FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | JULY 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 July 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 (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) – Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi – Tanzania (Karonga)
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)

During July 2021, a total of 20,596 movements were observed across 29 FMPs in the region.

The Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge) corridor hosted the largest number of individuals with 7,829 (38%) followed by the Mozambique (Manica) –Zimbabwe (Mutare) corridor with 3,262 movements tracked (16%) and the Malawi – Tanzania (Karonga) corridor with 2,667 movements (13%).

KEY FINDINGS

20,596 Total Movements

29 Flow Monitoring Points

38% Women **7%** Girls

50% Men **5%** Boys

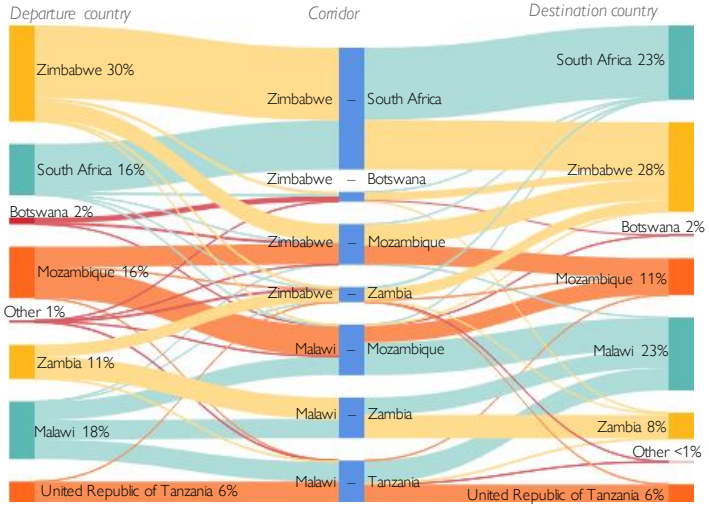
60% of flows were for short term local reasons

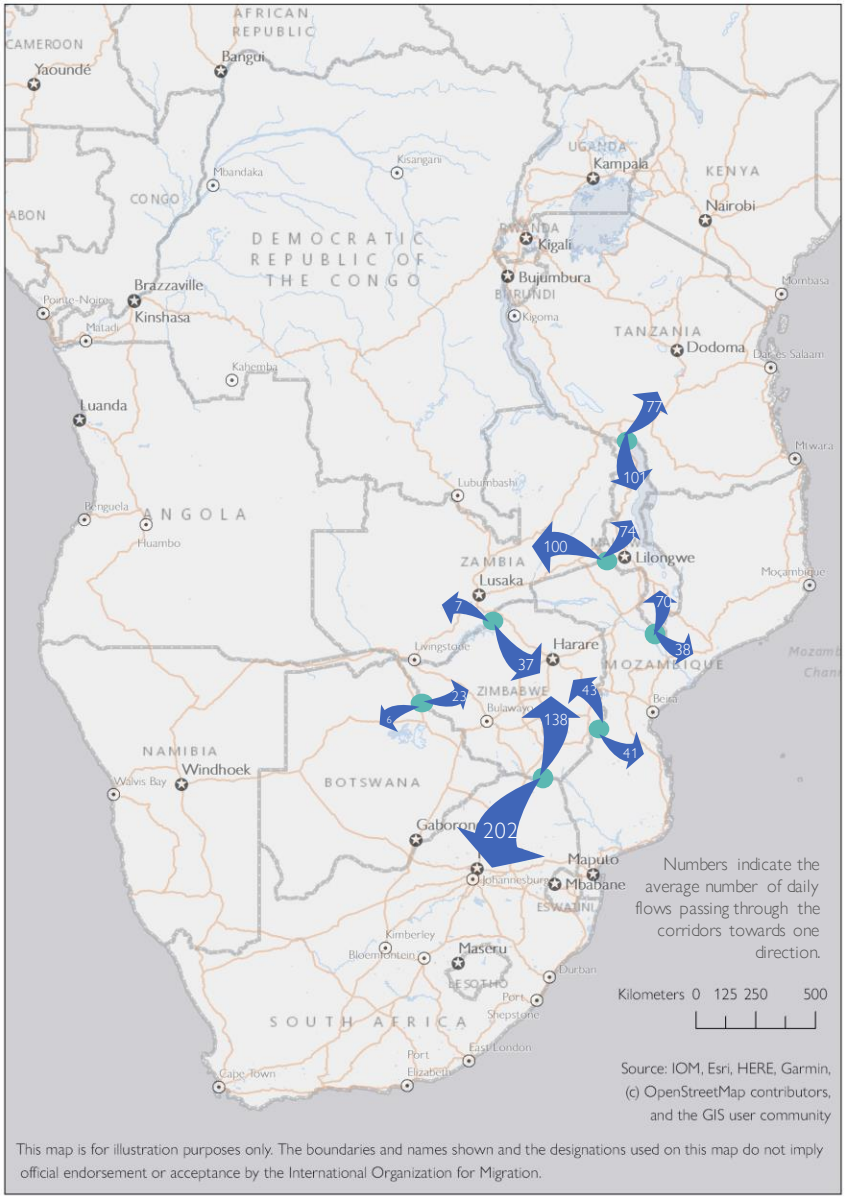
Pregnant Women **328**

Unaccompanied Children **247**

Elderly in Need of Care **103**

DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS





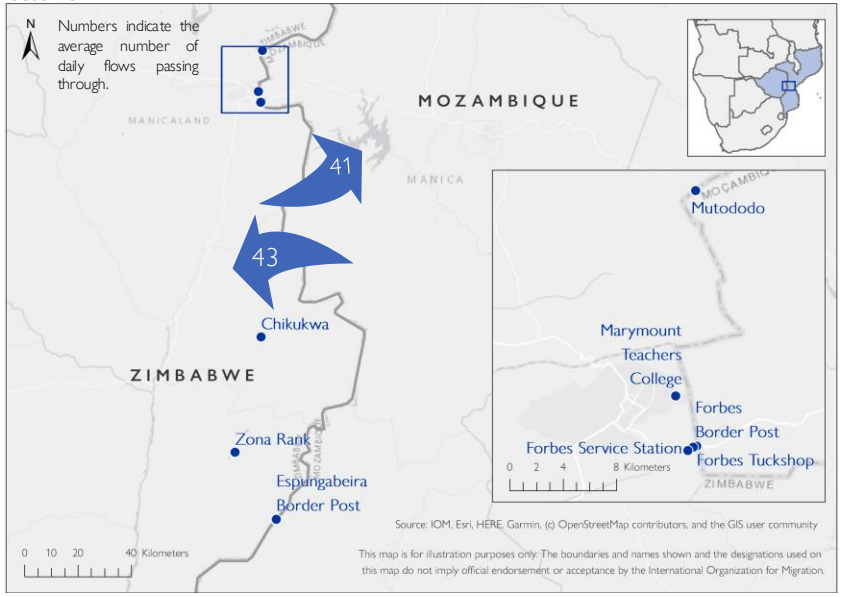
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,612 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 84. This represented an 18 per cent decrease compared to June during which 102 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (51%), Zimbabwe (46%) and Botswana (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (50%) and Mozambique (48%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,612 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 21 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up four per cent of the individuals observed.

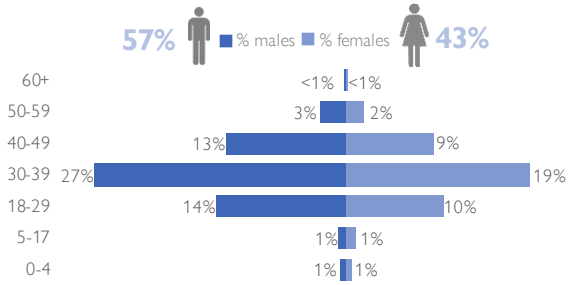


KEY FIGURES

84 Average Daily Movements

8 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS

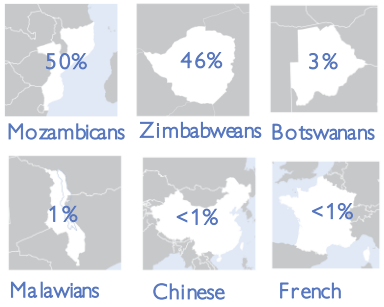
Pregnant Women **21**

Elderly **1**

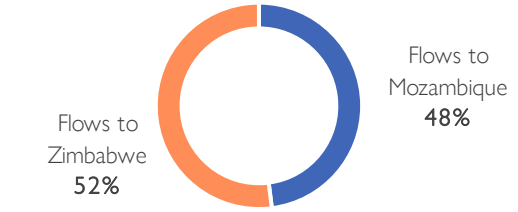
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Motorbike	Car	Bus	Bicycle
39%	36%	15%	7%	1%

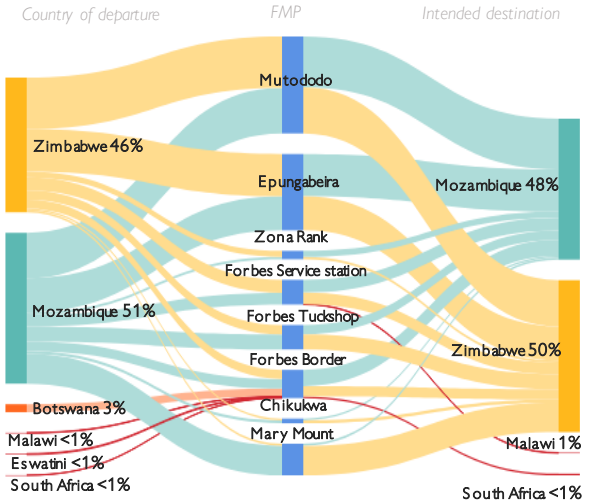
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

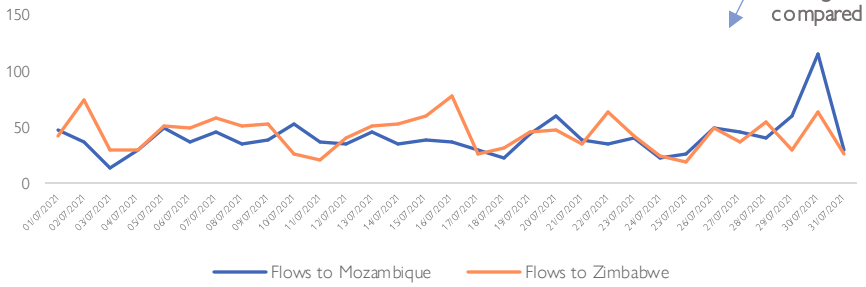


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST JULY 2021

18% decrease in average daily flows compared to June



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	51%	49%	51%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	24%	35%	65%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	70%	30%
Seasonal Migration	3%	48%	52%
COVID-19	<1%	60%	40%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

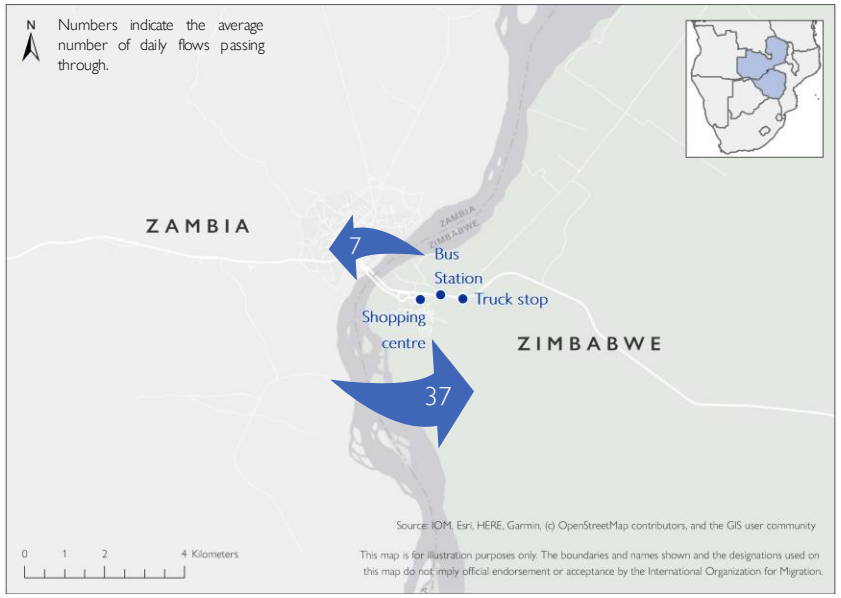
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JULY 2021

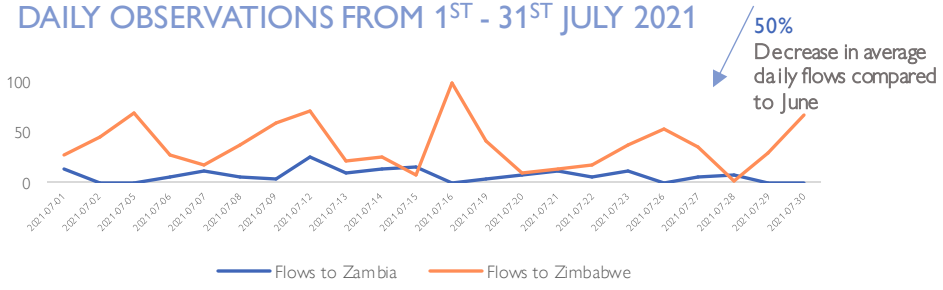
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 976 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 44. This represented a 50 per cent decrease compared to June during which 88 individuals were observed on a daily basis. The decrease in movements can be attributed to the tightened lockdown measures in Zimbabwe. Zambia (80%), Zimbabwe (10%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (74%), Zambia (14%) and South Africa (9%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 976 individuals observed, 35 per cent were males and 65 per cent were females. There were 25 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up nine per cent of the individuals observed respectively. Of 88 children observed, 45 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 - 31ST JULY 2021



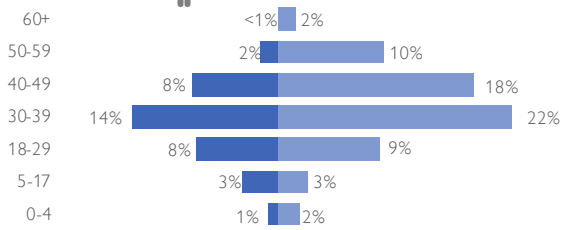
KEY FIGURES

44 Average Daily Movements

3 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

35% ■ % males ■ % females 65%



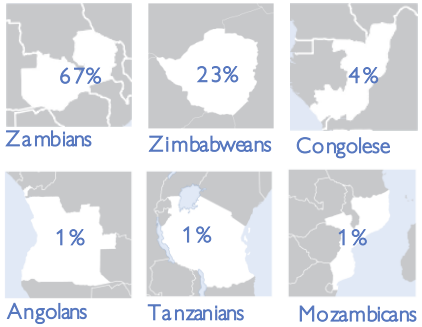
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Unaccompanied Children	Elderly
25	45	9

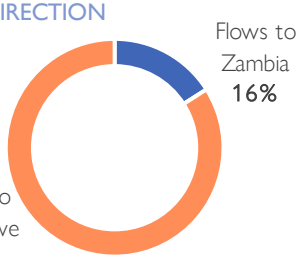
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Truck	Car	Bus
41%	35%	23%	1%

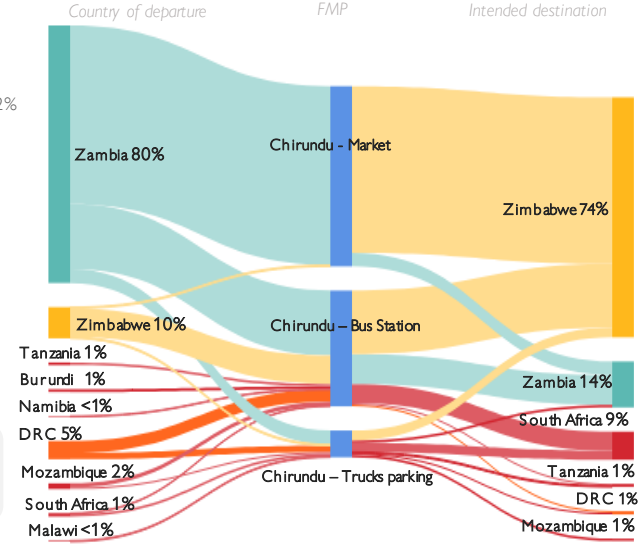
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



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)	81%	75%	25%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	11%	100%	0%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	5%	89%	11%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%
Forced Movement due to Natural Disaster	1%	100%	0%
COVID-19	1%	0	100%

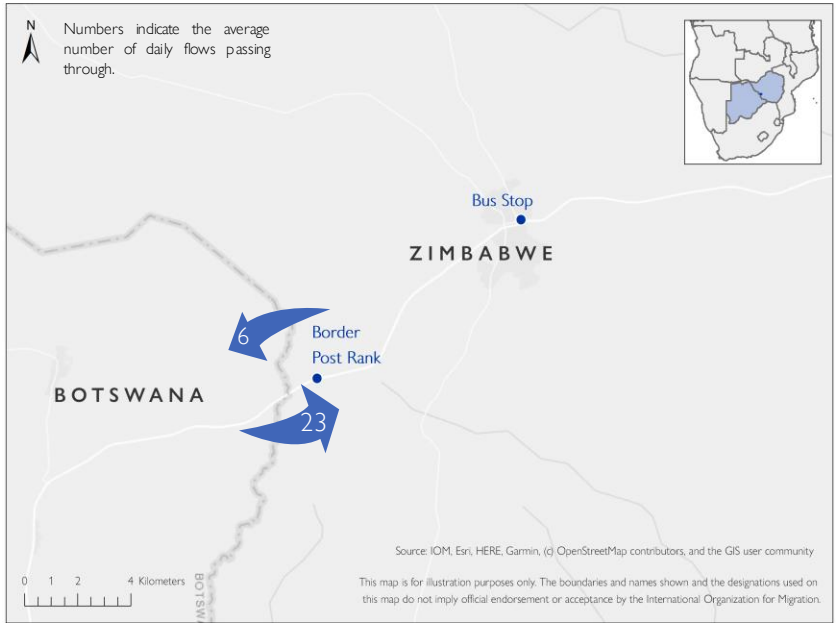
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JULY 2021

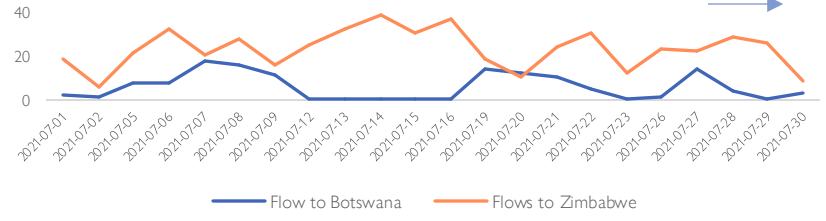
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 636 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 29. This represented the same number of movements compared to May during which 29 individuals were observed on a daily basis. Botswana (56%), Zimbabwe (30%) and South Africa (12%) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (79%), Botswana (17%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 636 individuals observed, 67 per cent were males and 33 per cent were women. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST JULY 2021



Average movements remained at 29 as compared to June

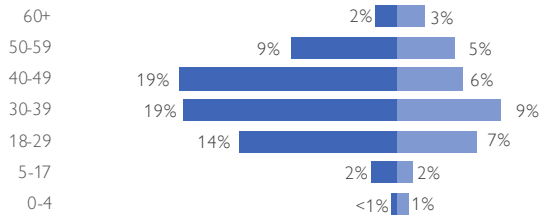
KEY FIGURES

29 Average Daily Movements

2 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

67% males | females 33%



VULNERABLE GROUPS

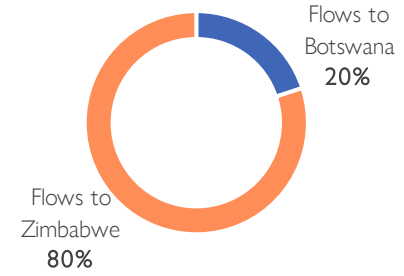
Pregnant Women
3

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

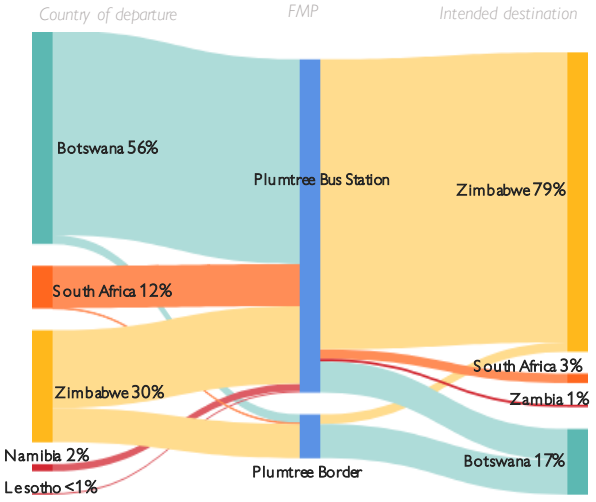
Car	Bus	Foot	Truck
86%	6%	5%	4%

DECLARED NATIONALITIES

FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	55%	99%	1%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	21%	23%	77%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	18%	87%	13%
Seasonal Migration	4%	58%	42%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	2%	90%	10%
Forced Movement due to Disaster	1%	100%	0%

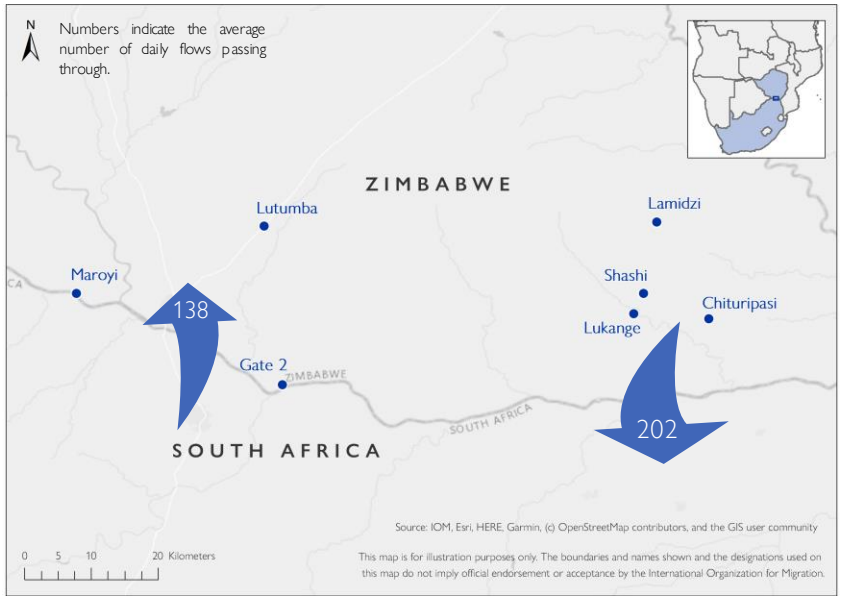
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JULY 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

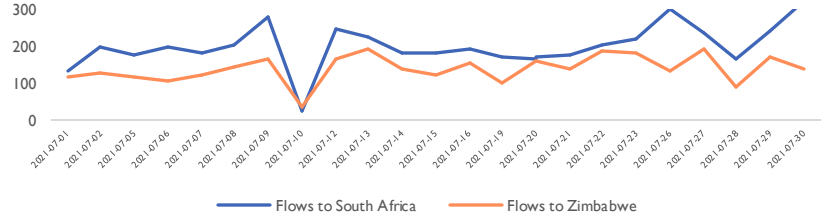
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 7,829 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 340. This represented a 11 per cent decrease compared to April during which 384 individuals were observed on a daily basis. The sharp decrease may be attributed to the tightened lockdown measures by the government of Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe (60%) and South Africa (40%) were the countries of departure and South Africa (59%) and Zimbabwe (41%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of **7,829** individuals observed, 46 per cent were females and 54 per cent were males. There were 138 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST JULY 2021

11% decrease in average daily flows compared to June

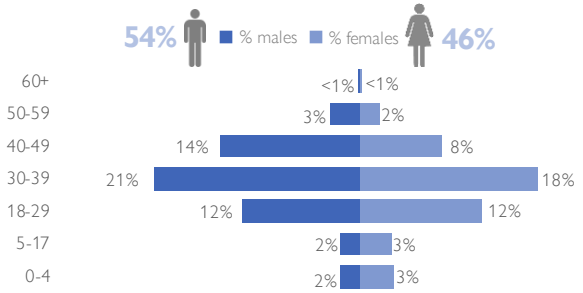


KEY FIGURES

340 Average Daily Movements

7 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS

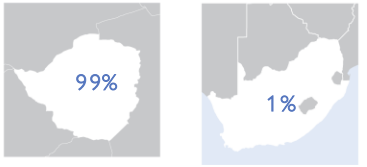
Pregnant Women **138**

Unaccompanied Children **29**

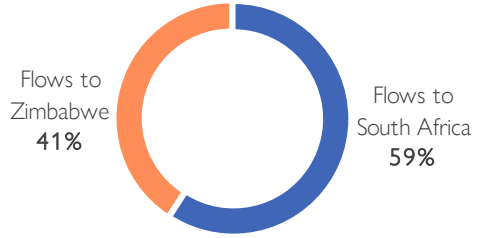
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Truck	Bus	Animal	Foot
57%	18%	12%	9%	4%

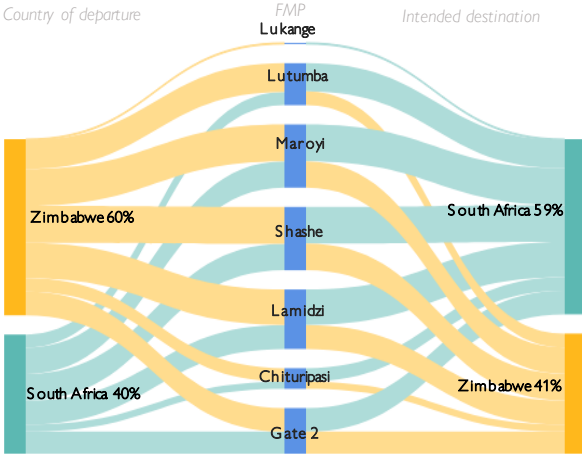
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	38%	46%	54%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	29%	11%	89%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	80%	20%
Seasonal Migration	8%	39%	61%
COVID-19	4%	91%	9%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	88%	12%

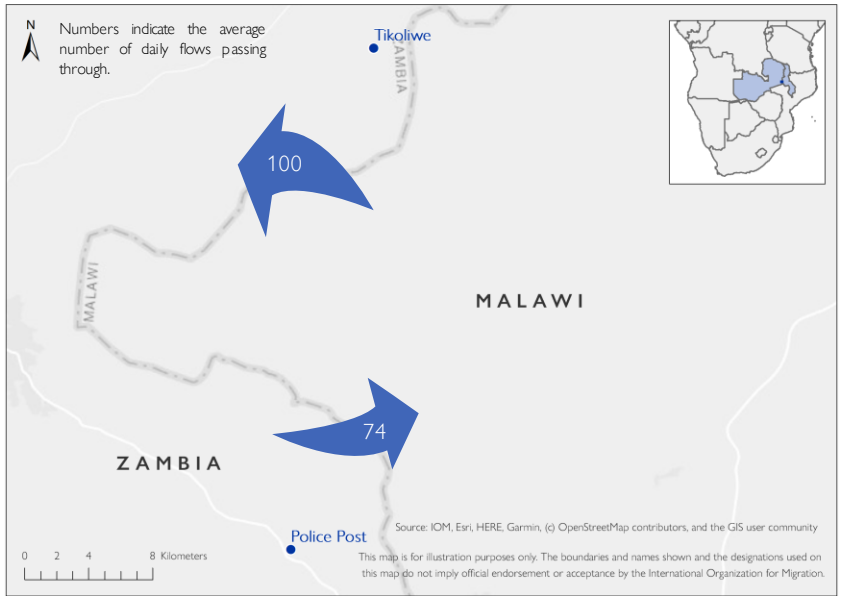
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MCHINGI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | JULY 2021

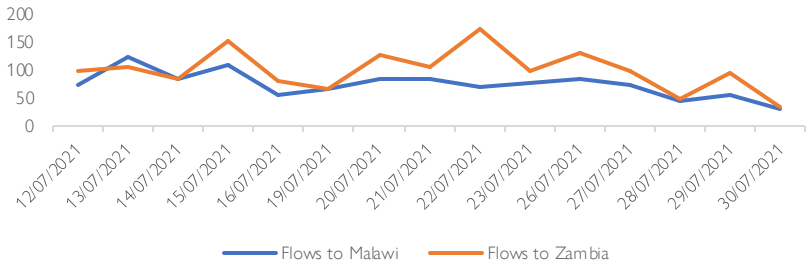
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,614 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 174. Zambia (53%) and Malawi (47%) were the countries of departure and Zambia (57%) and Malawi (43%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,614 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 33 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST JULY 2021

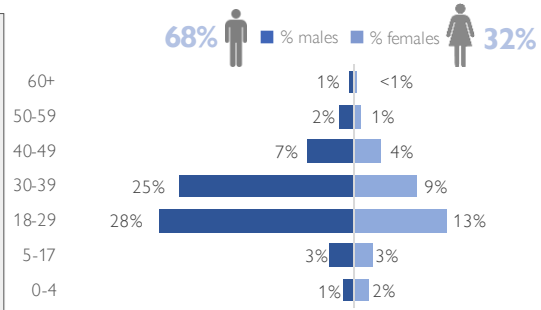


KEY FIGURES

174 Average Daily Movements

2 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



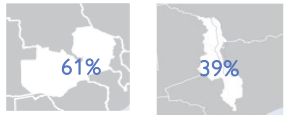
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Unaccompanied Children	Elderly
33	8	15

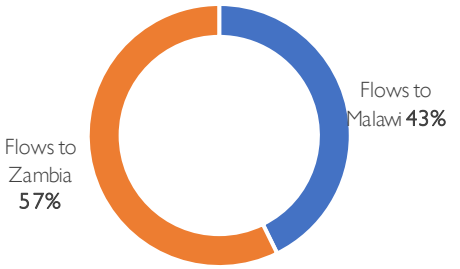
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bicycle	Foot	Car	Motorbike	Truck	Bus
35%	25%	25%	13%	5%	1%

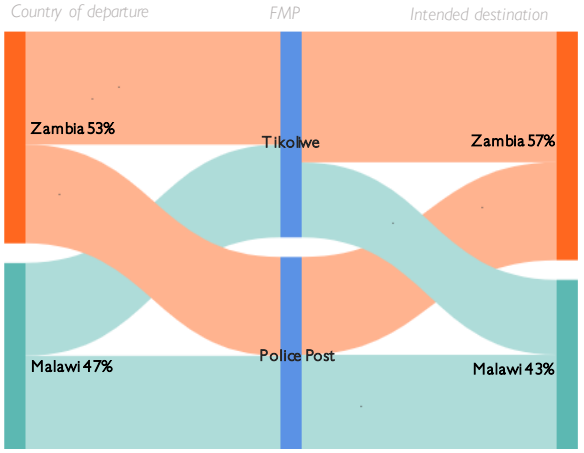
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	13%	25%	75%
Seasonal migration	4%	45%	55%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	67%	33%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	21%	22%	78%
short-term local movement (-6 months)	61%	50%	50%

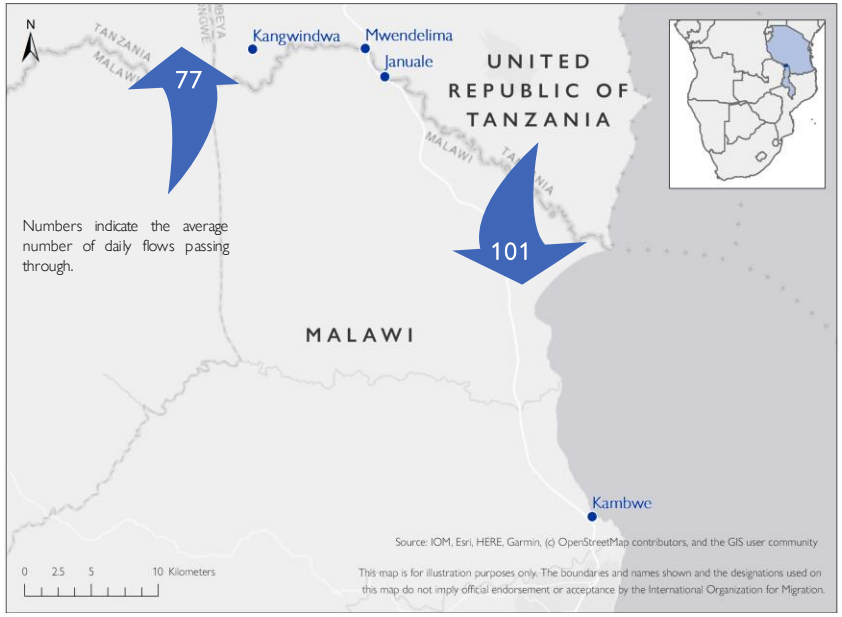
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI - TANZANIA (KARONGA) | JULY 2021

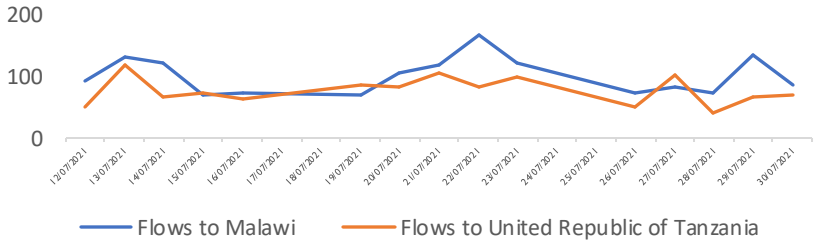
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,667 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 178. Tanzania (49%), Malawi (48%), Burundi (1%), Zambia (1%) and Somalia (1%) were the main countries of departure and Malawi (55%), Tanzania (42%), Zambia (2%) and Burundi (1%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,667 individuals observed, 54 per cent were females and 46 per cent were males. There were 47 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 13 per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST JULY 2021

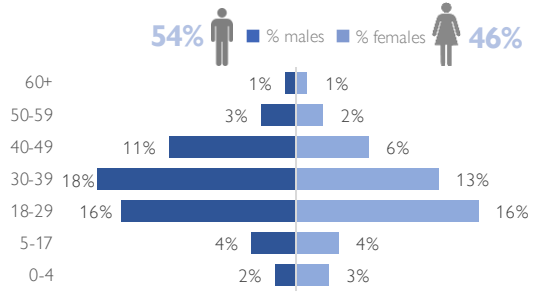


KEY FIGURES

178 Average Daily Movements

4 Flow Monitoring Points

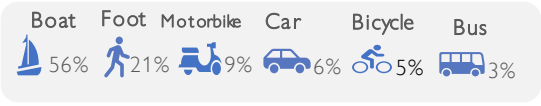
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



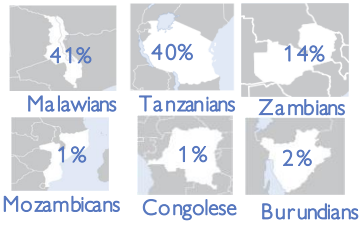
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Unaccompanied Children	Elderly
47	14	30

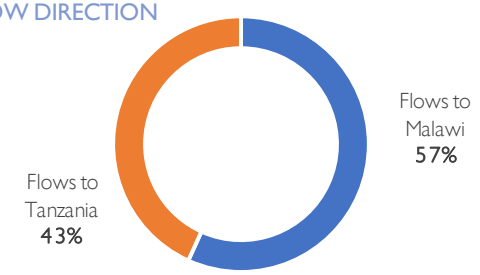
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



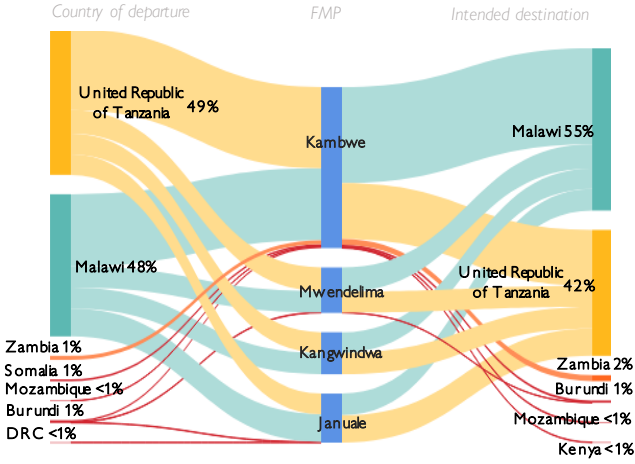
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	9%	46%	54%
Seasonal migration	2%	44%	56%
Forced movement induced by natural disaster/change	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	7%	76%	24%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	15%	56%	44%
short-term local movement (-6 months)	67%	57%	43%

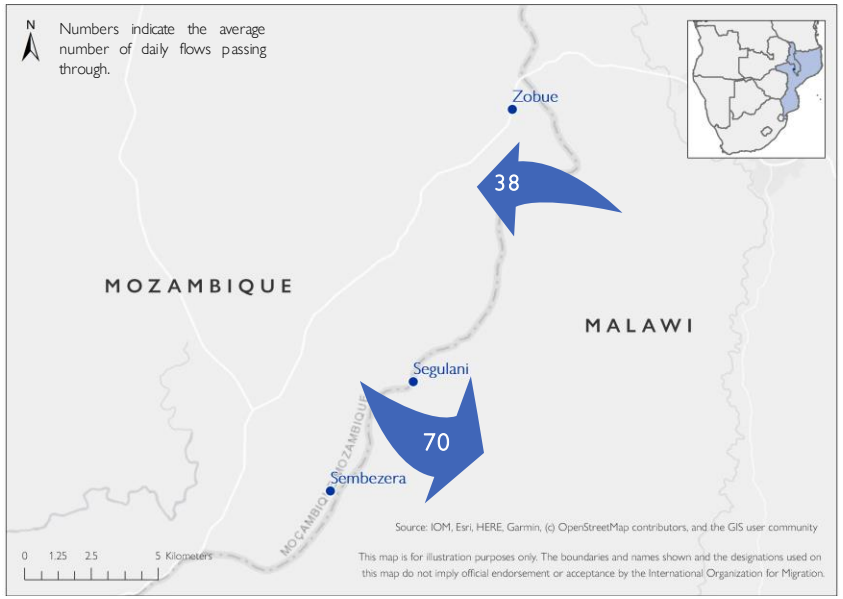
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

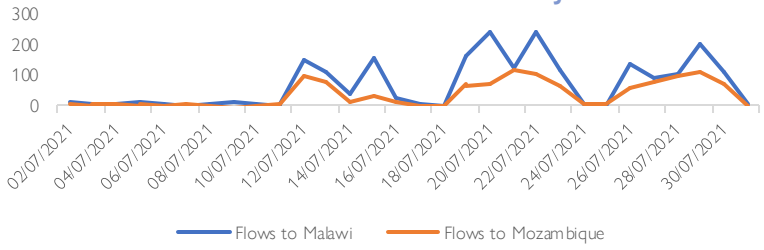
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,262 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 109. Mozambique (60%), Malawi (37%), South Africa (1%) and Zimbabwe (1%) were the countries of departure and Malawi (65%), Mozambique (34%), South Africa (1%) and Zimbabwe (1%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,262 individuals observed, 53 per cent were females and 47 per cent were males. There were 61 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 27 per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1ST - 31ST JULY 2021



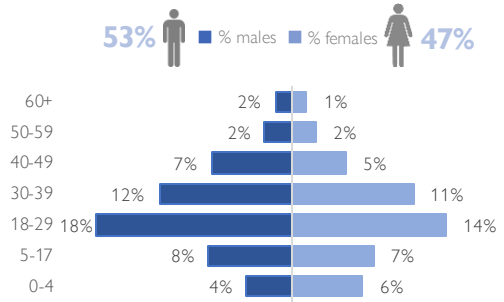
*Sembezera and Segulani FMPs only began capturing flows from 12 July 201 hence the increase in daily flows

KEY FIGURES

108 Average Daily Movements

3 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



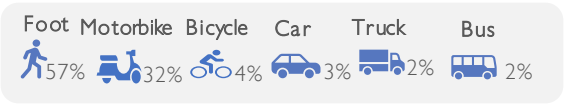
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women **61**

Unaccompanied Children **151**

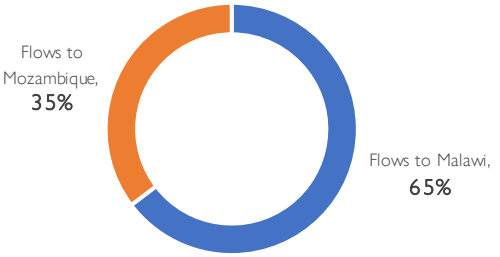
Elderly **48**

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

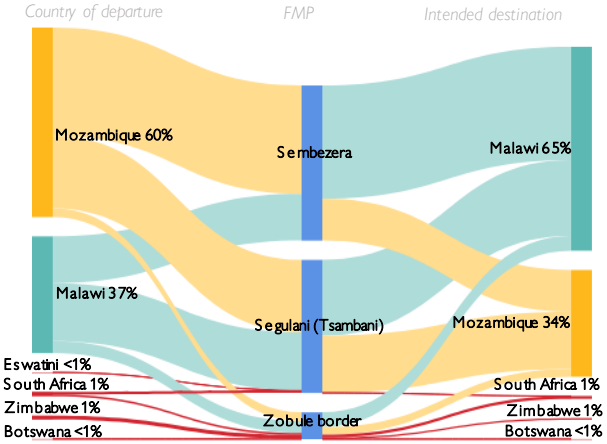


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	4%	27%	73%
Seasonal migration	13%	47%	53%
Forced movement induced by natural disaster/change	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	4%	71%	29%
short-term local movement (-6 months)	78%	70%	30%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | JULY 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 July 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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