

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | AUGUST 2022

FMP NETWORK

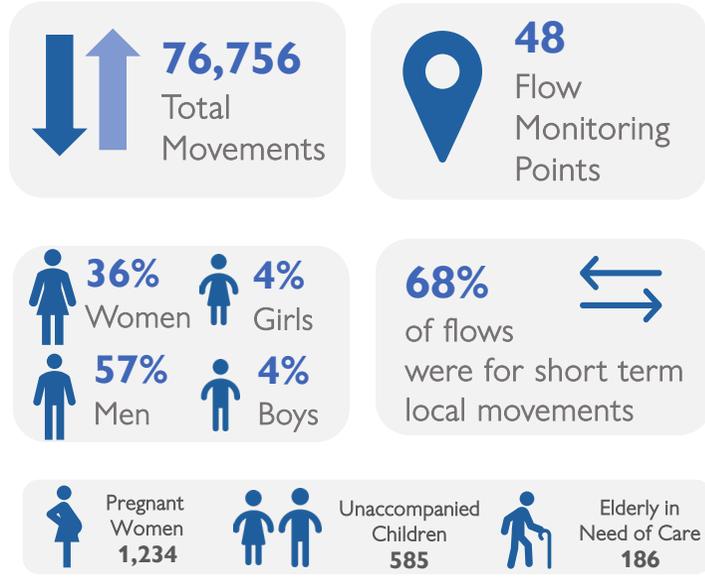
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of 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 31 August 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:

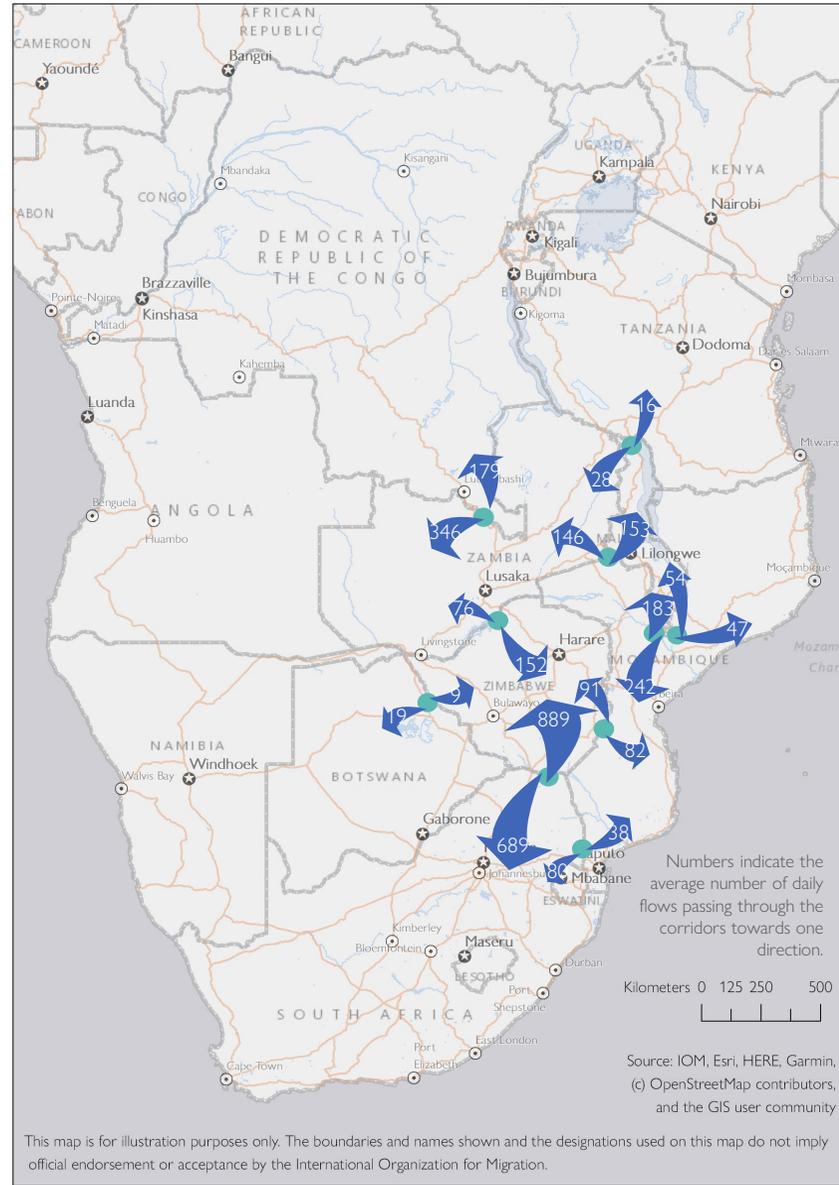
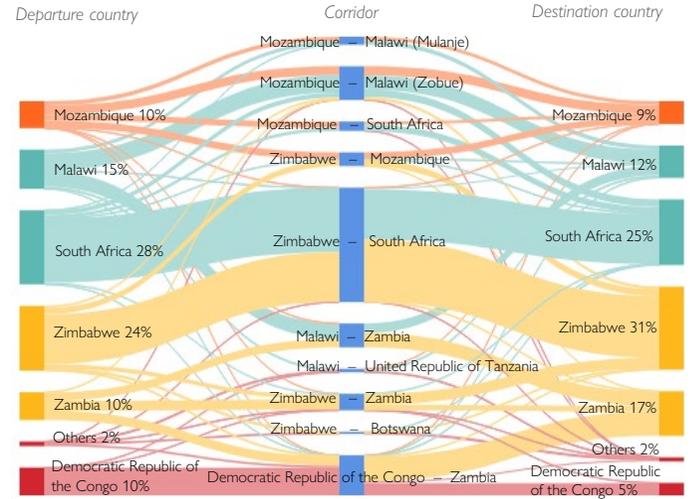
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) - Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mulanje) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South Africa
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kasumbalesa) – Zambia

Over the reporting period a total of 76,756 movements were observed across 48 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 33,123 (43%) followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kasumbalesa) – Zambia corridor with 11,566 (15%) and the (Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 9,775 movements reported (13%).

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



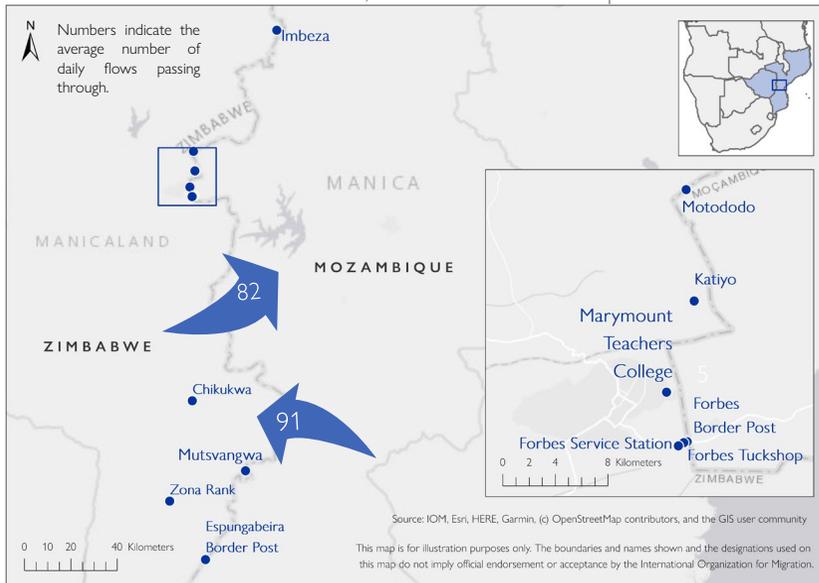
Others include Angola, Australia, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Eswatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America for departure country and Angola, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

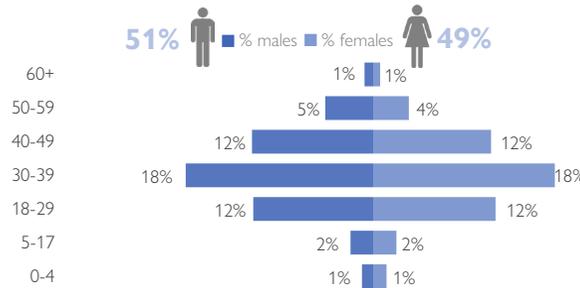
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,987 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 173. This represented a 14 per cent increase compared to July during which 152 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (53%), Zimbabwe (45%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (48%), Mozambique (48%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,987 individuals observed, 51 per cent were males and 49 per cent were females. There were 15 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, two children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



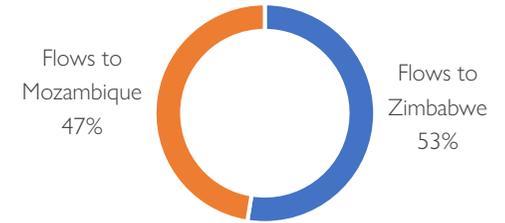
VULNERABLE GROUPS



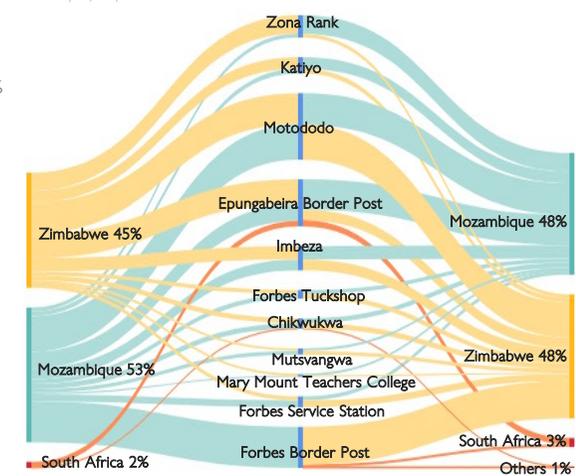
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION

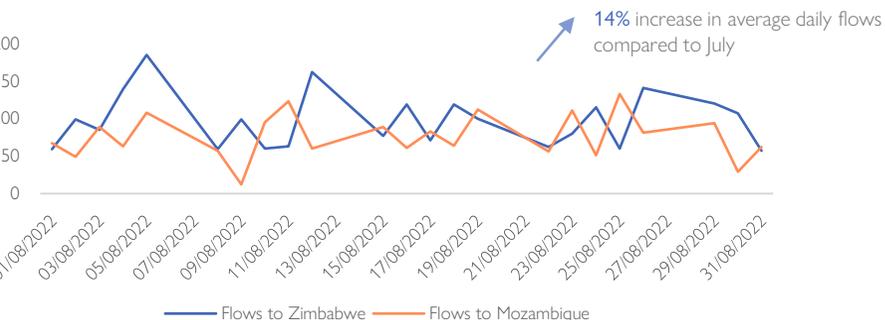


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

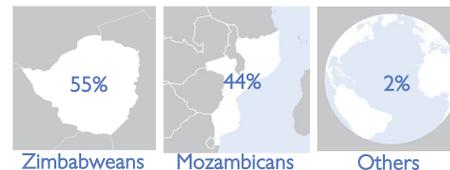


Others include Malawi and Zambia for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 August 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

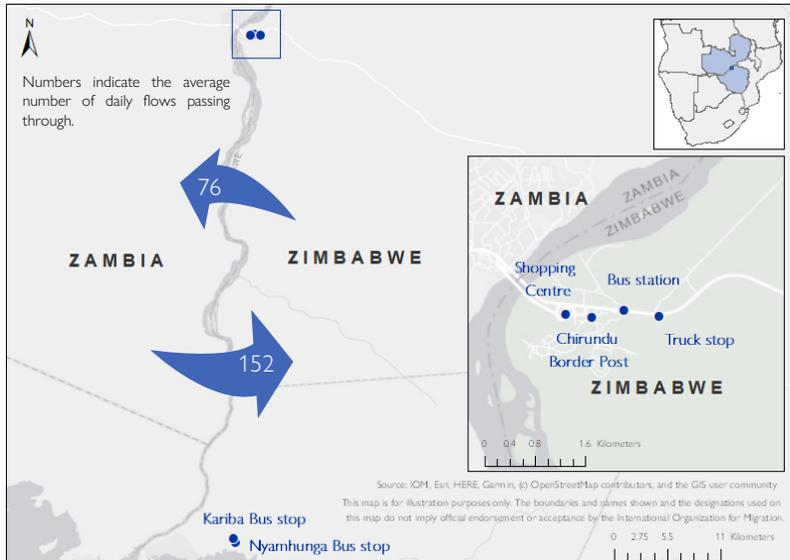
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	72%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	76%	24%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	69%	31%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	50%	50%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

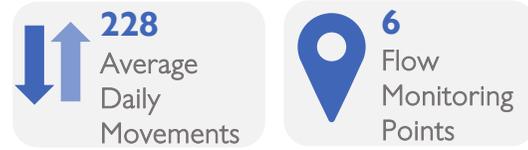
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | AUGUST 2022

OVERVIEW

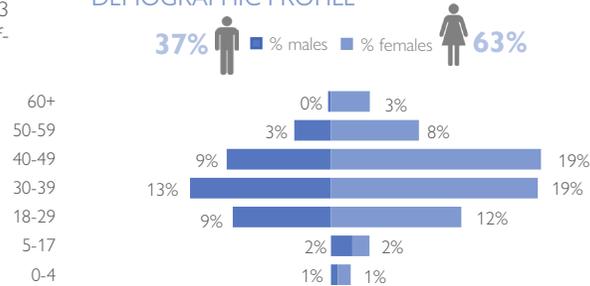
Over the reporting period, a total of 4,784 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 228. This represented an 16 per cent increase compared to July, during which 196 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (60%), Zimbabwe (25%), South Africa (10%) and United Republic of Tanzania (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (66%) and Zambia (33%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,784 individuals observed, 37 per cent were males and 63 per cent were females. There were 101 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 250 children observed, 55 were unaccompanied boys and 53 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



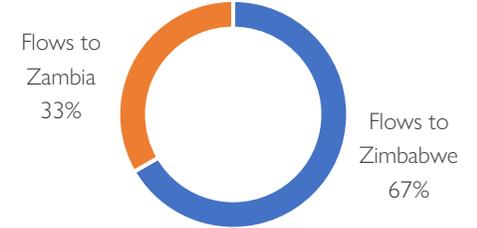
VULNERABLE GROUPS



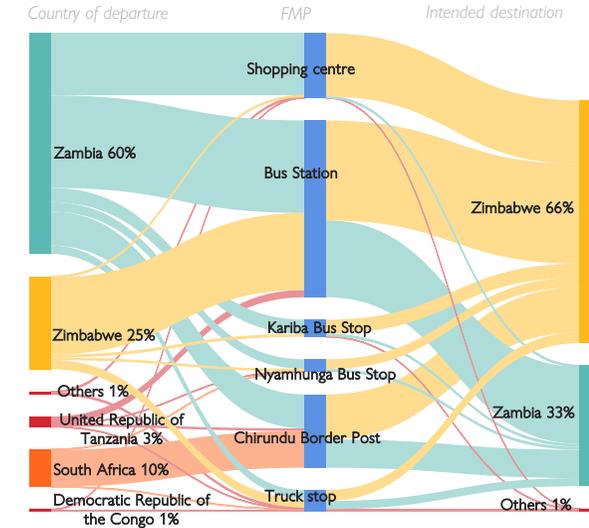
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

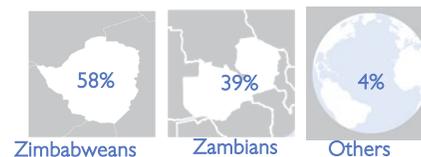


Others include Mozambique and Somalia for countries of departure and Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

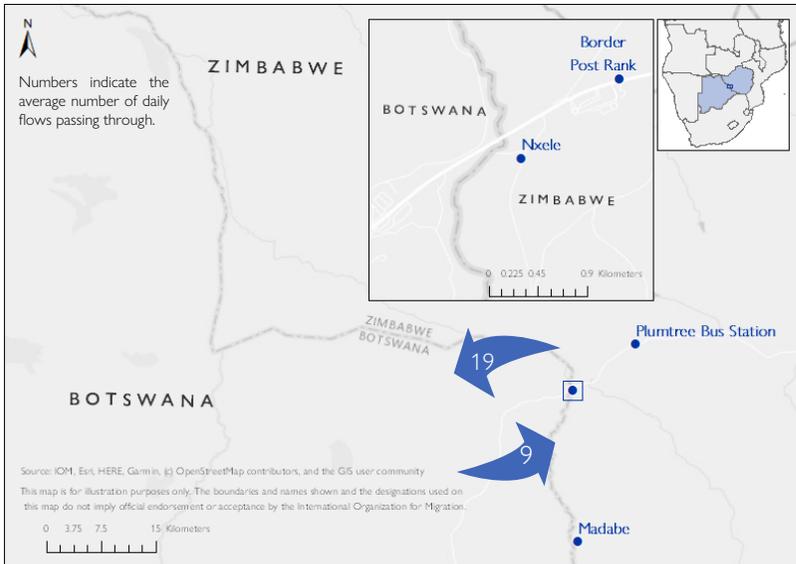
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	67%	69%	31%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	18%	83%	17%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	92%	8%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

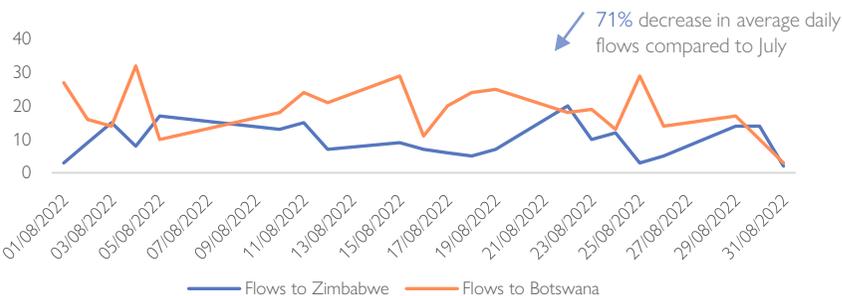
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | AUGUST 2022

OVERVIEW

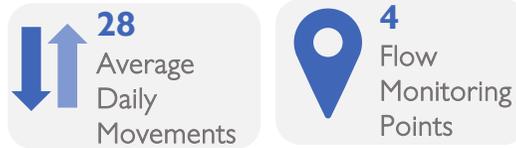
Over the reporting period, a total of 595 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 28. This represented 71% per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to July during which 98 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The decrease can be attributed to the suspension of two FMPs during the month of August. Zimbabwe (65%) and Botswana (35%) were the main countries of departure while Botswana (64%), Zimbabwe (34%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 595 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were four women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed.



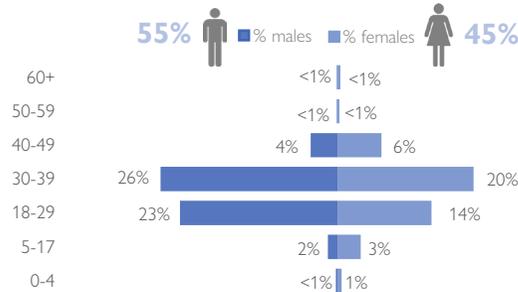
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2022



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



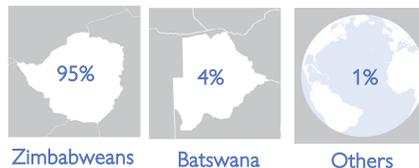
VULNERABLE GROUPS



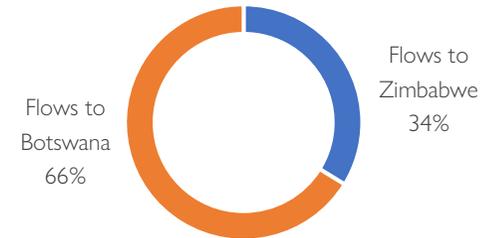
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



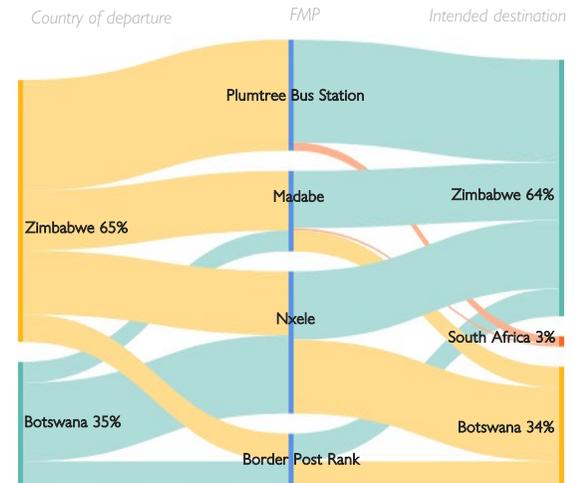
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

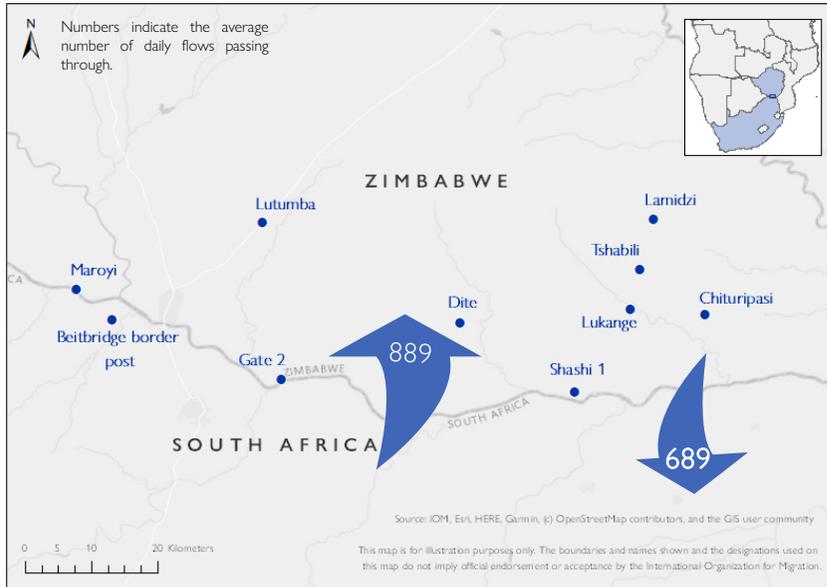
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	65%	16%	84%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	24%	31%	69%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	8%	11%	89%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	0%	100%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | AUGUST 2022

OVERVIEW

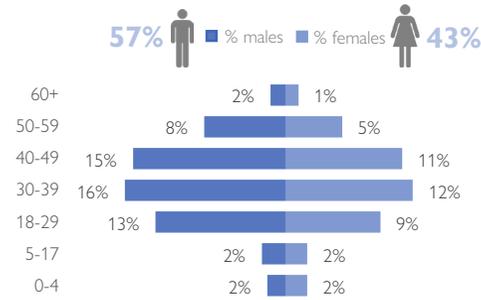
Over the reporting period, a total of 33,123 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,577. This represented a 11 per cent decrease compared to July during which 1,765 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (56%) and Zimbabwe (44%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (54%) and South Africa (44%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 33,123 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 582 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 464 children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



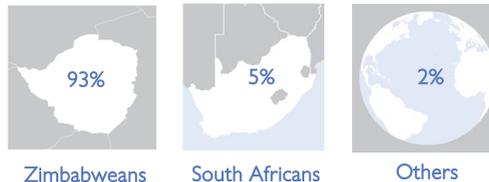
VULNERABLE GROUPS



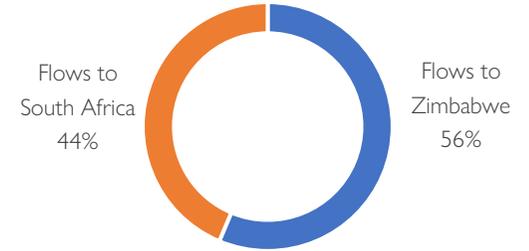
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



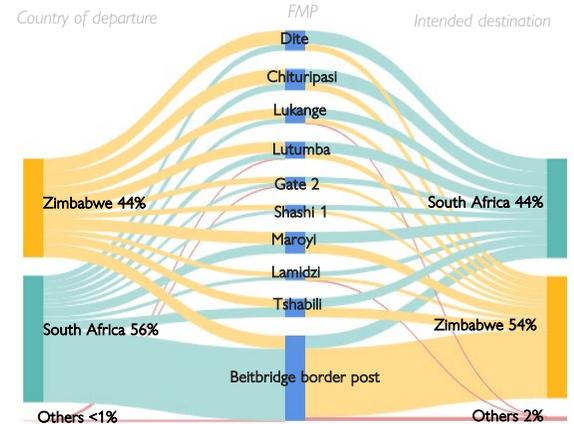
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

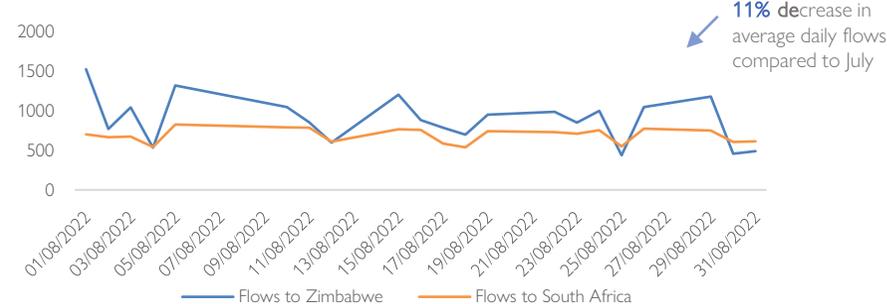


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique for countries of departure and Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

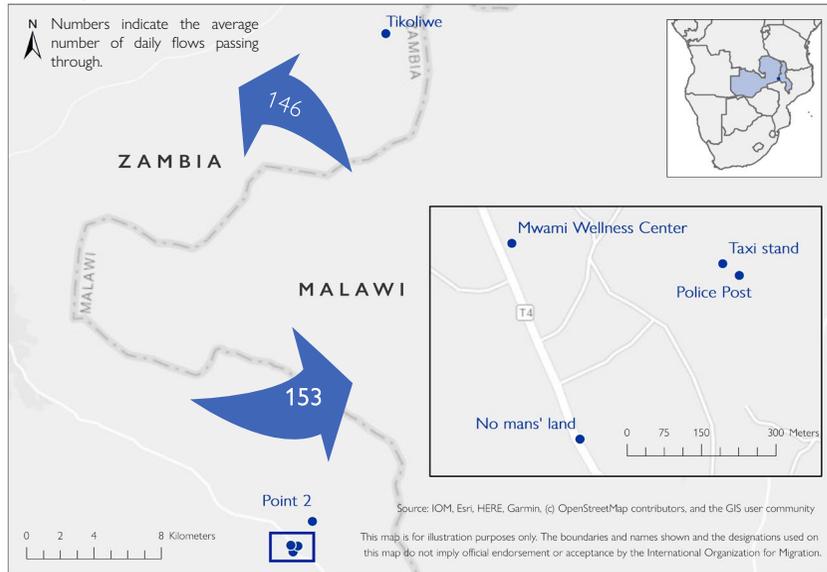
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe (<6 months)	Flows to South Africa (>6 months)
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	34%	54%	46%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	30%	37%	63%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	93%	7%
Seasonal Migration	14%	48%	52%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	82%	18%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	29%	71%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

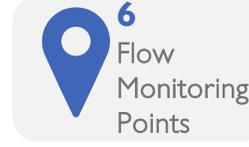
MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | AUGUST 2022

OVERVIEW

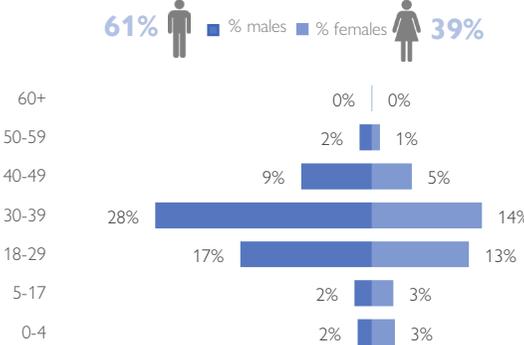
Over the reporting period, a total of 6,885 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 299. This represented a 1 per cent decrease compared to July during which 302 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (66%) and Zambia (34%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (60%) and Malawi (40%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,885 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 81 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, seven children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



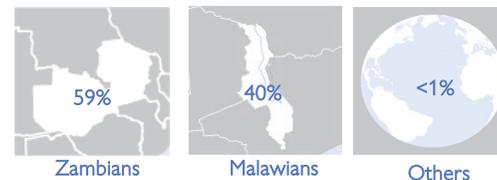
VULNERABLE GROUPS



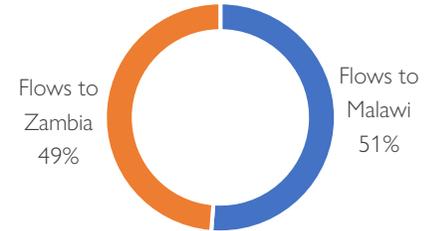
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



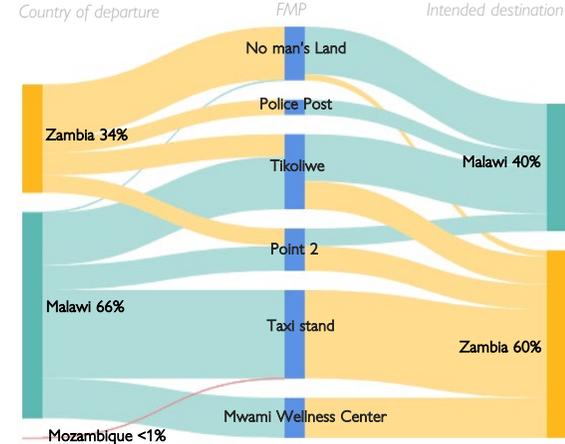
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



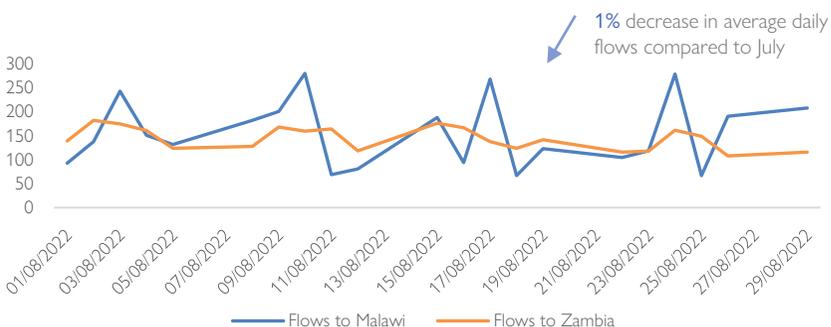
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

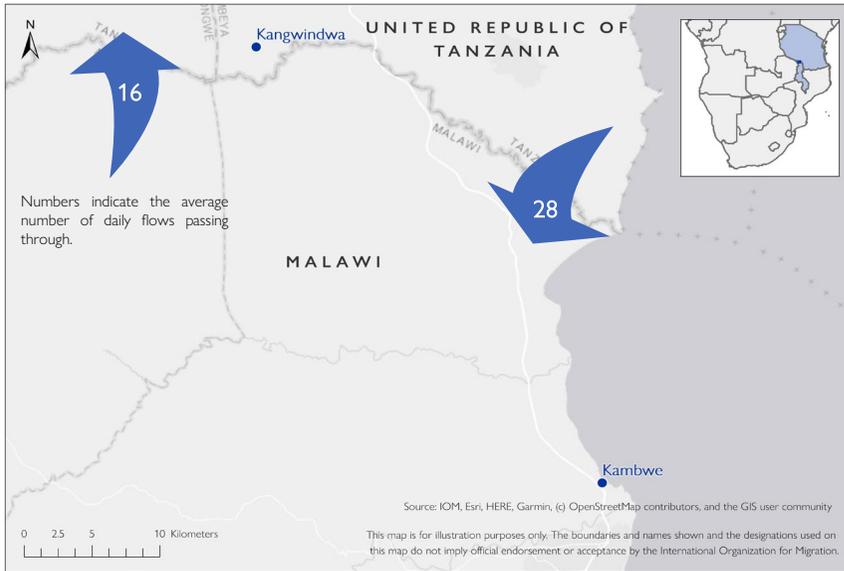
Reasons for Movement	Total Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	76%	53%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	37%
Seasonal migration	2%	0%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	1%	43%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

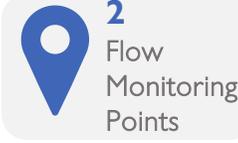
MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | AUGUST 2022

OVERVIEW

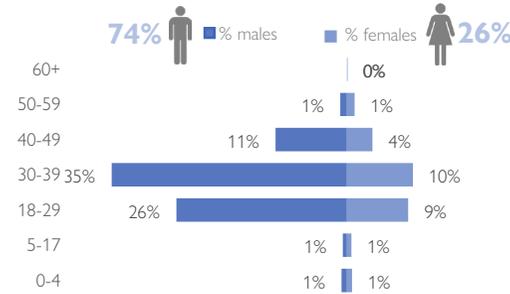
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,006 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 44. This represented a 7 per cent increase compared to July during which 41 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (66%) and United Republic of Tanzania (32%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (77%), United Republic of Tanzania (22%) and Burundi (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,006 individuals observed, 74 per cent were males and 26 per cent were females. There were four women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



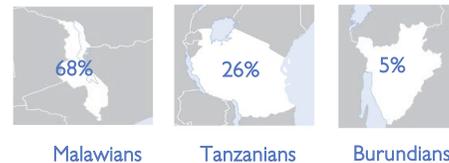
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

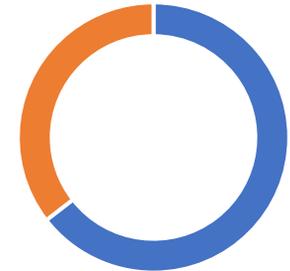


DECLARED NATIONALITIES



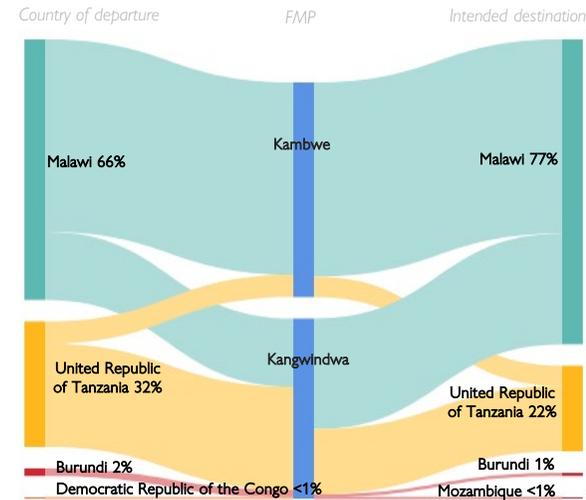
FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Tanzania
35%



Flows to Malawi
65%

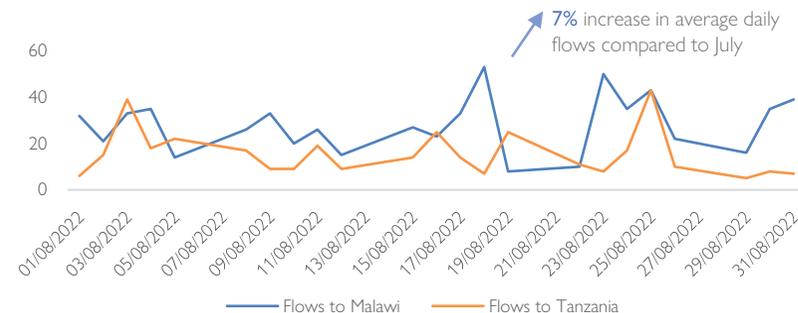
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	49%	69%	31%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	23%	63%	37%
Seasonal migration	17%	49%	51%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	11%	60%	40%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2022



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

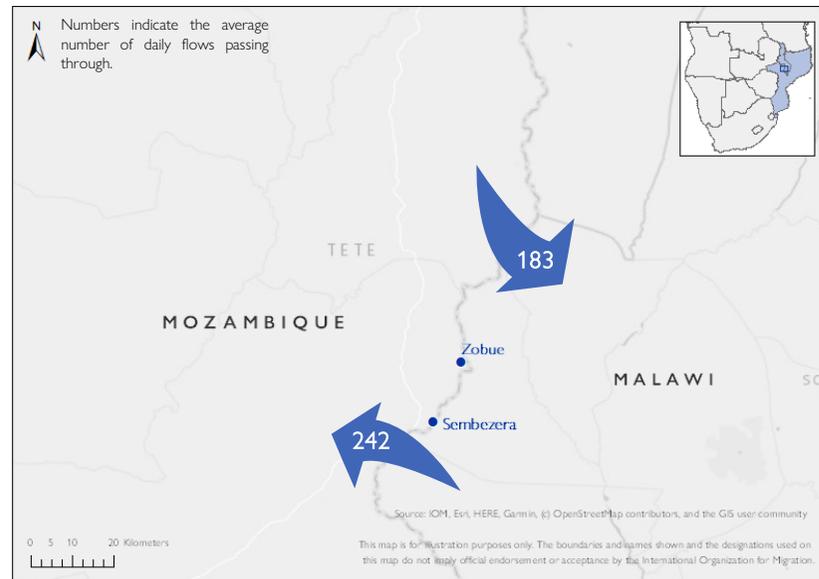
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 9,775 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 425. This represented a 7 per cent decrease compared to July during which 458 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (52%), Mozambique (26%) and South Africa (14%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (41%), Mozambique (27%) and South Africa (23%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 9,775 individuals observed, 74 per cent were males and 26 per cent were females. There were 68 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed.

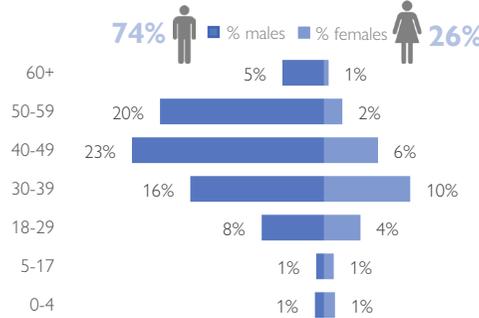
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



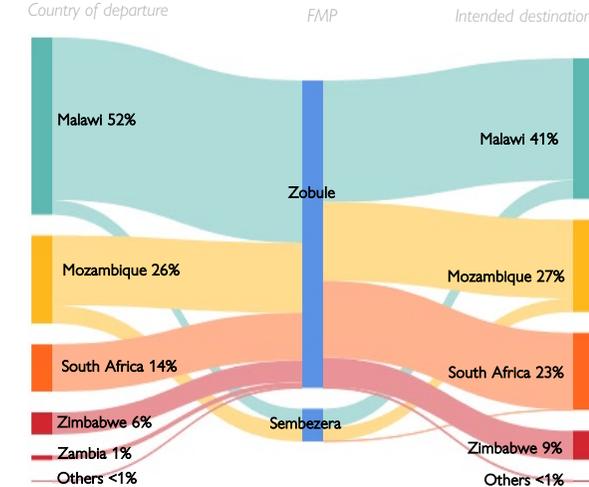
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

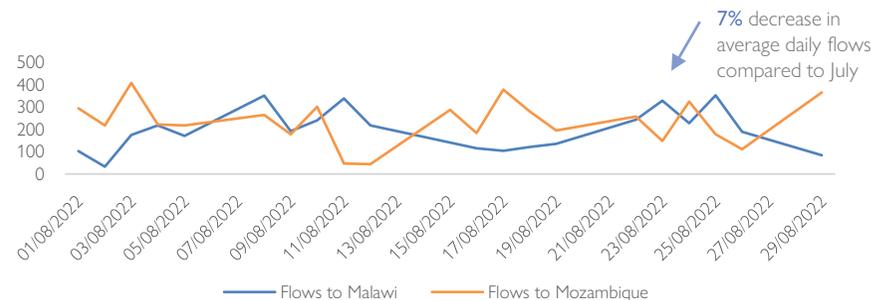


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

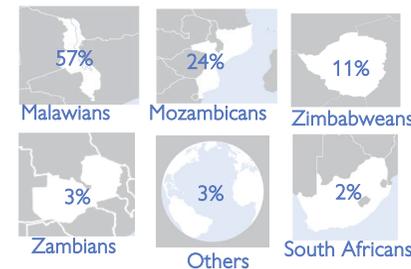


Others include Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure and Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

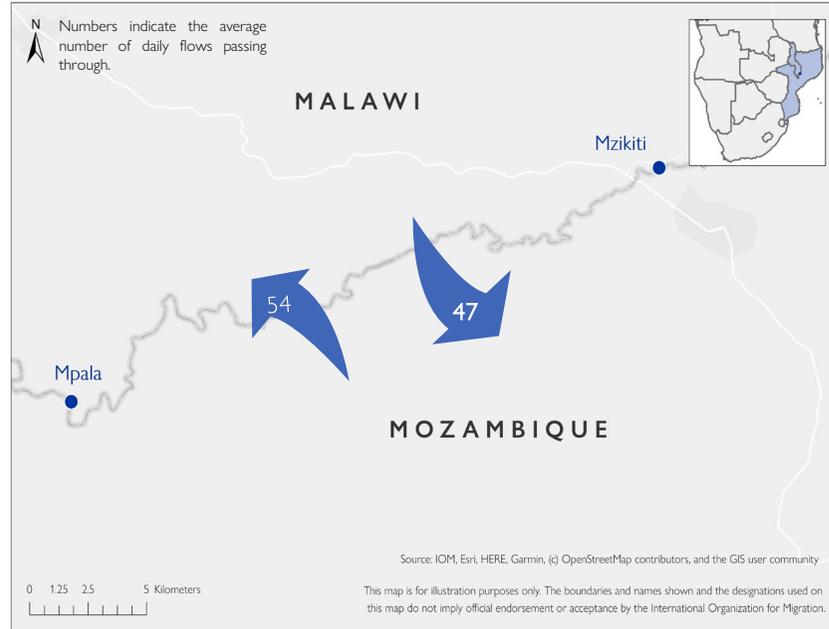
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	82%	43%	57%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	10%	62%	38%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	7%	7%	93%
COVID-19	2%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | AUGUST 2022

OVERVIEW

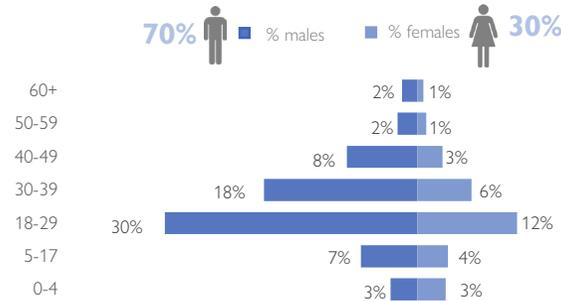
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,324 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 101. There was no change from July during which 101 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (54%) and Malawi (46%) were the main countries of departure whilst Malawi (54%) and Mozambique (46%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,324 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females. There were 59 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 17 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



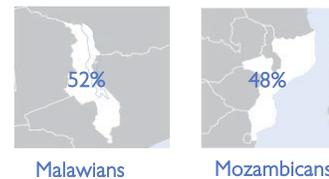
VULNERABLE GROUPS



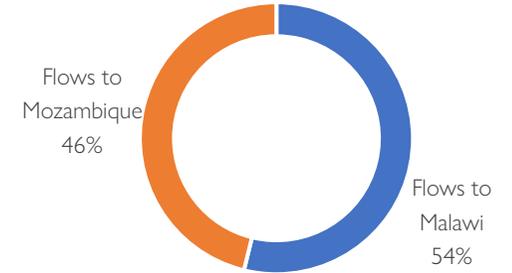
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



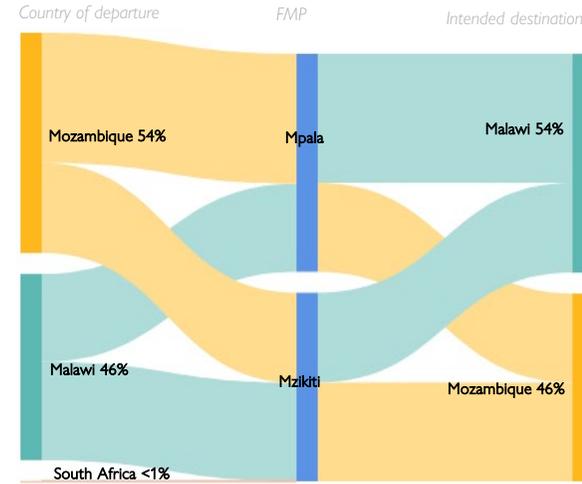
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



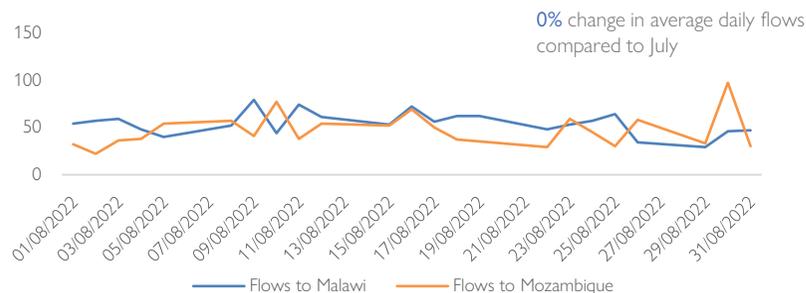
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

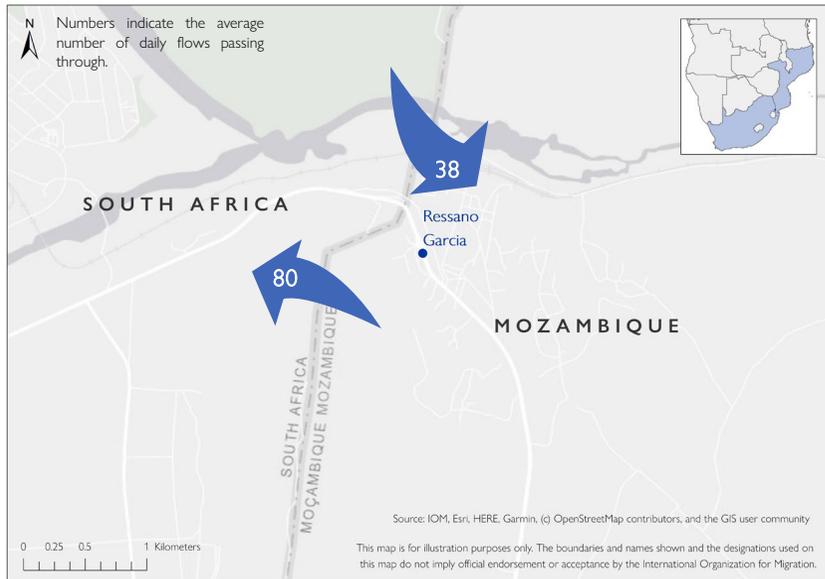
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	72%	57%	43%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	26%	47%	53%
Seasonal migration	2%	9%	91%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	1%	67%	33%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | AUGUST 2022

OVERVIEW

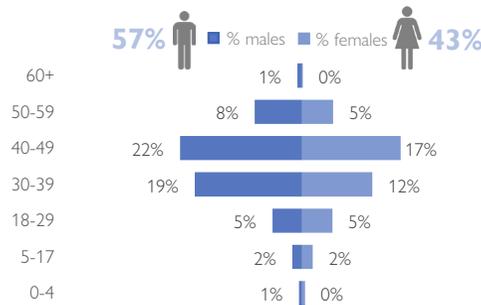
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,711 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 118. This represented a 6 per cent increase compared to July during which 111 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (68%) and South Africa (32%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (67%) and Mozambique (32%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,711 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 48 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, three children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



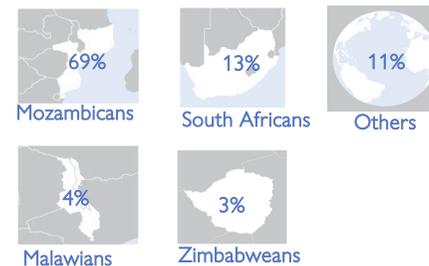
VULNERABLE GROUPS



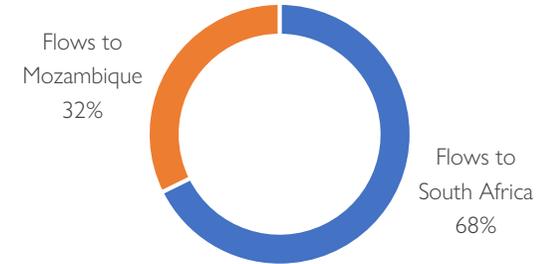
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



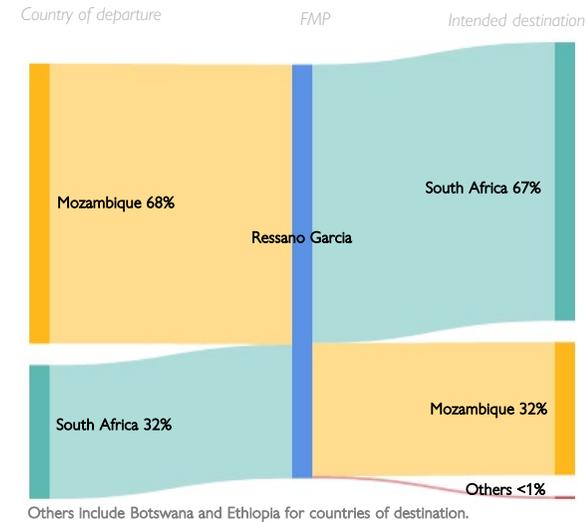
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



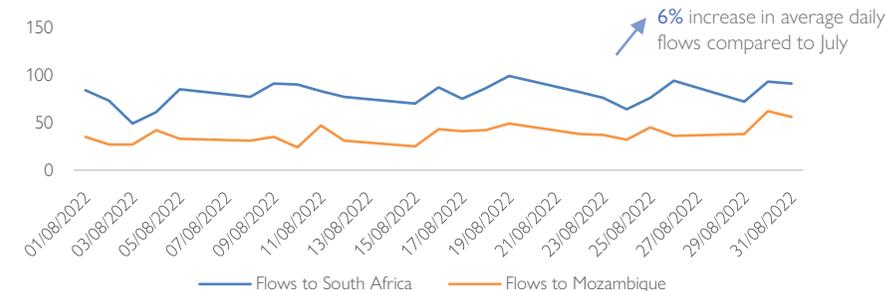
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	49%	51%	49%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	41%	96%	4%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	10%	65%	35%

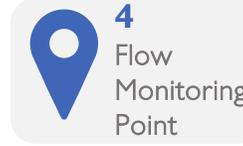
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KASUMBALESA) – ZAMBIA | AUGUST 2022

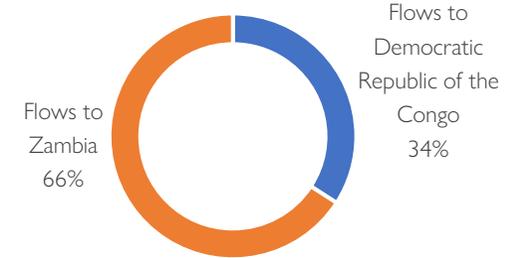
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 11,566 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 526. This represented a 29 per cent decrease compared to July during which 737 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Democratic Republic of the Congo (69%) and Zambia (23%) were the main countries of departure, while Zambia (61%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (31%) were the main countries of intended destination. Out of 11,566 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 25 per cent were females. There were 272 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed.

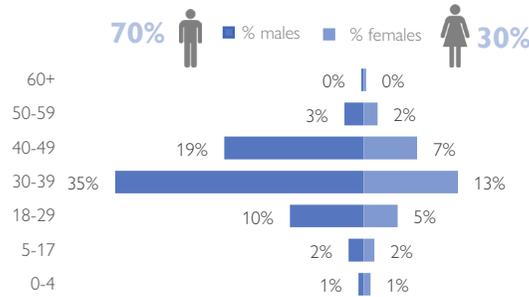
KEY FIGURES



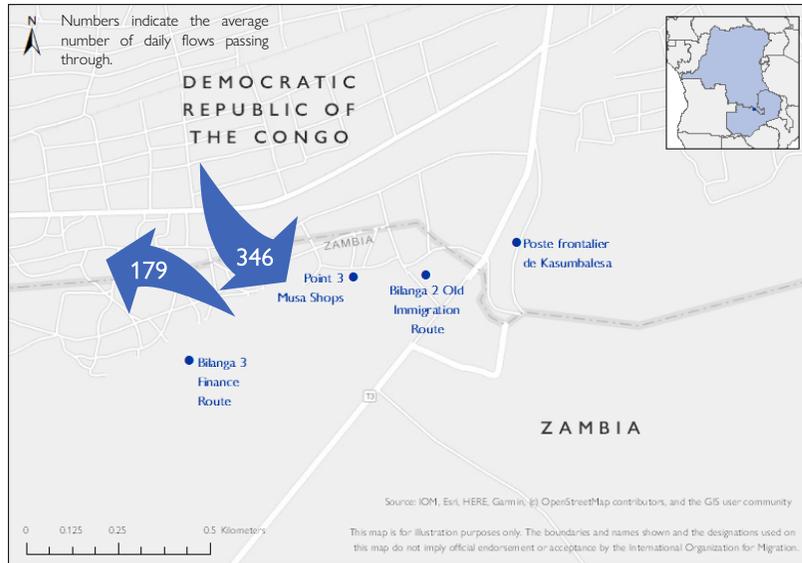
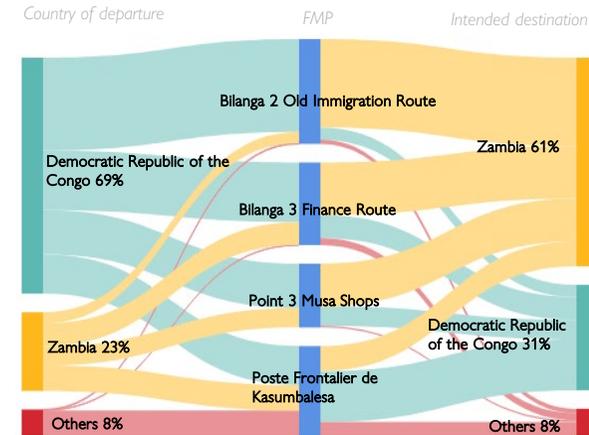
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



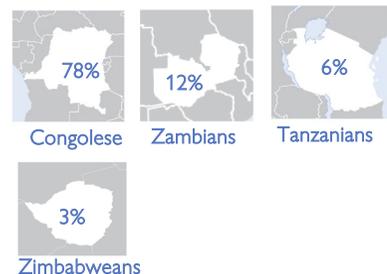
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



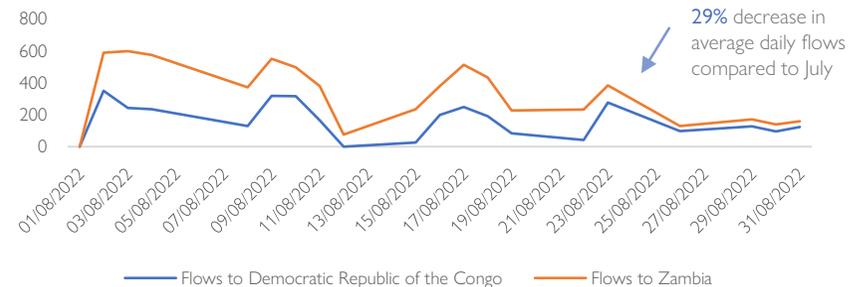
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to DRC	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	72%	24%	76%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	11%	53%	47%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	0%	100%
Forced movement due to conflict	6%	20%	80%
Seasonal Migration	2%	38%	62%
Forced movement due to natural Disasters	2%	19%	81%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 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 31 August 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

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