

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | MAY 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 31 May 2021.

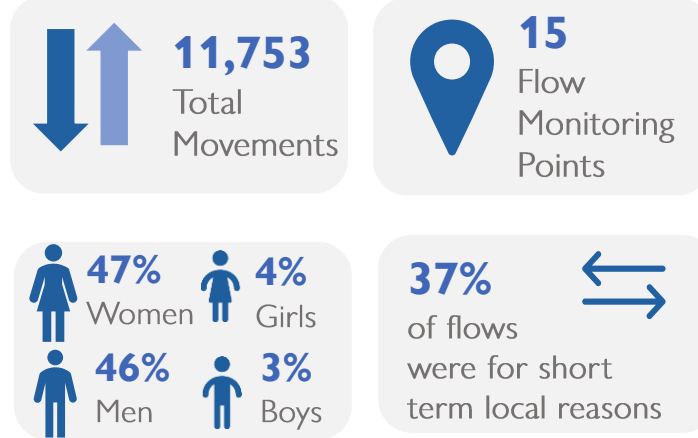
Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

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

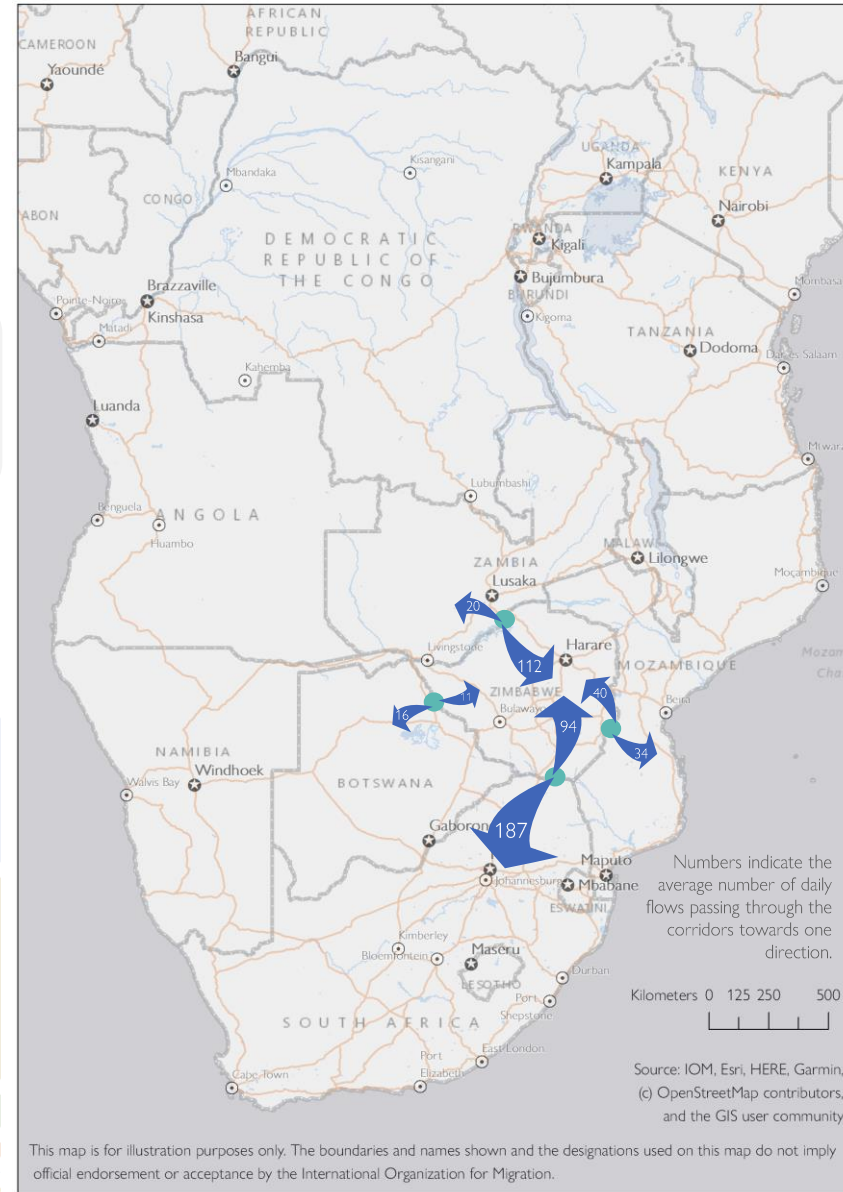
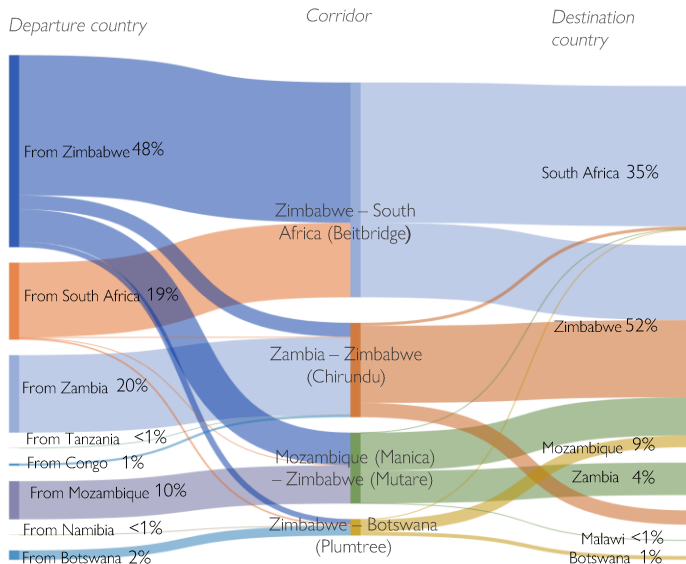
During May 2021, a total of 11,753 movements were observed across 15 FMPs in the region.

The Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge) corridor hosted the largest number of individuals (5,901), the majority of whom were Zimbabweans (98%). This was followed by the Zambia – Zimbabwe (Chirundu) corridor with 3,039 movements tracked.

## KEY FINDINGS



## DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



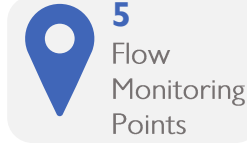
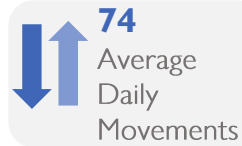
# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

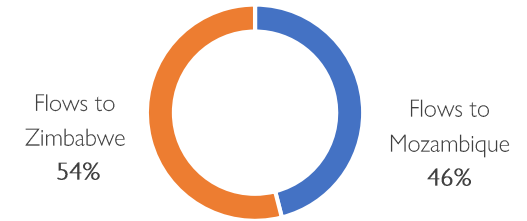
### OVERVIEW

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

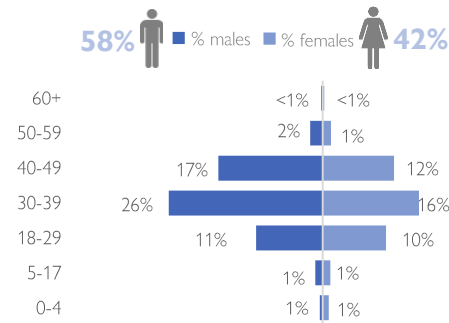
### KEY FIGURES



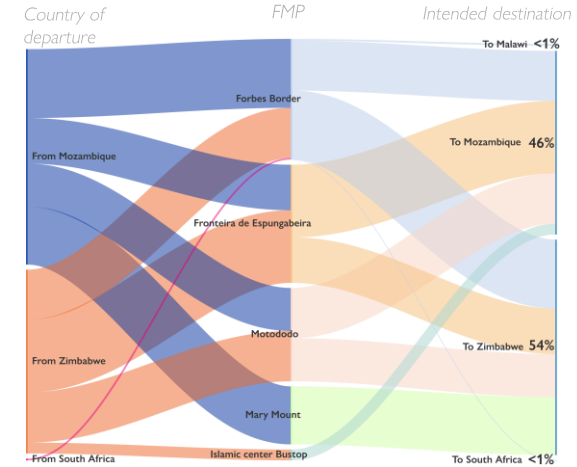
### FLOW TYPES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



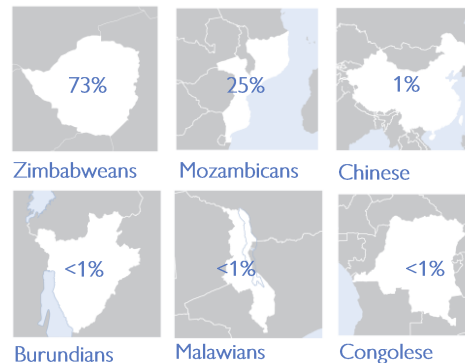
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

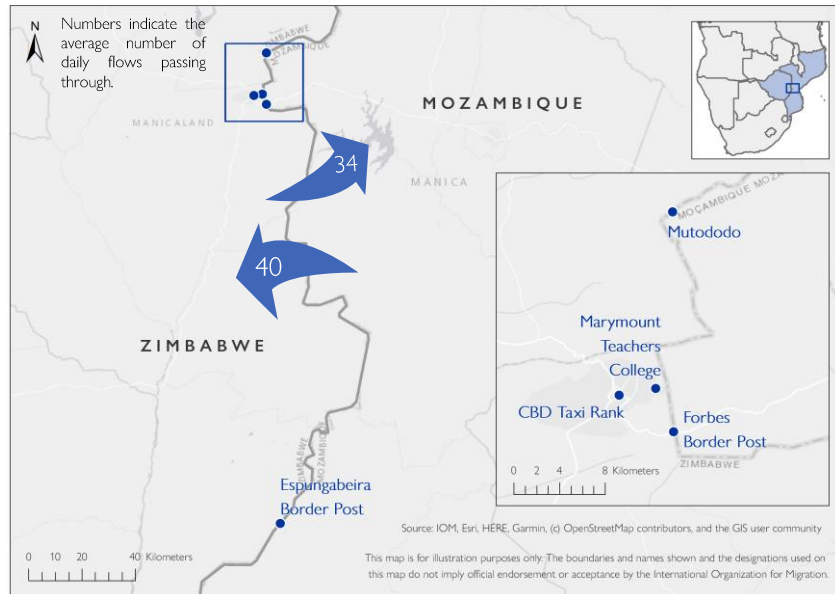


### DECLARED NATIONALITIES

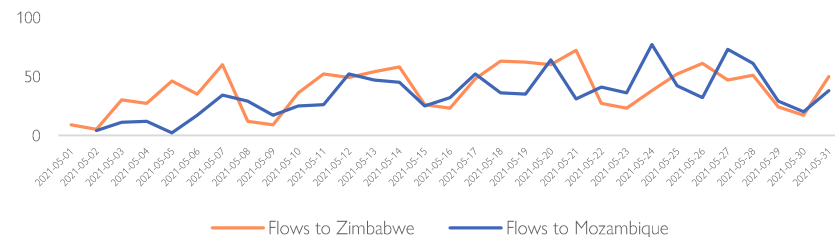


### REASONS FOR MOVING

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



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1<sup>ST</sup>-31<sup>ST</sup> MAY 2021

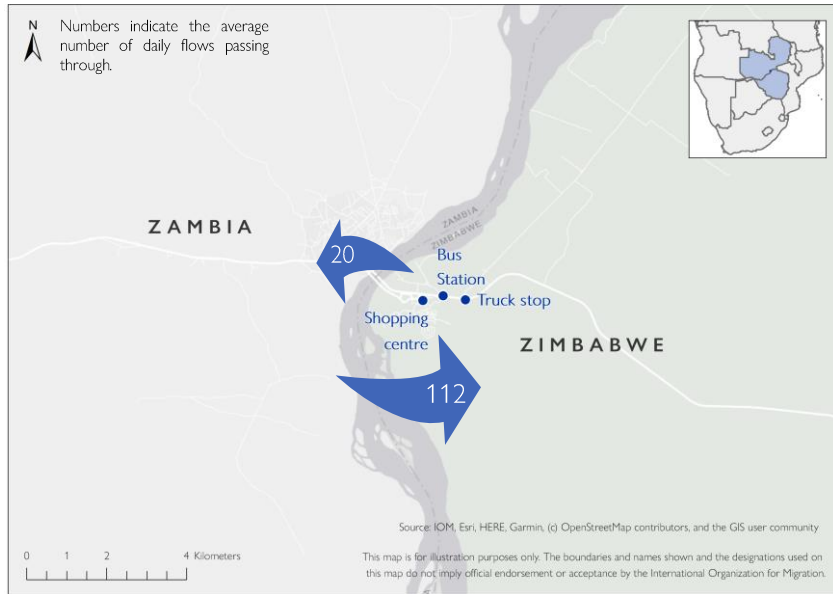


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

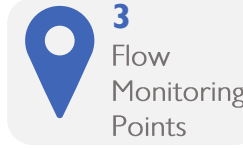
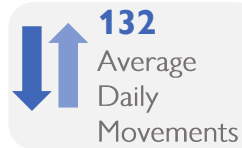
## ZAMBIA - ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) | MAY 2021

### OVERVIEW

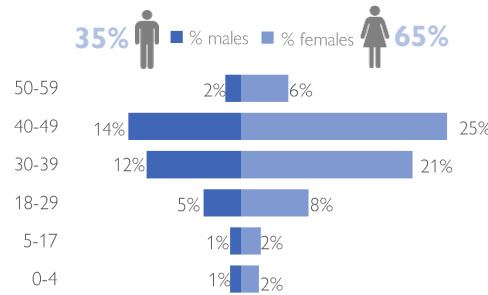
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,039 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 132. This represented a 10 per cent decrease compared to April during which 147 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (82%), Zimbabwe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



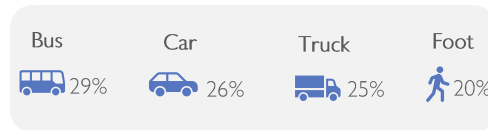
### KEY FIGURES



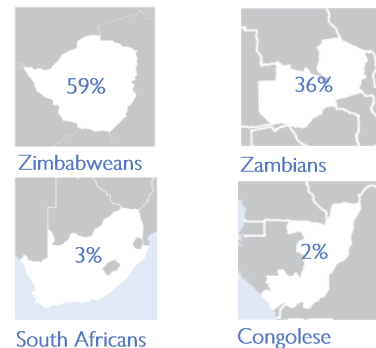
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



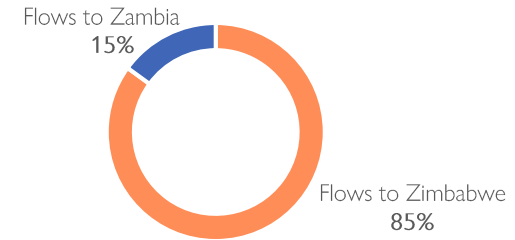
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



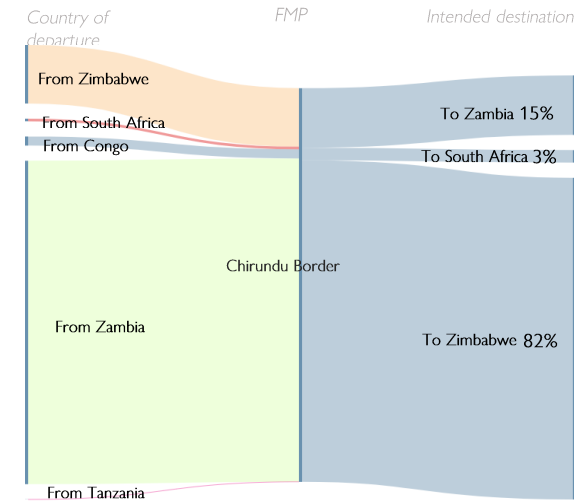
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



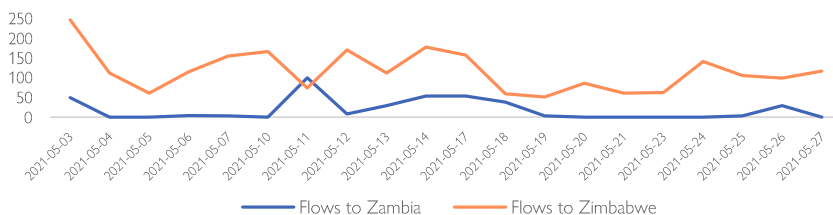
### FLOW TYPES



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1<sup>ST</sup>-31<sup>ST</sup> MAY 2021



### REASONS FOR MOVING

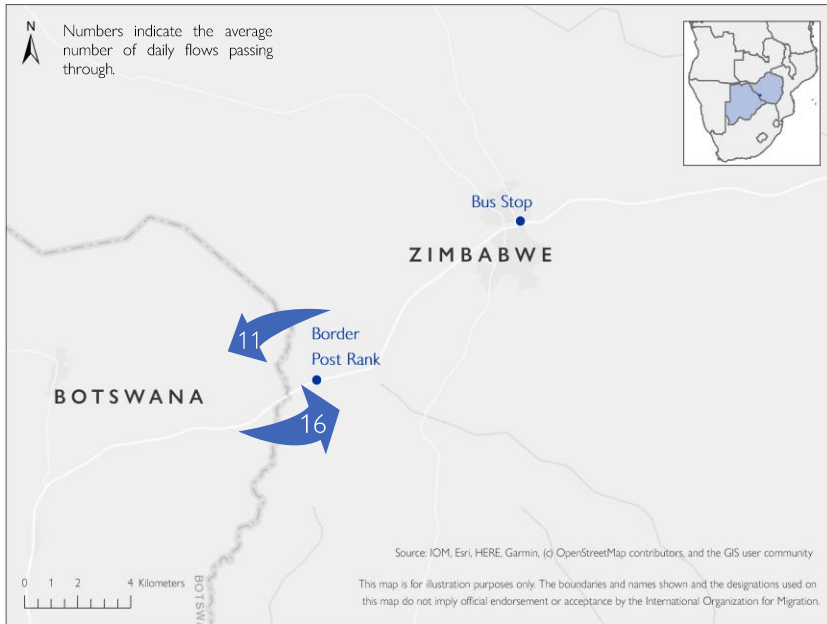
Reasons for Moving	Flows to Zimbabwe Total	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	61%	19%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	20%	19%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	16%	27%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	3%	0%

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

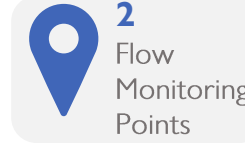
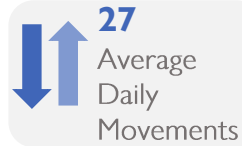
## ZIMBABWE - BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | MAY 2021

### OVERVIEW

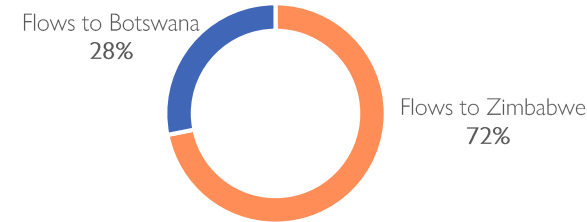
Over the reporting period, a total of 531 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 27. This represented a 42 per cent increase compared to April during which 19 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Botswana (57%), Zimbabwe (32%),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



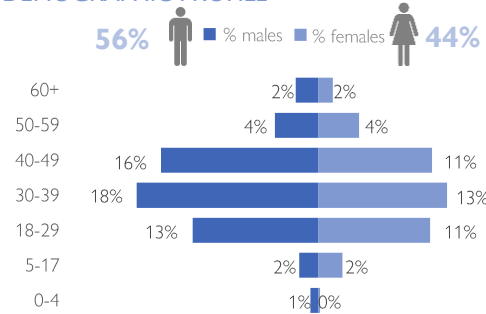
### KEY FIGURES



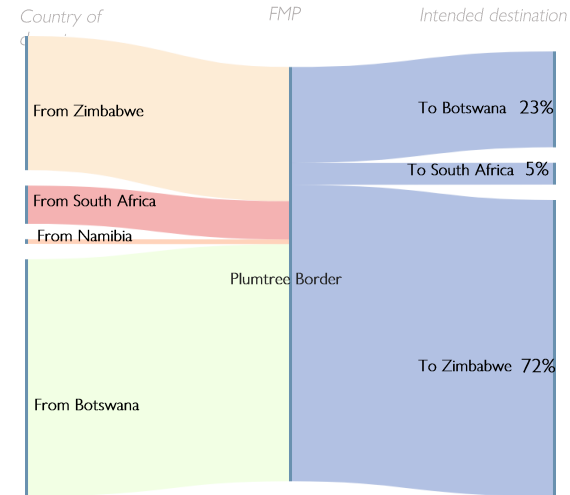
### FLOW TYPES



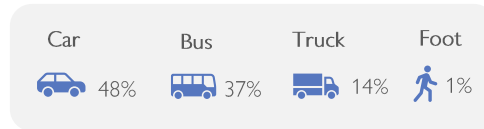
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



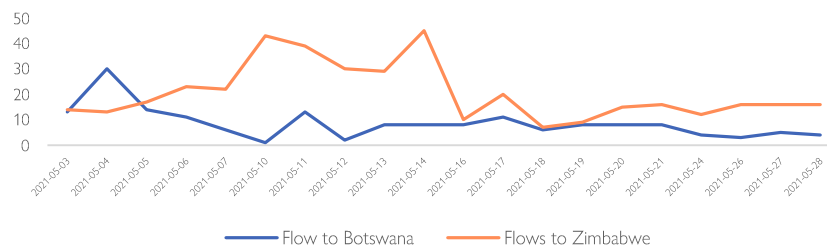
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



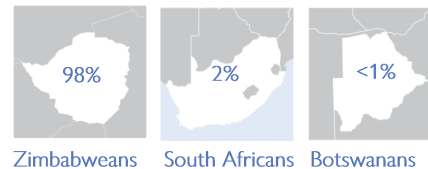
### REASONS FOR MOVING

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

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST-31ST MAY 2021



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES

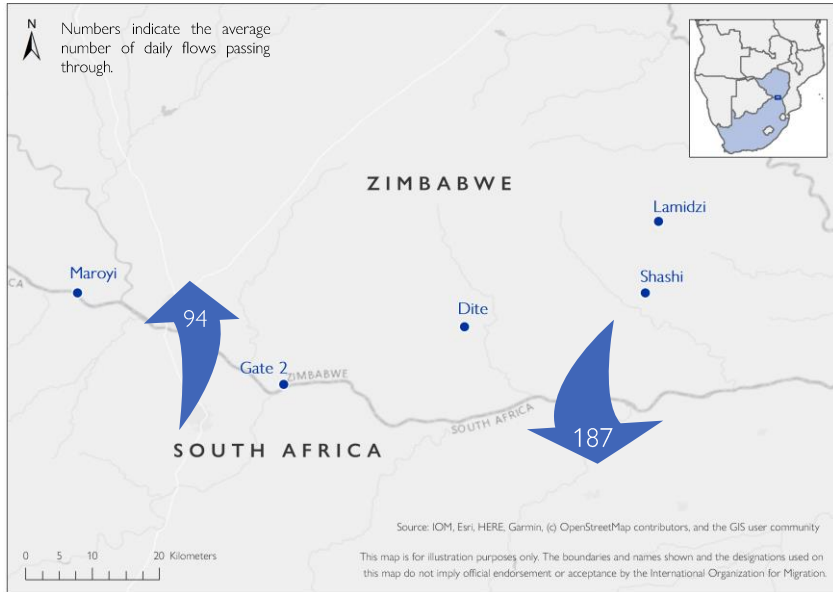


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

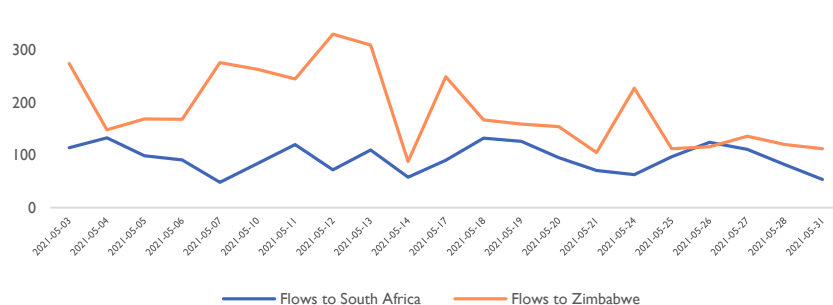
## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | MAY 2021

### OVERVIEW

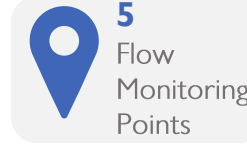
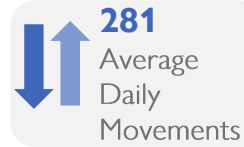
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,901 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 281. This represented a 35 per cent decrease compared to April during which 430 individuals were observed on a daily basis. The sharp drop may be attributed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



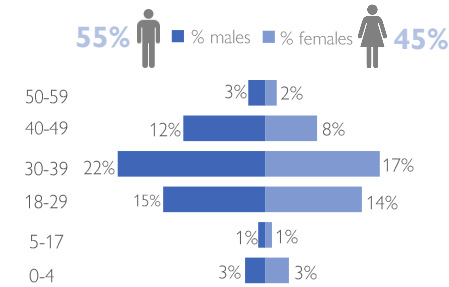
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1<sup>ST</sup>-31<sup>ST</sup> MAY 2021



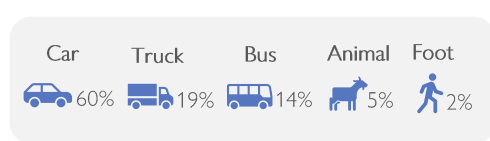
### KEY FIGURES



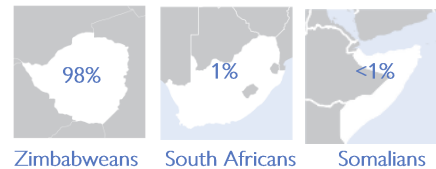
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



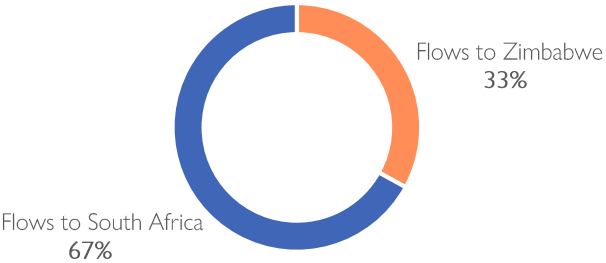
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



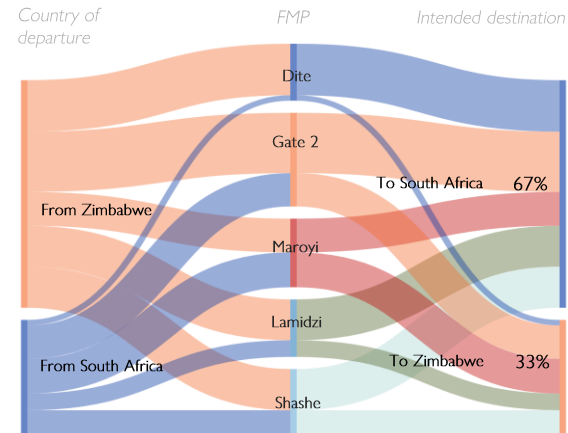
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW TYPES



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVING

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

## METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility and migrant profiles. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows occur and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). This report focuses on FMR data only. The FMR collects data at FMPs through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travellers. At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Enumerators collect data via a mobile data collection form to ensure data integrity and quality. This report is an overview of the data collected from 1 to 30 May 2021.

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

## LIMITATIONS

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

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

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*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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✉ [ROPretoriaRMDHub@iom.int](mailto:ROPretoriaRMDHub@iom.int)

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