

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | APRIL 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 April 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 – Zambia (Chirundu)
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe (Beitbridge) – South Africa
- Malawi (Mchinji) - Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mulanje) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South Africa

Over the reporting period a total of 68,733 movements were observed across 48 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 43,482 (63%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 8,507 (12%) and the Zimbabwe – Zambia corridor with 3,858 movements reported (6%).

KEY FINDINGS

68,733
Total Movements

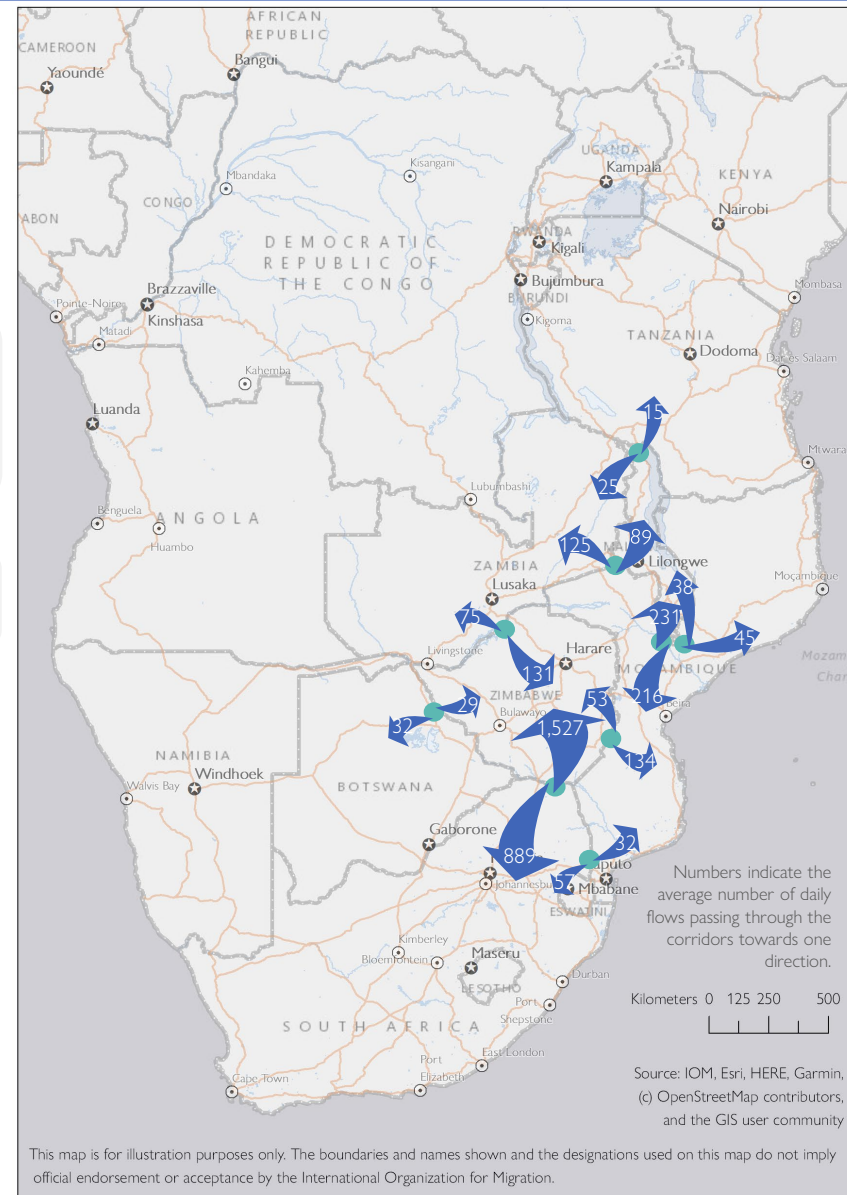
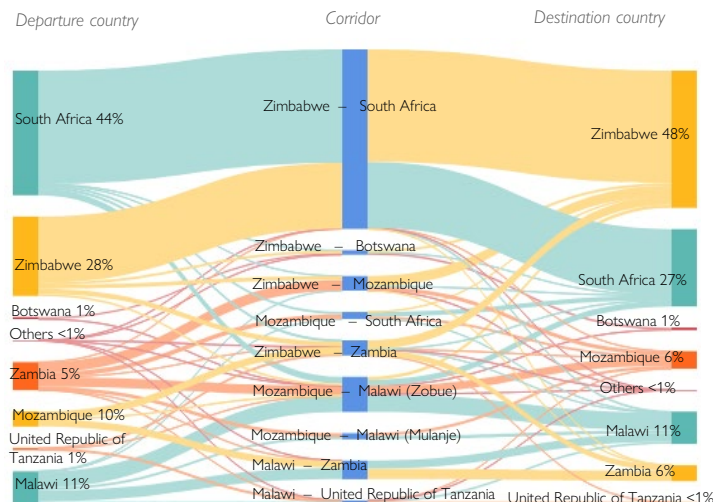
48
Flow Monitoring Points

36% Women
5% Girls
55% Men
4% Boys

71%
of flows were for short term local movements

904 Pregnant Women
559 Unaccompanied Children
173 Elderly in Need of Care

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 Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eswatini, Germany, Kenya, Lesotho and Namibia for departure country and Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini and Kenya for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

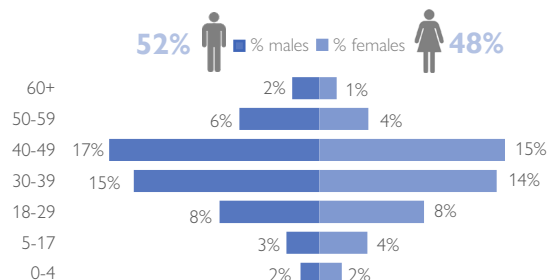
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,552 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 187. This represented a 65 per cent increase compared to March during which 113 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (72%) and Zimbabwe (27%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (70%) and Mozambique (28%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,552 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 10 per cent of the individuals observed.

KEY FIGURES

187
Average
Daily
Movements

12
Flow
Monitoring
Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS

17
Pregnant Women

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

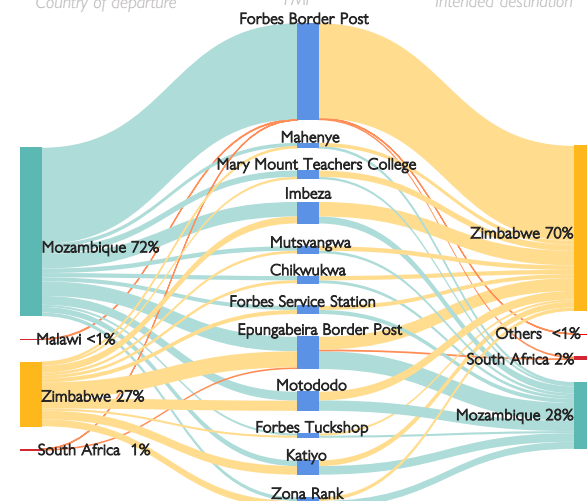


FLOW DIRECTION

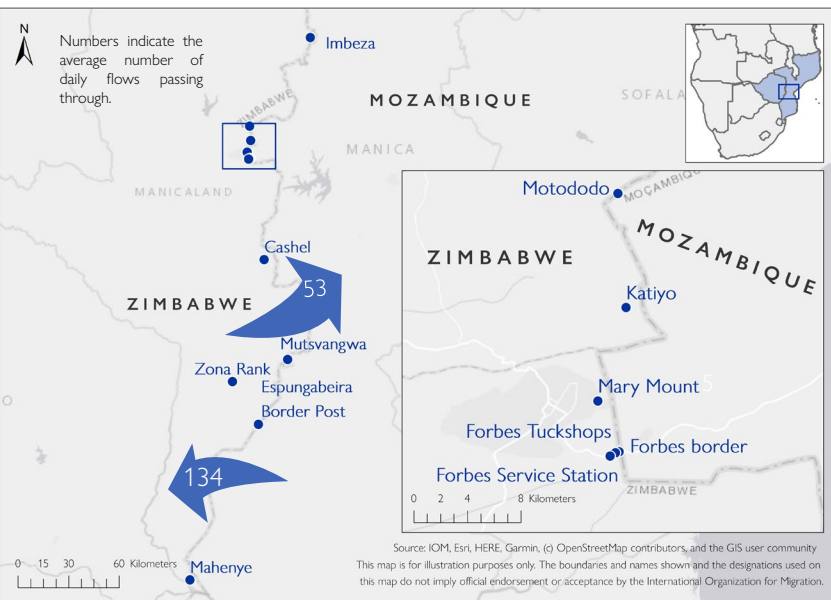


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

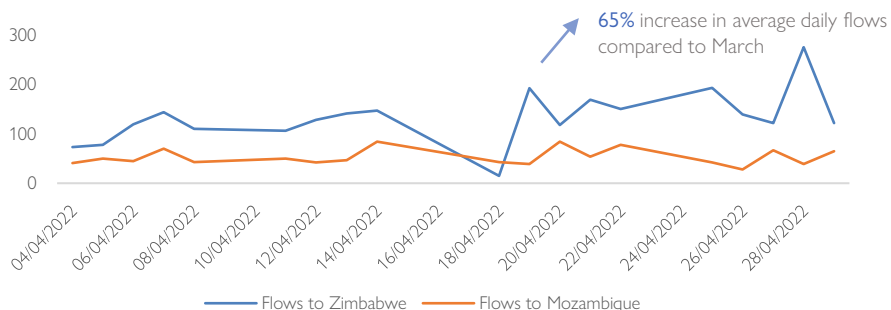
Country of departure FMP Intended destination



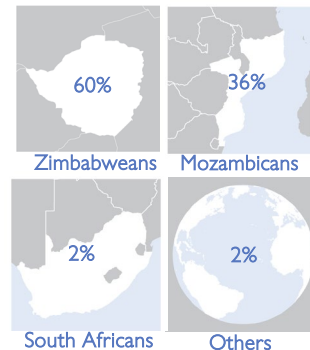
Others include South Africa and Malawi for countries of departure and South Africa, Zambia, Botswana and United Arab Emirates for the countries of destination.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

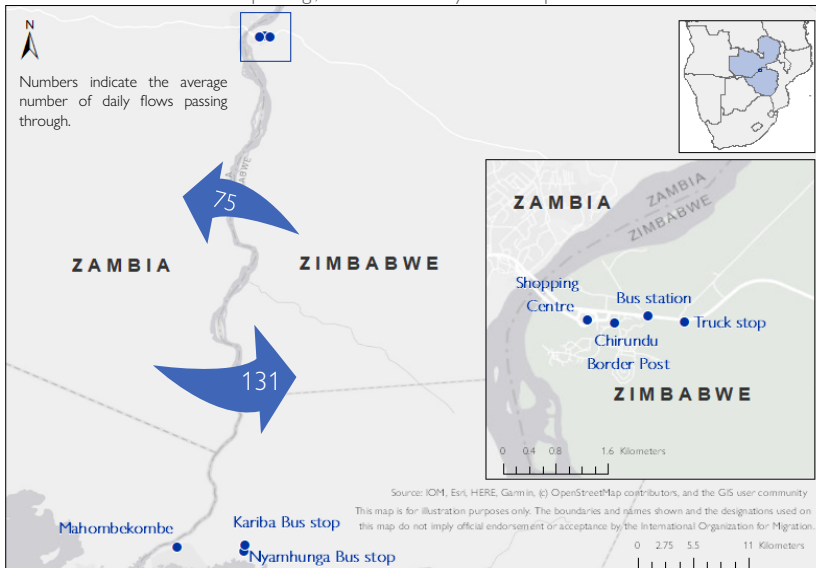
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	63%	58%	42%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	30%	88%	12%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	6%	18%	82%
Seasonal Migration	1%	44%	56%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

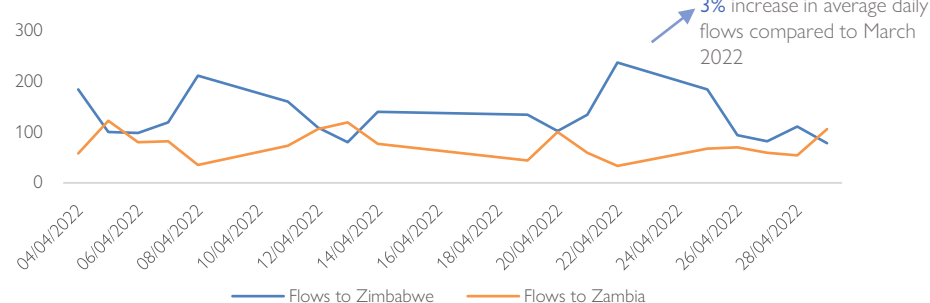
ZIMBABWE – ZAMBIA (CHIRUNDU) | APRIL 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,701 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 206. This represented a 3 per cent increase compared to March, during which 199 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (49%), Zimbabwe (33%), South Africa (9%), Tanzania (7%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (2%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (59%), Zambia (36%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,701 individuals observed, 35 per cent were males and 65 per cent were females. There were 73 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Of 200 children observed, 17 were unaccompanied boys and 17 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2022

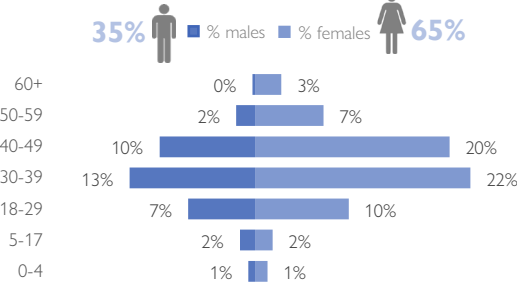


KEY FIGURES

206
Average Daily Movements

7
Flow Monitoring Points

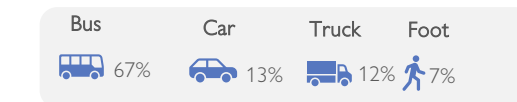
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



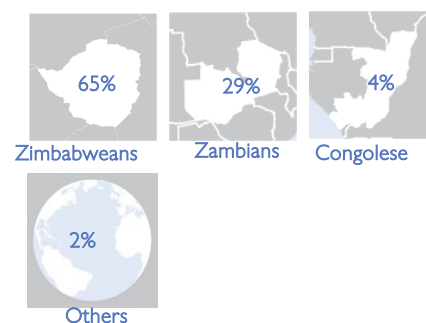
VULNERABLE GROUPS



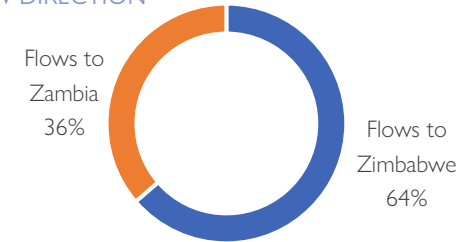
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



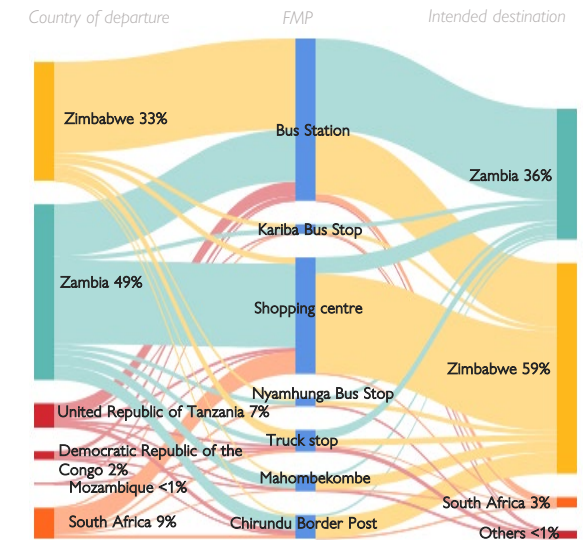
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

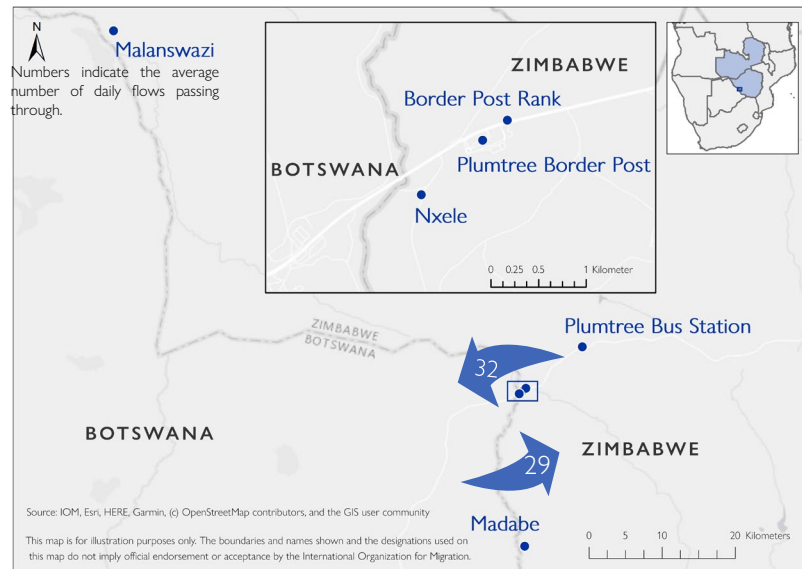
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	71%	63%	37%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	65%	35%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	14%	51%	49%
Seasonal Migration	1%	93%	7%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	45%	55%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	0%	100%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | APRIL 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,095 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 61. This represented 56 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to March during which 39 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (52%), Botswana (39%) and South Africa (9%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (48%), Botswana (46%) and South Africa (6%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,095 individuals observed, 59 per cent were males and 41 per cent females. There were seven women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up six per cent of the individuals observed.

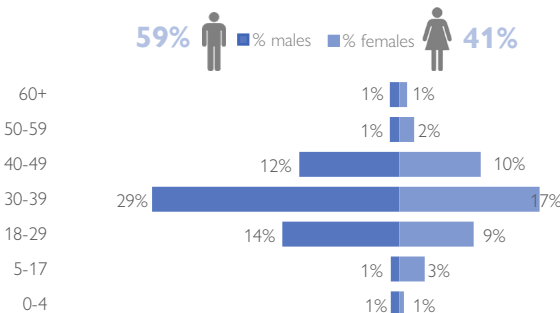


KEY FIGURES

61
Average
Daily
Movements

6
Flow
Monitoring
Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



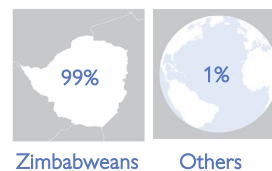
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

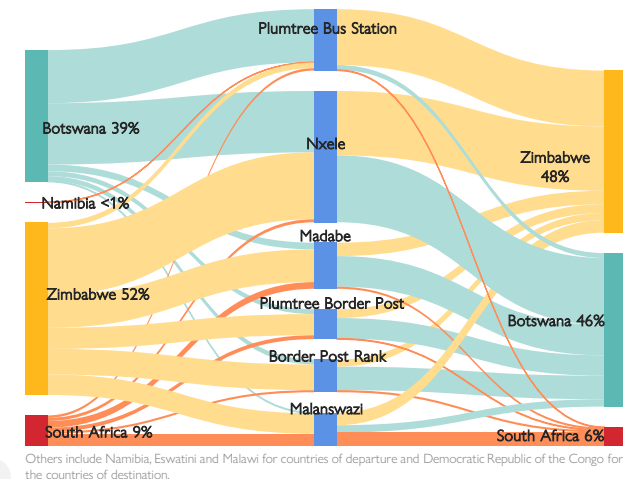


FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

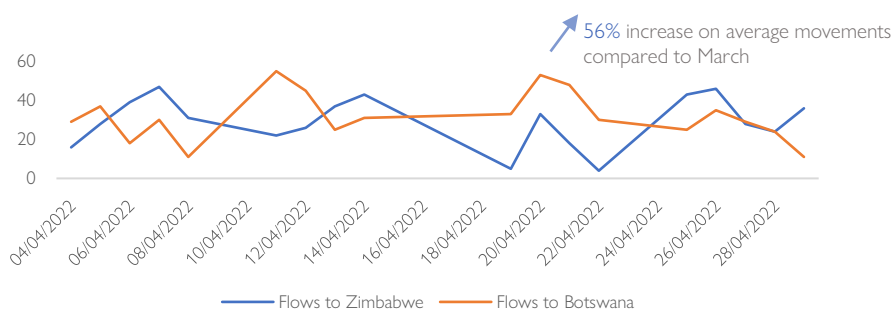
Country of departure FMP Intended destination



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	42%	34%	66%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	31%	48%	52%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	26%	84%	16%
Unknown	1%	100%	0%
Forced Conflict	1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2022

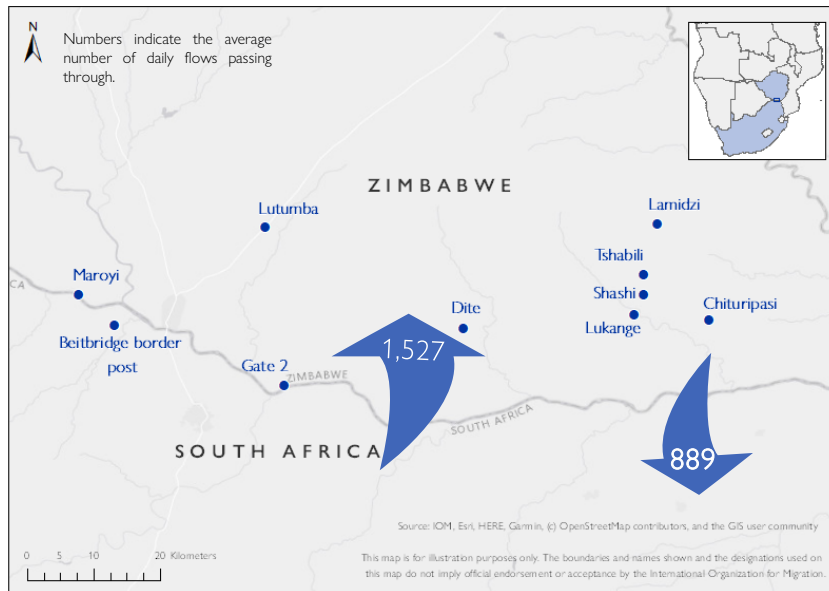


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

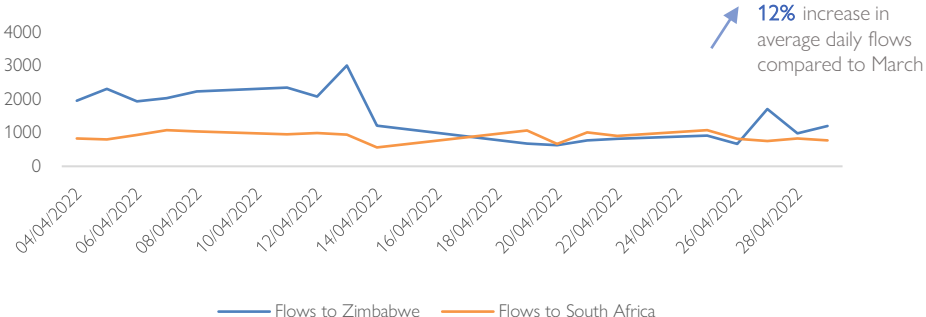
ZIMBABWE (BEITBRIDGE) – SOUTH AFRICA | APRIL 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 43,482 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 2,416. This represented a 12 per cent increase compared to March during which 2,151 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (63%) and Zimbabwe (37%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (63%) and South Africa (37%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 43,482 individuals observed, 60 per cent were males and 40 per cent were females. There were 597 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 508 children were unaccompanied.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2022

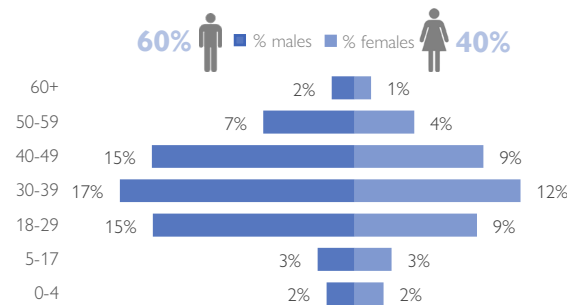


KEY FIGURES

2,416
Average Daily Movements

10
Flow Monitoring Points

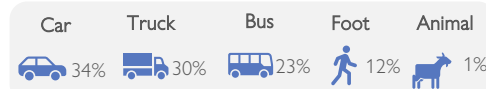
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



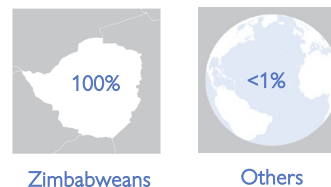
VULNERABLE GROUPS



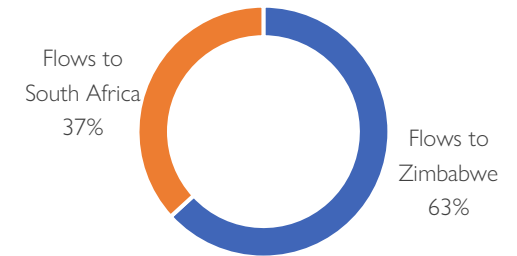
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



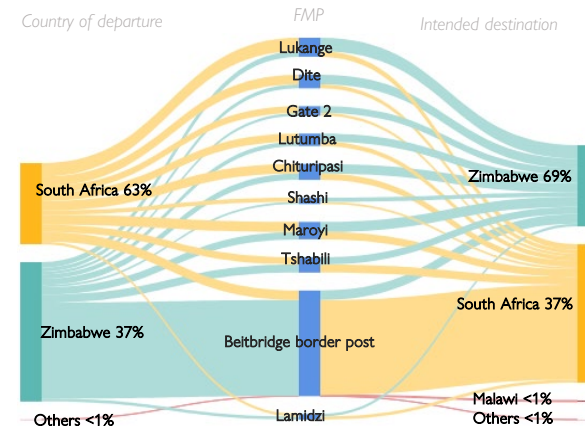
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Eswatini, Germany, Lesotho and Mozambique for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Zambia for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

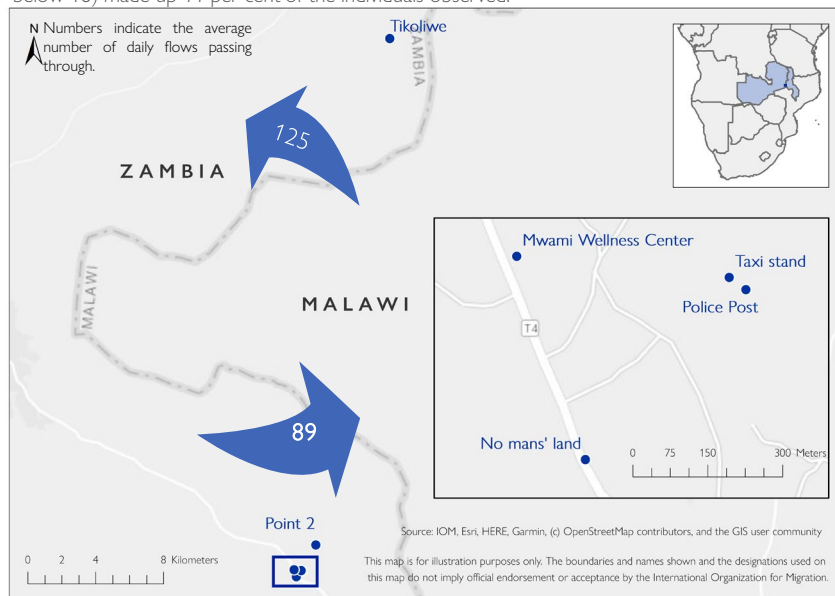
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	54%	59%	41%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	30%	60%	40%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	92%	8%
Seasonal Migration	5%	41%	59%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	100%	0%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	85%	15%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

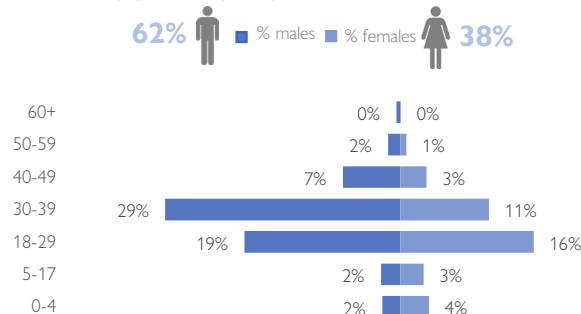
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,858 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 214. This represented a 37 per cent increase compared to March during which 157 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (66%) and Zambia (34%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (63%) and Malawi (37%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,858 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent were females. There were 71 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



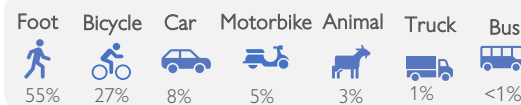
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



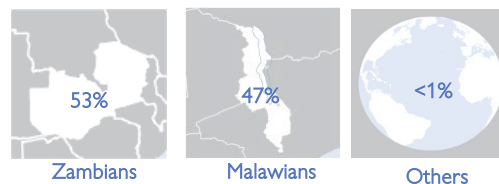
VULNERABLE GROUPS



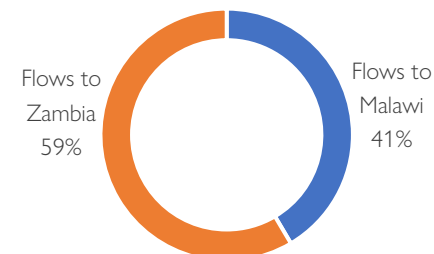
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



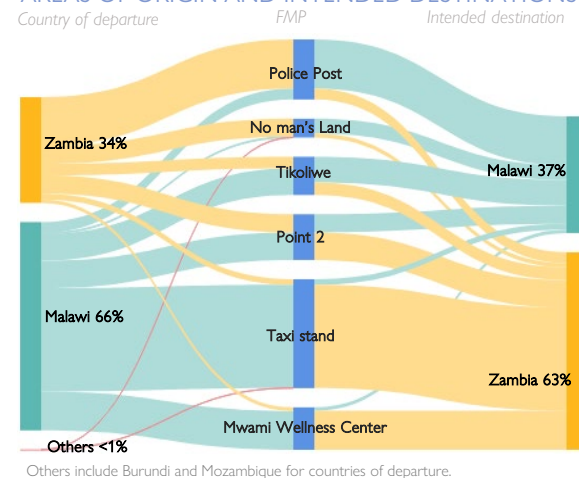
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



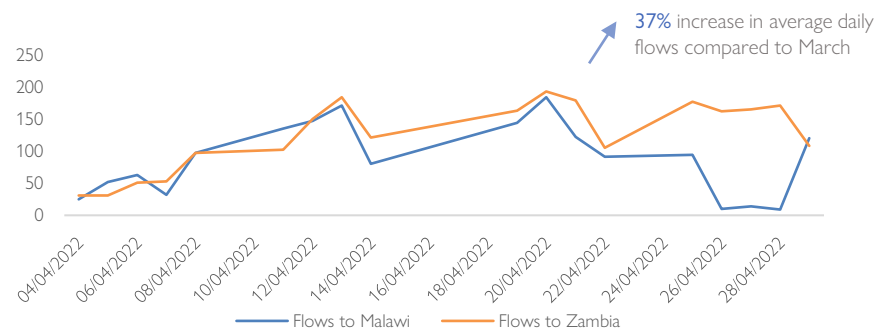
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	81%	41%	59%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	17%	43%	57%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	1%	54%	46%
Seasonal migration	1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2022

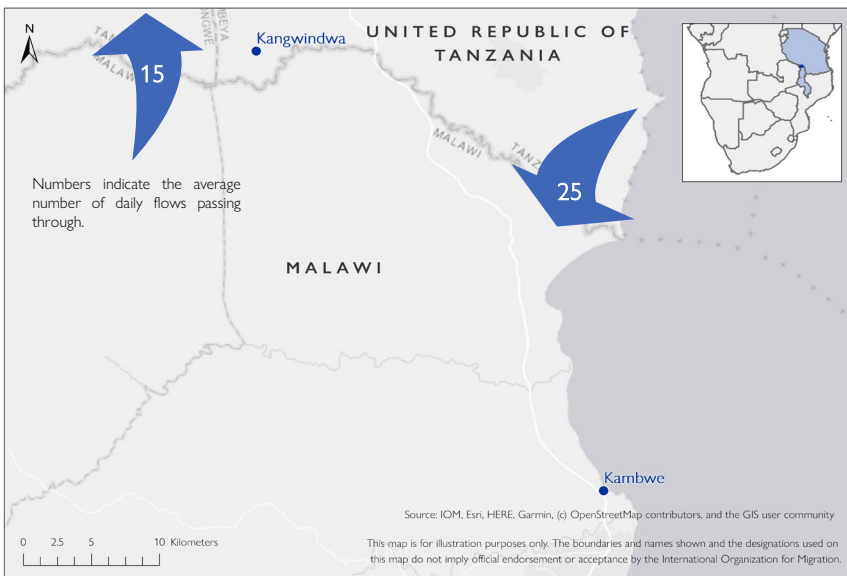


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

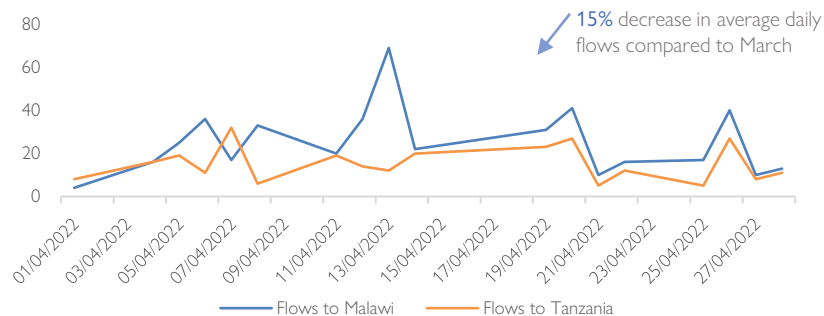
MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | APRIL 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 731 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 40. This represented a 15 per cent decrease compared to March during which 47 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (63%) and United Republic of Tanzania (36%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (67%), United Republic of Tanzania (31%) and Burundi (1%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 731 individuals observed, 72 per cent were males and 28 per cent were females. There were 8 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up three per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2022

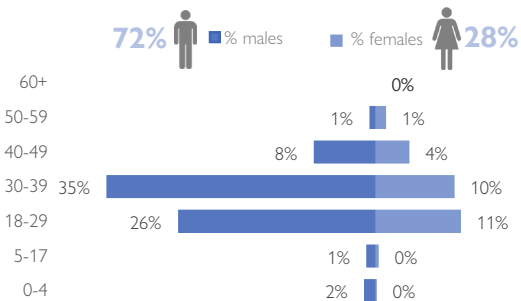


KEY FIGURES

40
Average
Daily
Movements

2
Flow
Monitoring
Points

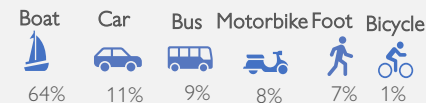
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



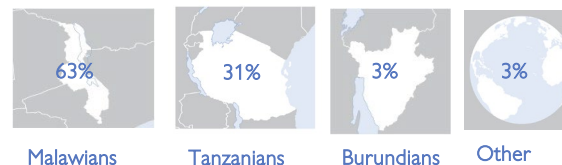
VULNERABLE GROUPS

8
Pregnant Women

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



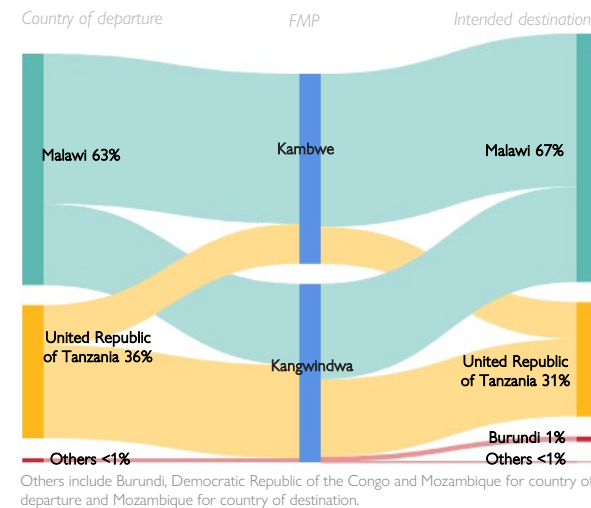
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

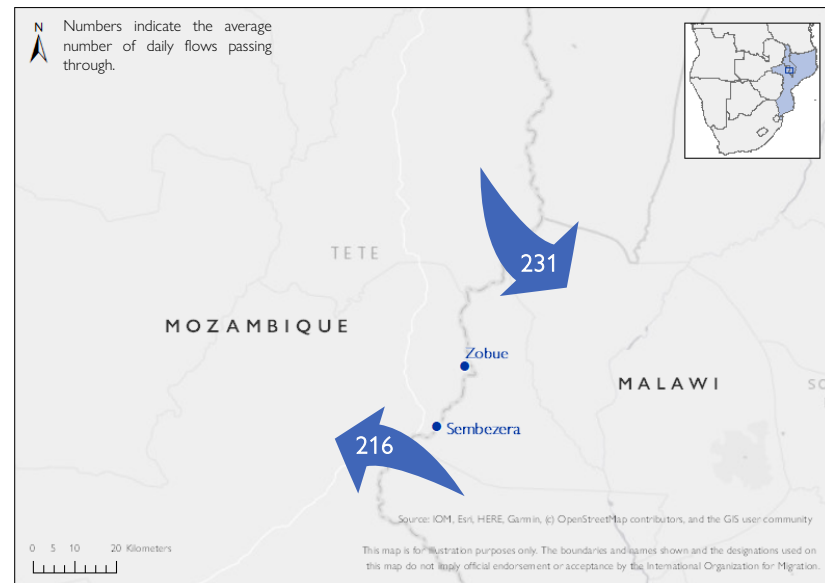
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	43%	57%	43%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	10%	68%	32%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	22%	68%	32%
Seasonal migration	24%	72%	28%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	1%	67%	33%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

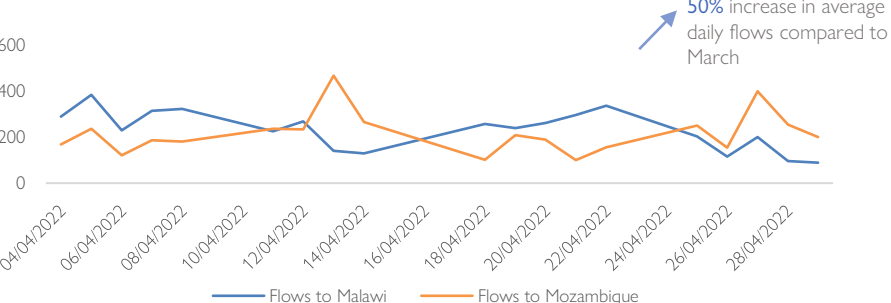
MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | APRIL 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 8,507 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 448. This represented a 50 per cent increase compared to March during which 299 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (46%), Mozambique (27%) and South Africa (20%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (51%), Mozambique (23%) and South Africa (17%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 8,507 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females. There were 69 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up six per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2022

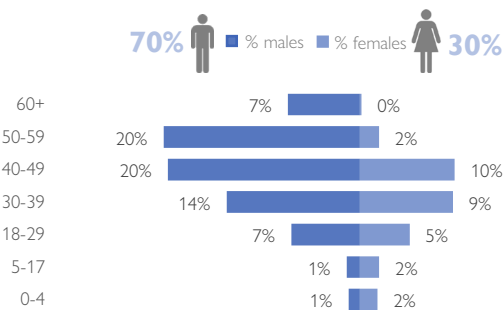


KEY FIGURES

448
Average
Daily
Movements

2
Flow
Monitoring
Point

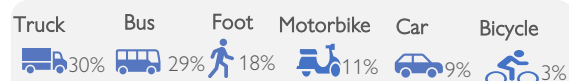
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



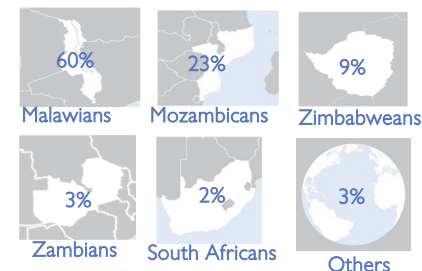
VULNERABLE GROUPS



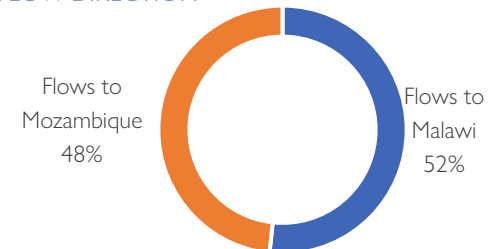
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



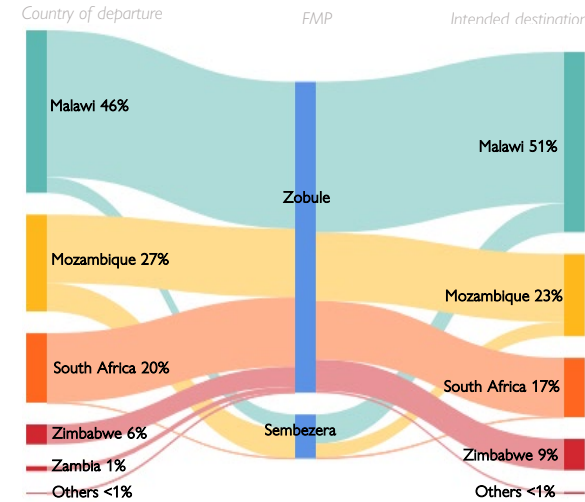
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana, Egypt, Eswatini, Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania for country of intended departure and Botswana and Eswatini for country of intended destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

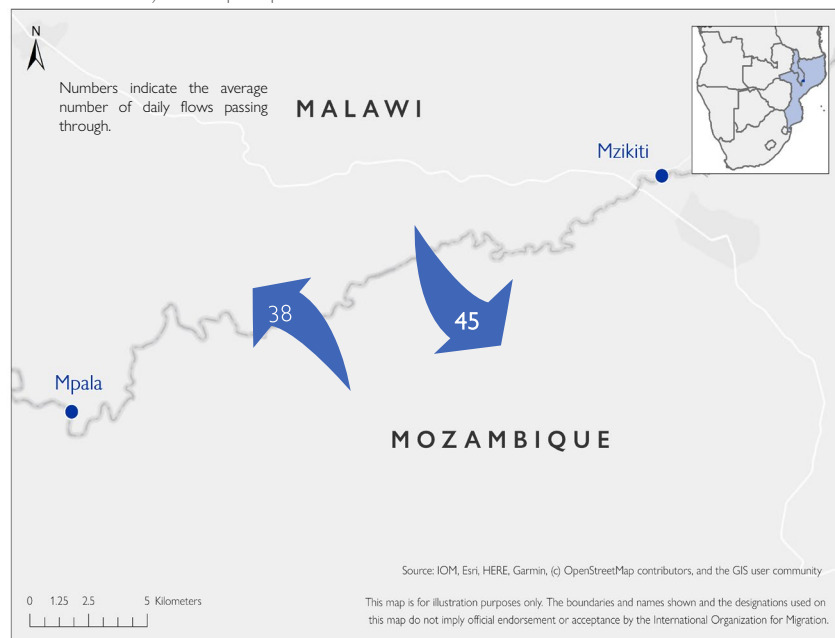
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	77%	53%	47%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	7%	0%	100%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	11%	49%	51%
COVID-19	4%	87%	13%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

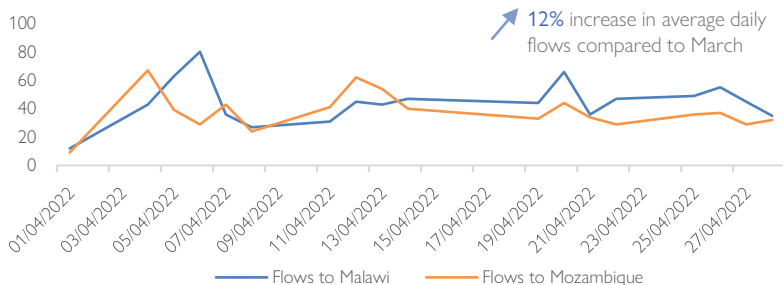
MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | APRIL 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,486 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 83. This represented a 12 per cent increase compared to March during which 74 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (55%) and Malawi (45%) were the main countries of departure whilst Malawi (55%) and Mozambique (45%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,486 individuals observed, 72 per cent were males and 28 per cent were females. There were 43 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 APRIL 2022

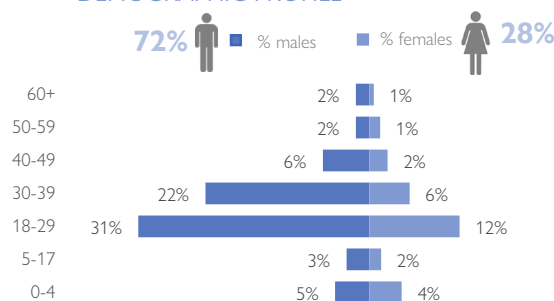


KEY FIGURES

83
Average
Daily
Movements

2
Flow
Monitoring
Points

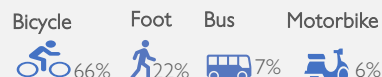
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



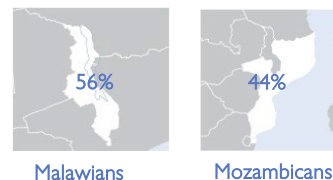
VULNERABLE GROUPS



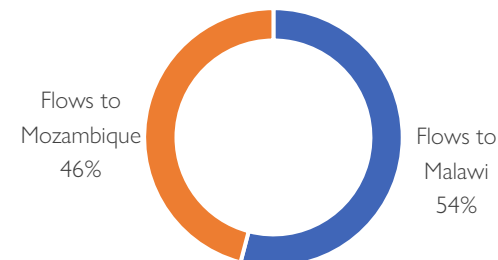
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



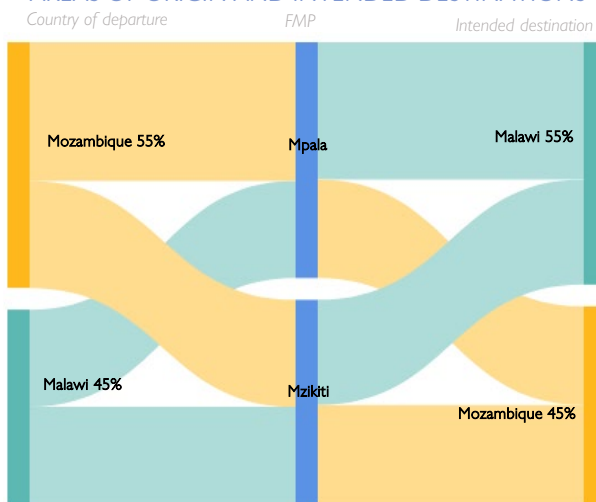
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



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%	56%	44%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	20%	51%	49%
Seasonal migration	2%	3%	97%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	12%	47%	53%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | APRIL 2022

OVERVIEW

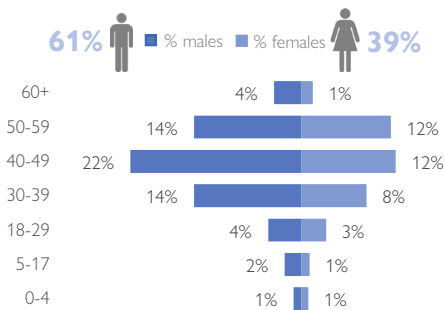
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,693 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 89. This represented a 29 per cent increase compared to March during which 69 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (63%), South Africa (36%) and Malawi (1%) were the countries of departure, while South Africa (65%), Mozambique (34%) and Malawi (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 1,693 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 14 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed.

KEY FIGURES

89
Average
Daily
Movements

1
Flow
Monitoring
Point

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



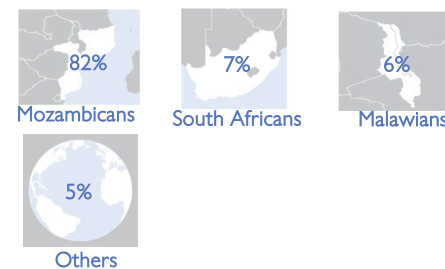
VULNERABLE GROUPS



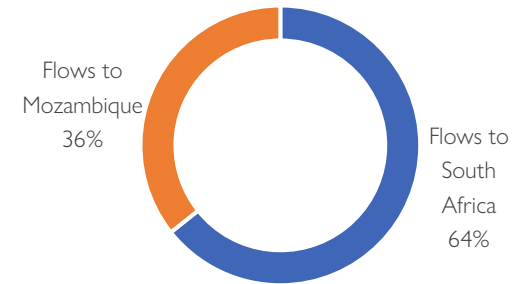
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



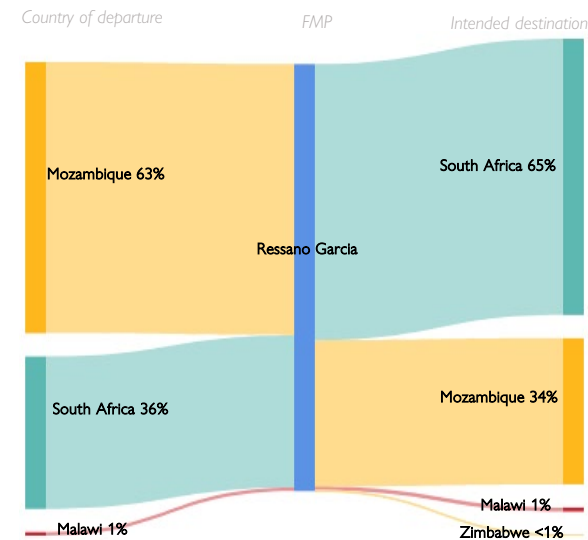
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

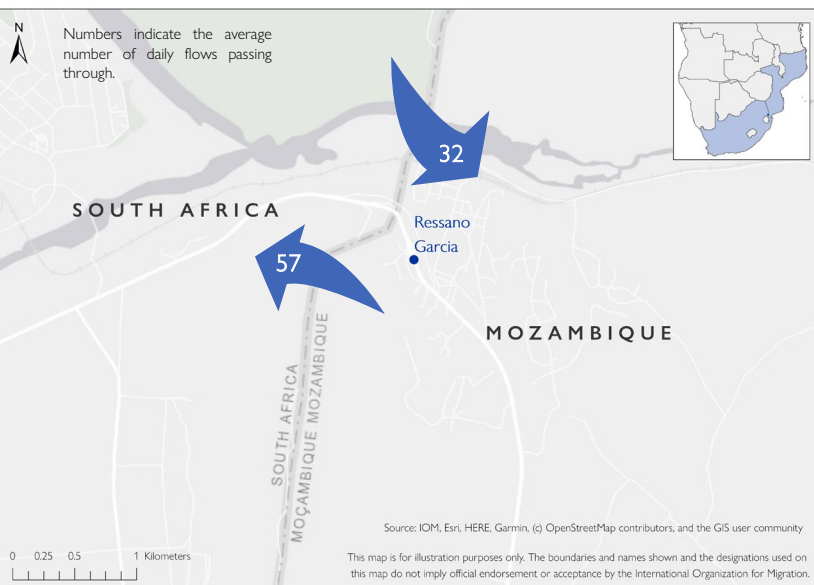


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

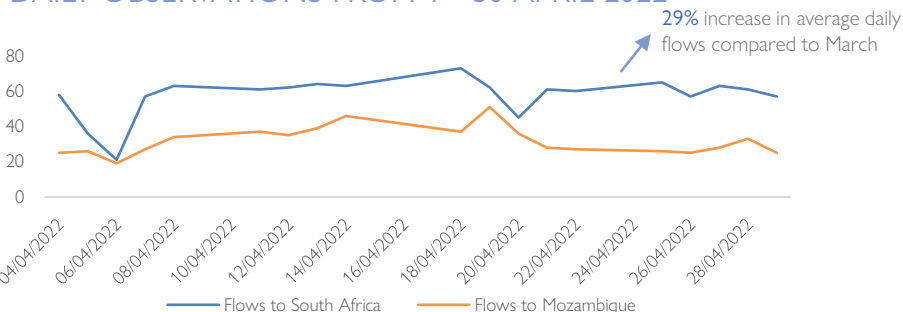


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	51%	85%	15%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	36%	49%	51%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	1%	99%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 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 April 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

✉ ROPretoriaRMDHub@iom.int

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