daily average movements was 66. Malawi (51%), United Republic of Tanzania (46%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (2%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (53%) and United Republic of Tanzania (46%) were the main countries of intended final destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,425 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed. There were 22 women who were visibly pregnant and two children below 18 who were traveling alone. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting., therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 31ST DECEMBER 2021

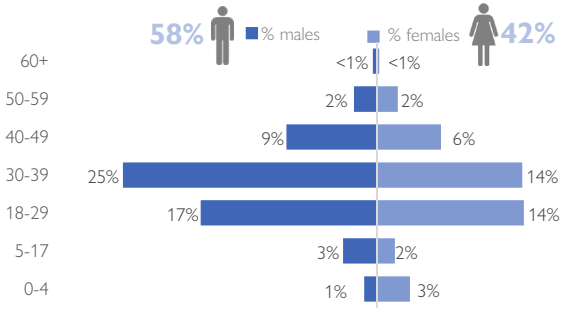


KEY FIGURES

83 Average Daily Movements

3 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



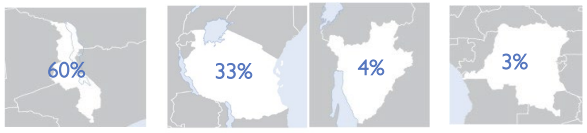
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Unaccompanied Children	Elderly
22	2	3

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

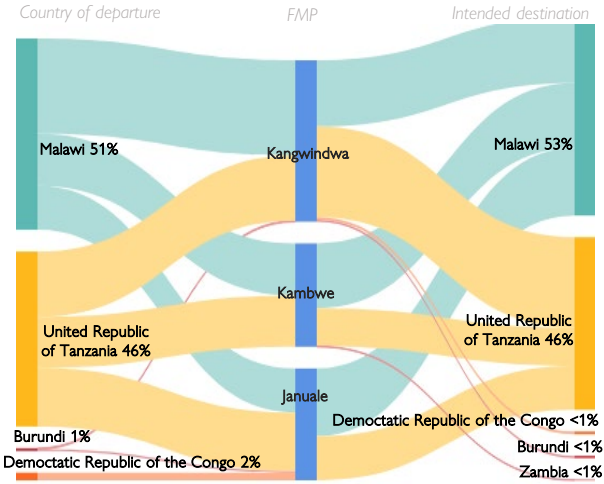
Foot	Boat	Car	Motorbike	Bus	Bicycle
32%	27%	19%	11%	7%	4%

DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	75%	50%	50%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	12%	50%	50%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	11%	57%	43%
Seasonal migration	1%	79%	21%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	20%	80%

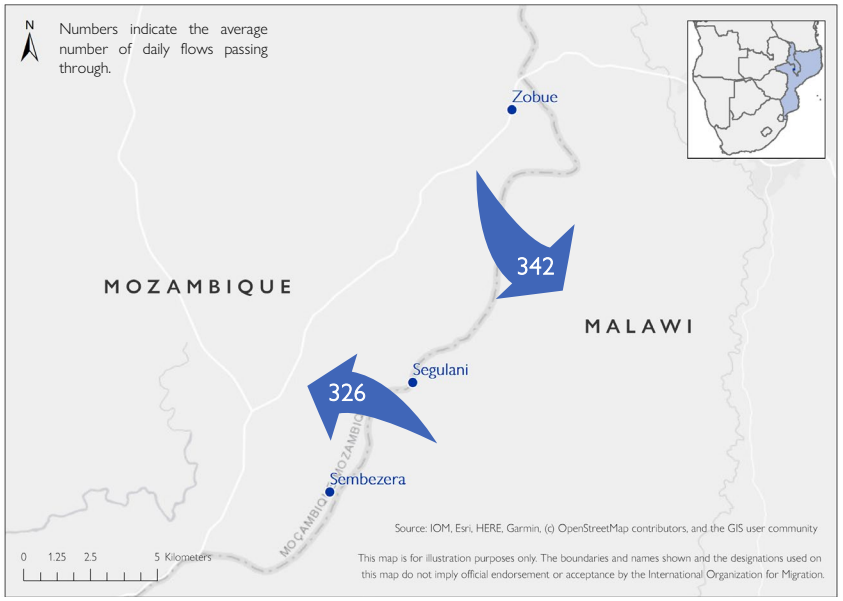
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 12,033 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 669. This represented a 8 per cent decrease compared to November during which 730 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (40%), South Africa (28%) and Mozambique (27%) were the three main countries of departure, while Malawi (56%), Mozambique (25%) and South Africa (19%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 12,033 individuals observed, 71 per cent were males and 29 per cent were females. There were 29 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up nine per cent of the individuals observed.

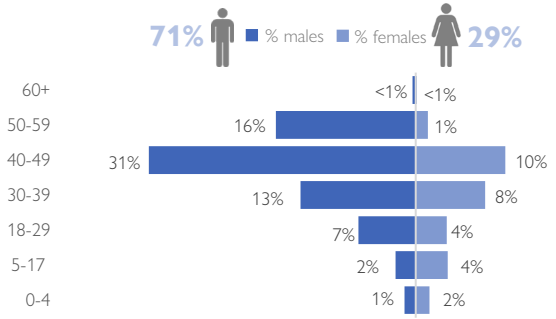


KEY FIGURES

669 Average Daily Movements

3 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



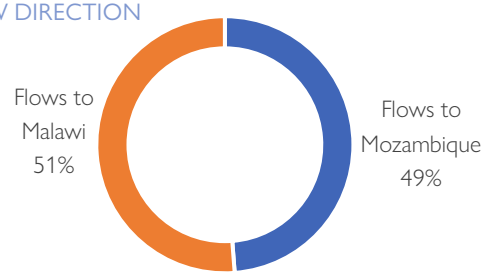
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Unaccompanied Children	Elderly
29	87	11

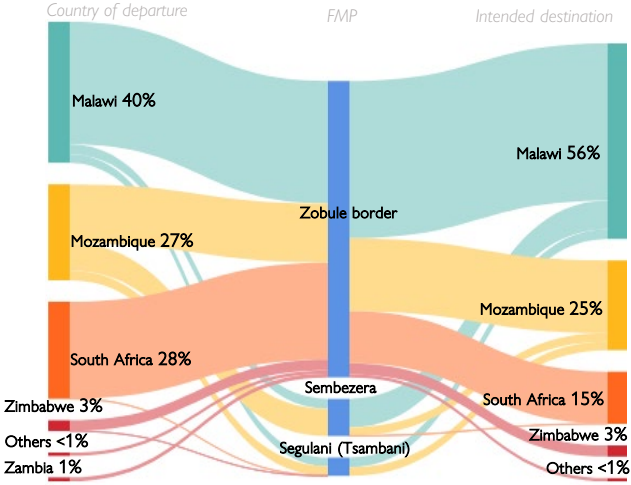
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Truck	Bus	Car	Motorbike	Bicycle
27%	26%	22%	12%	10%	3%

FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

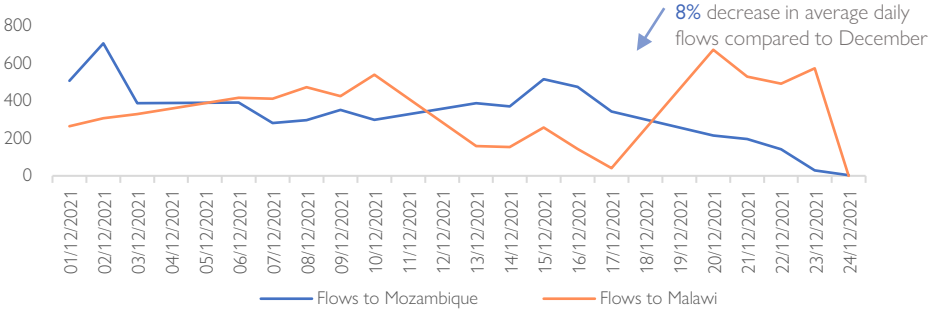


Others include Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for both country of departure and intended destination

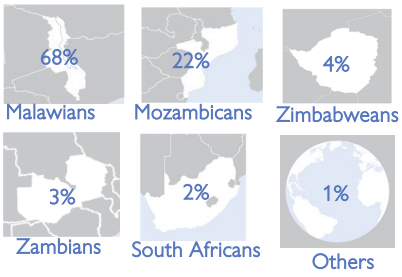
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	59%	52%	48%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	32%	96%	4%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	6%	1%	99%
COVID-19	3%	93%	7%
Seasonal	<1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 31ST DECEMBER 2021



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



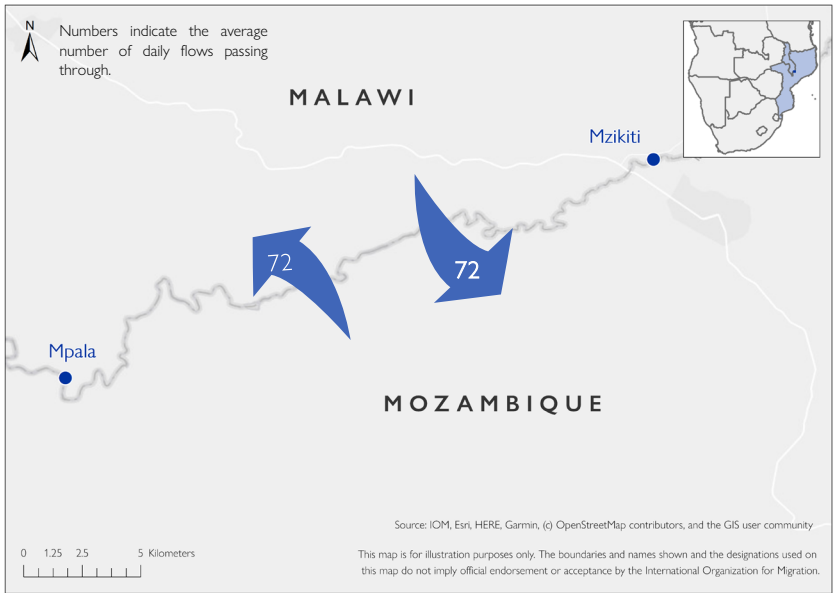
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | DECEMBER 2021

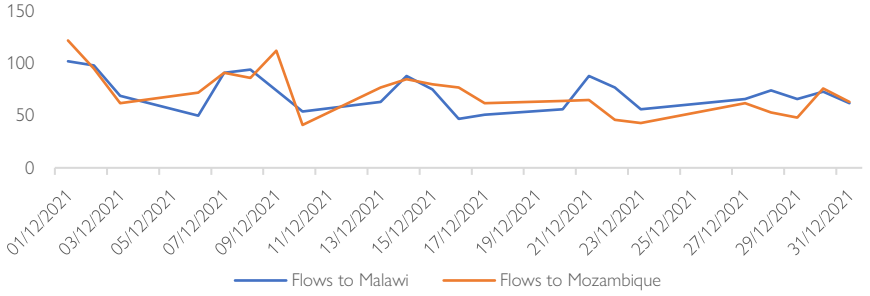
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

During the month of December, data collection activities were conducted for first time in the Malawi – Mozambique (Mulanje) corridor. Over the reporting period, a total of 3,157 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 144. Malawi (50%) and Mozambique (50%) were the main countries of departure, likewise, Malawi (50%) and Mozambique (50%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,156 individuals observed, 79 per cent were males and 21 per cent were females. There were 48 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST – 31TH DECEMBER 2021

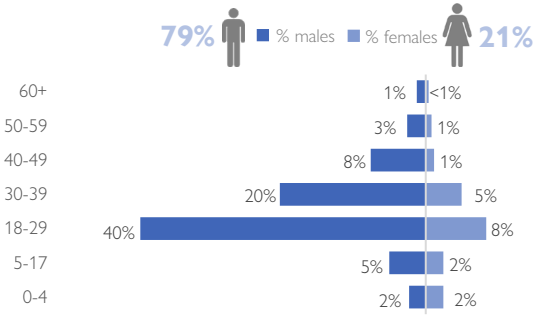


KEY FIGURES

144 Average Daily Movements

2 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

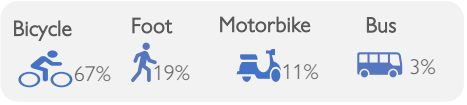


VULNERABLE GROUPS

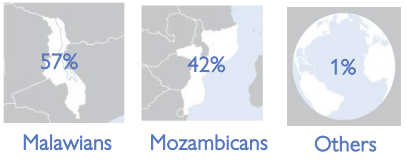
Pregnant Women **48**

Elderly **19**

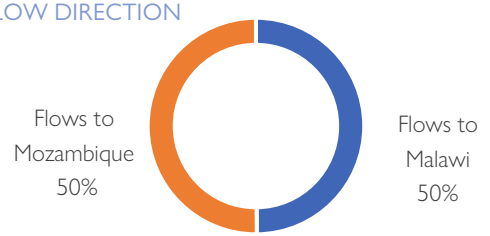
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



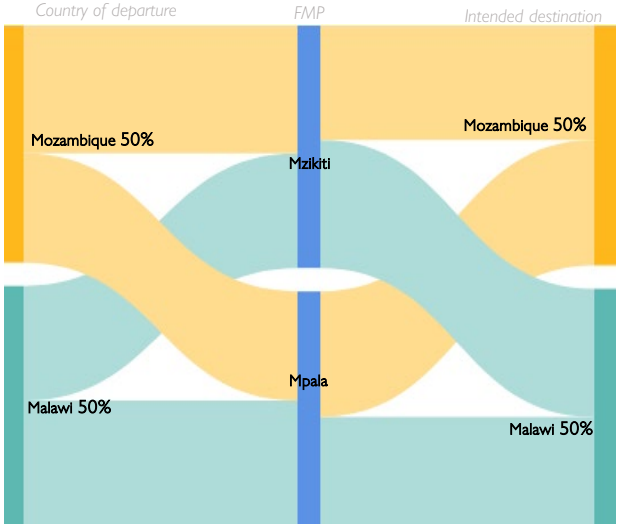
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



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)	39%	55%	45%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	24%	44%	56%
Seasonal migration	21%	48%	52%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	16%	37%	63%
Forced movement due to disaster	<1%	50%	50%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | DECEMBER 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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 December 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.

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.

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

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