

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | OCTOBER 2022

FMP NETWORK

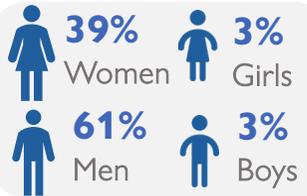
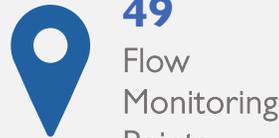
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of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

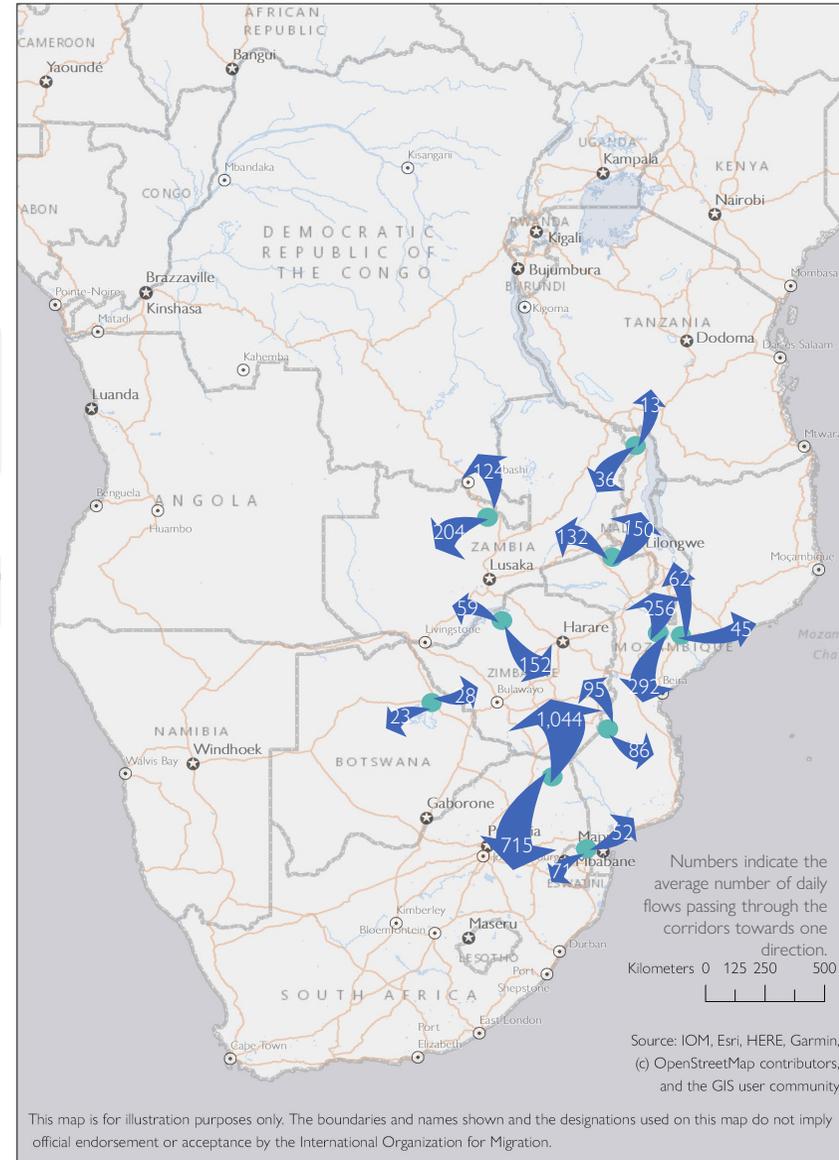
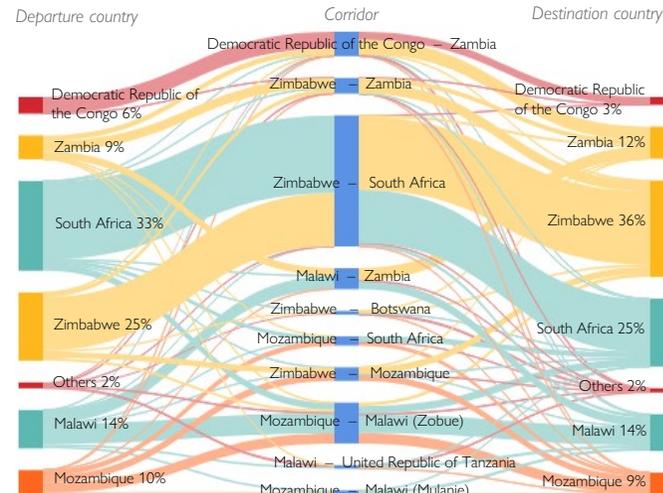
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) - Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mulanje) – Mozambique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

Over the reporting period a total of 75,652 movements were observed across 49 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 36,949 (49%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 11,515 (15%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kasumbalesa) – Zambia corridor with 6,882 (9%) movements reported.

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

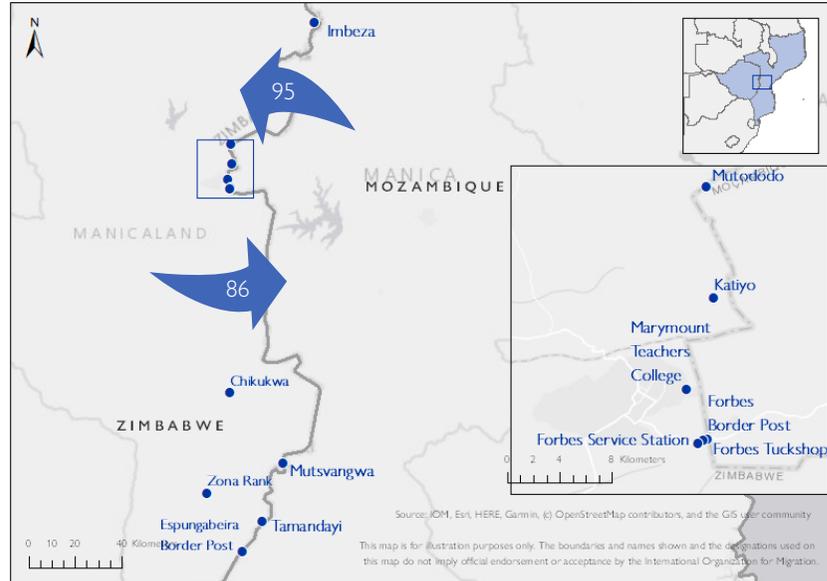
Others include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the People's Republic of China, Eswatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine and United States of America for departure country and Angola, Botswana, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Eswatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

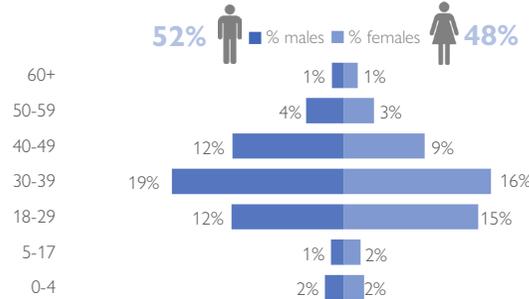
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,810 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 181. This represented 6 per cent increase compared to September during which 170 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (53%), Zimbabwe (45%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (50%), Mozambique (47%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,810 individuals observed, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent were females. There were 39 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, one female child was unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



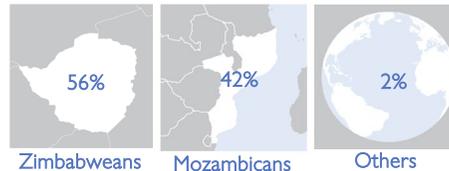
VULNERABLE GROUPS



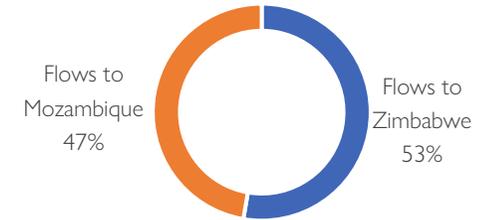
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



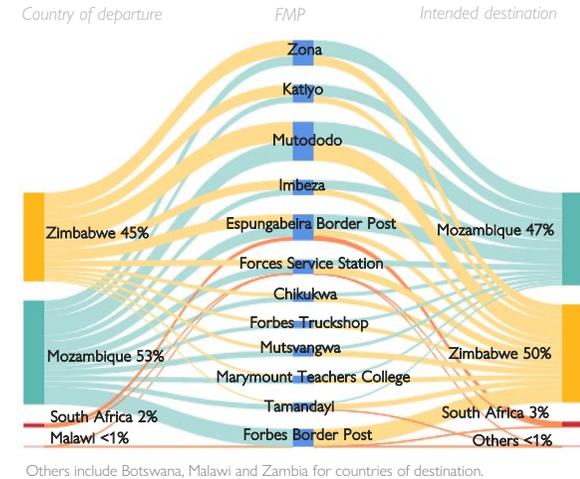
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



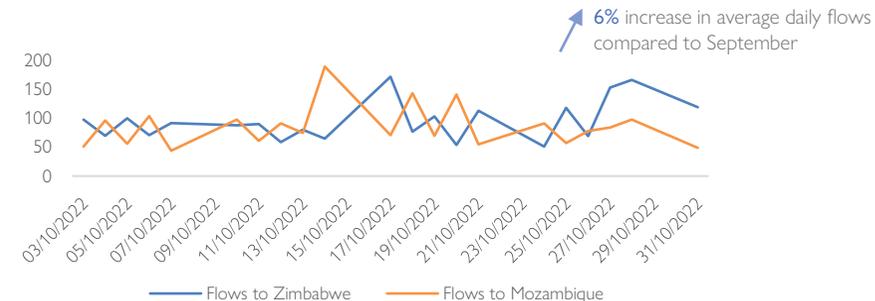
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 OCTOBER 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

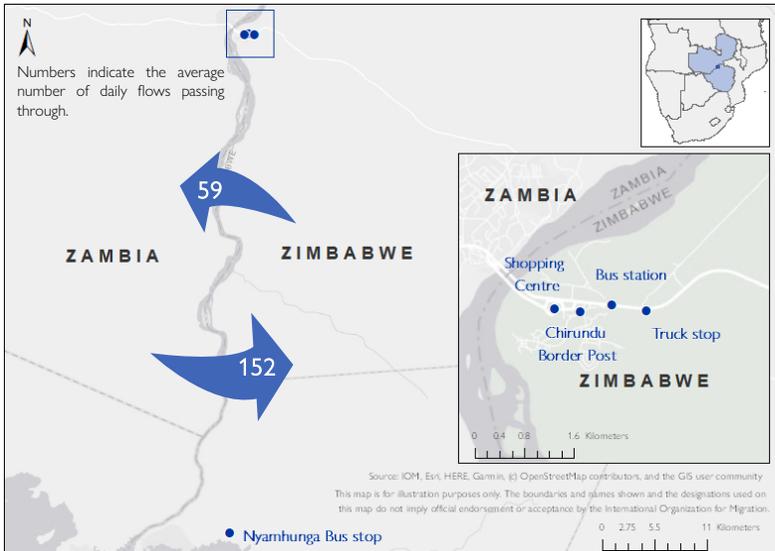
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	71%	51%	49%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	70%	30%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	41%	59%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	83%	17%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

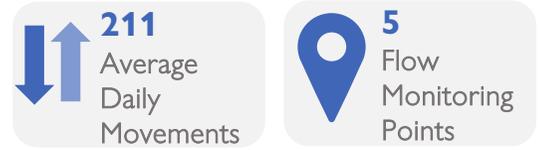
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | OCTOBER 2022

OVERVIEW

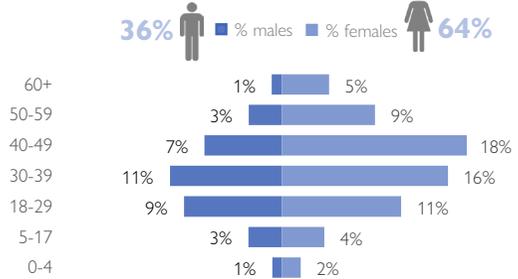
Over the reporting period, a total of 4,426 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 211. This represented an 10 per cent decrease compared to September, during which 234 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (63%), Zimbabwe (27%), South Africa (4%) and United Republic of Tanzania (4%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (68%), Zambia (30%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,426 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 124 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 10 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 441 children observed, 183 were unaccompanied boys and 258 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



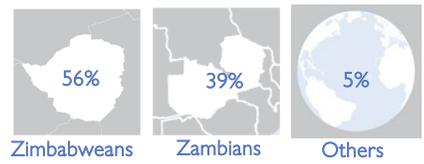
VULNERABLE GROUPS



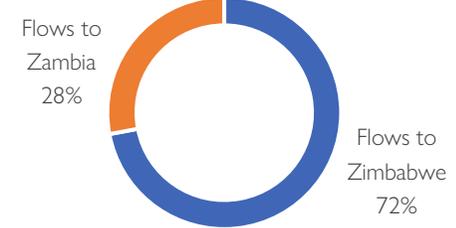
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



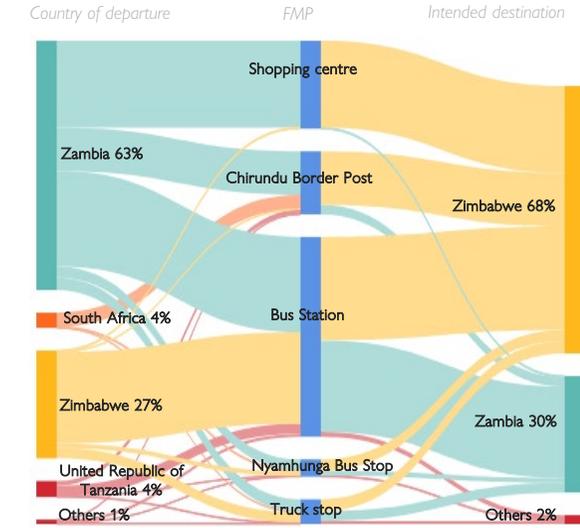
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

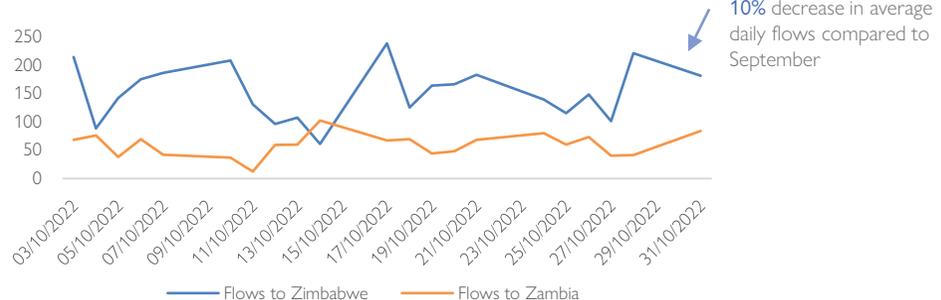


Others include Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	62%	68%	32%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	23%	89%	11%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	13%	89%	11%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	2%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 OCTOBER 2022

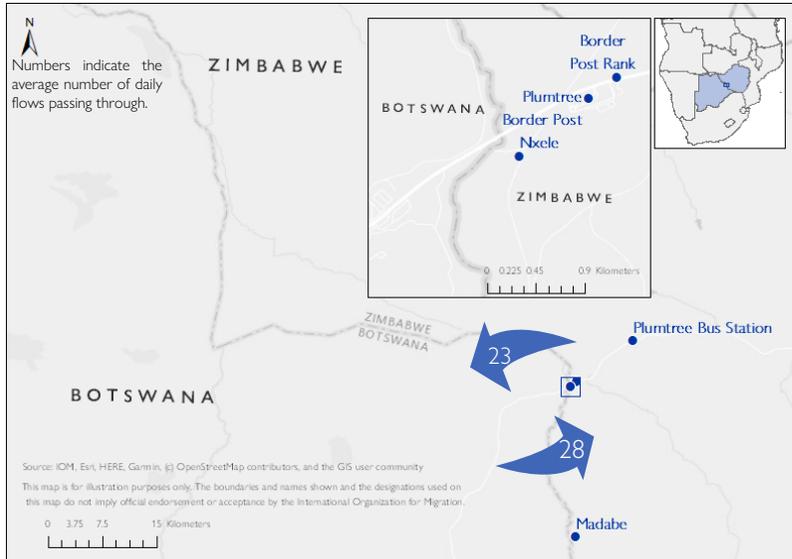


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

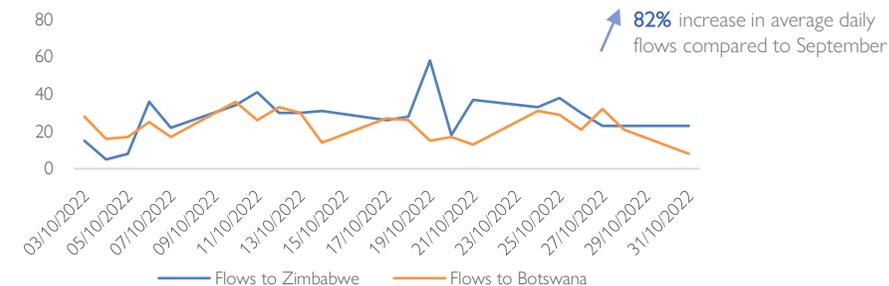
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | OCTOBER 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,071 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 51. This represented 82 per cent increase compared to September during which 28 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. This increase in flows can be attributed to additional enumerators at Plumtree Bus Station FMP. Botswana (47%), Botswana (45%) and South Africa (8%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (55%), Botswana (37%) and South Africa (8%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,071 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 4 per cent of the individuals observed.



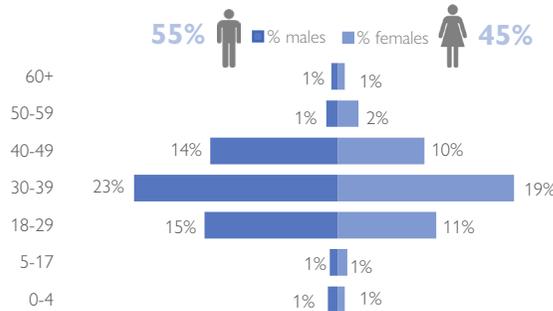
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 OCTOBER 2022



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



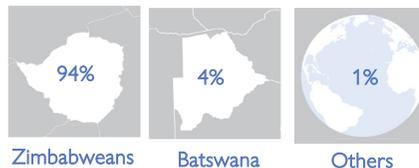
VULNERABLE GROUPS



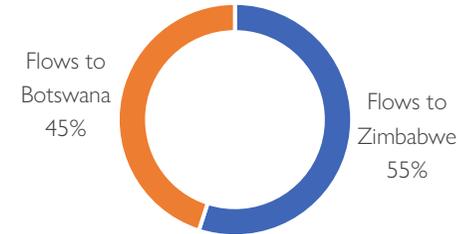
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



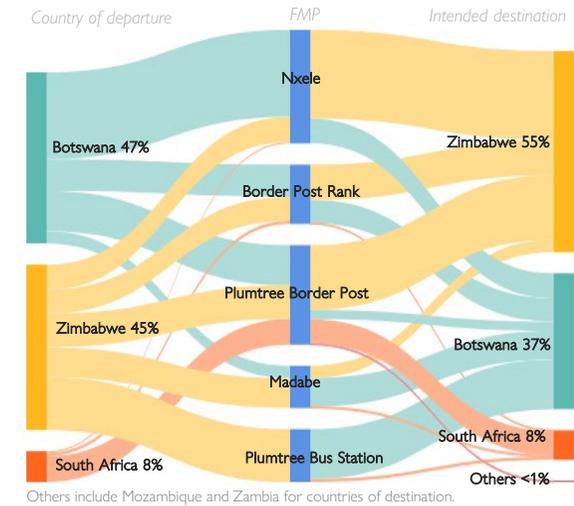
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

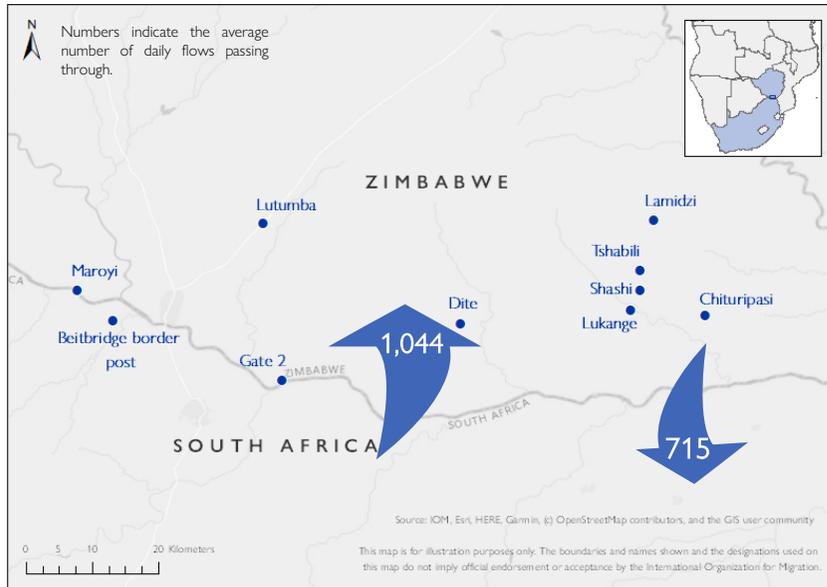
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	36%	55%	45%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	35%	21%	79%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	11%	68%	32%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	1%	50%	50%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

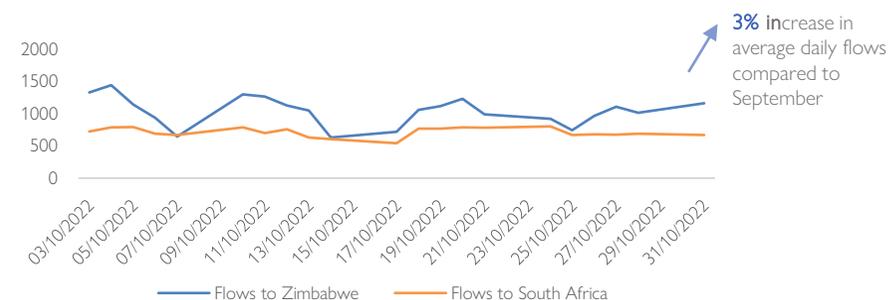
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | OCTOBER 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 36,949 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,759. This represented a 3 per cent increase compared to September during which 1,714 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (59%) and Zimbabwe (41%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (56%), South Africa (41%) and Malawi (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 36,949 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 639 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 508 children were unaccompanied.



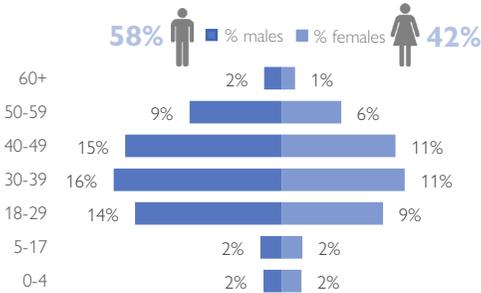
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 OCTOBER 2022



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



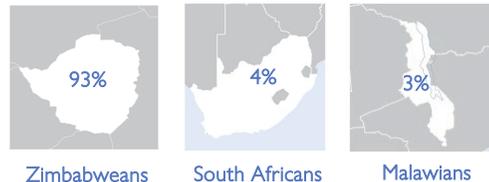
VULNERABLE GROUPS



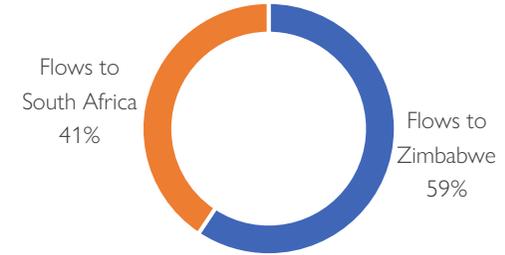
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



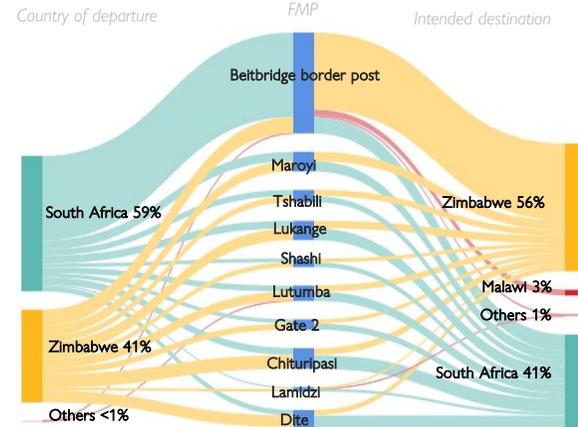
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Malawi for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

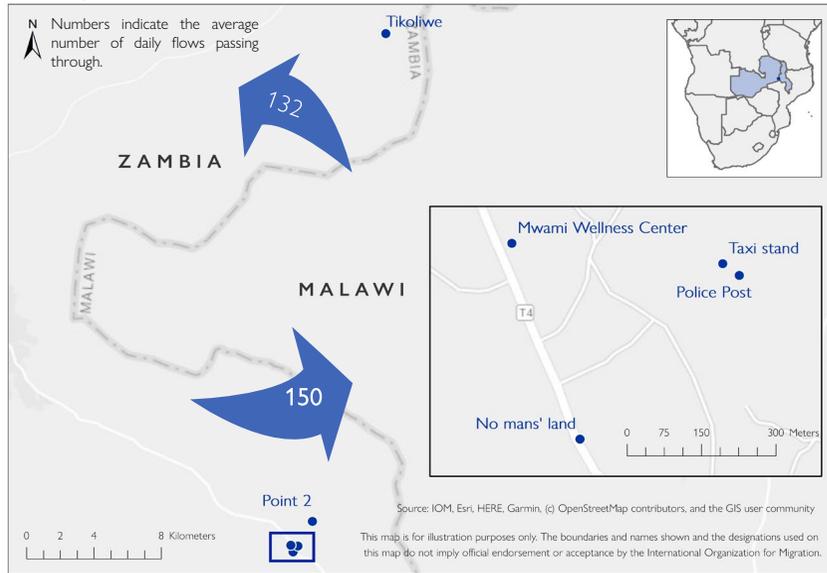
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe (<6 months)	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	40%	56%	44%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	30%	48%	52%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	95%	5%
Seasonal Migration	9%	32%	68%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	1%	95%	5%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	78%	22%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

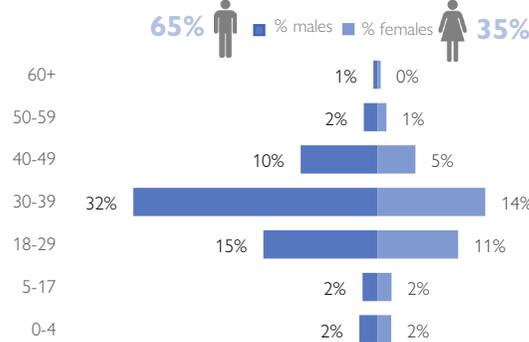
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,921 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 282. This represented a 15 per cent decrease compared to September during which 331 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (63%) and Zambia (37%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (59%) and Malawi (41%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,921 individuals observed, 65 per cent were males and 35 per cent were females. There were 53 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, four children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



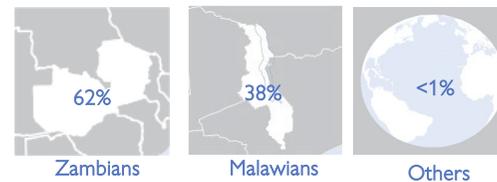
VULNERABLE GROUPS



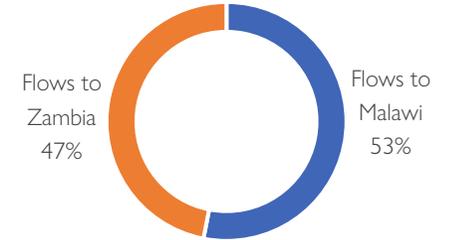
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



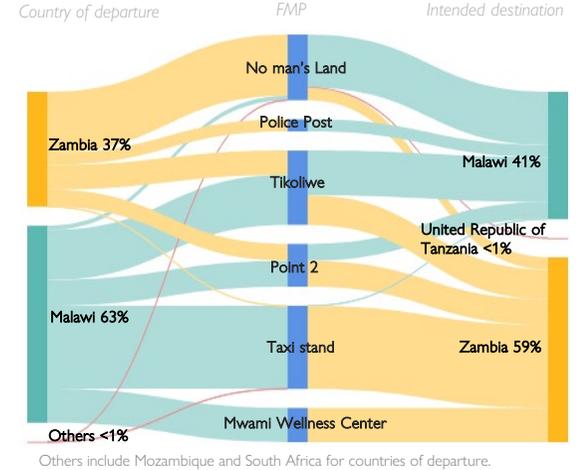
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

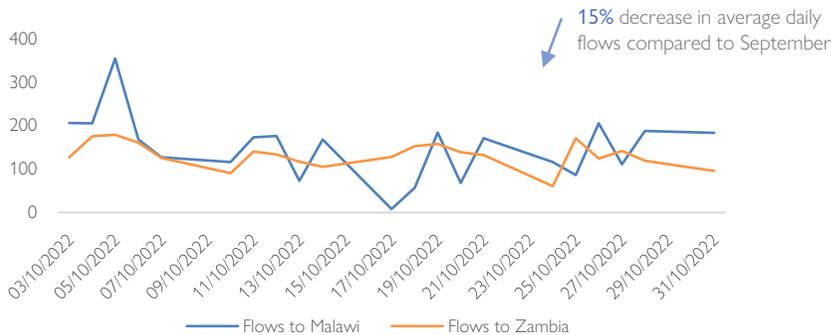


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Mozambique and South Africa for countries of departure.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 OCTOBER 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

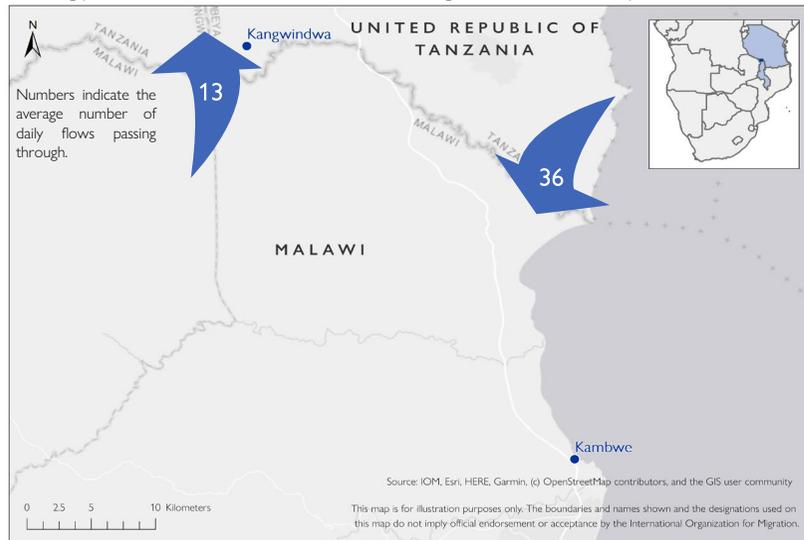
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	73%	46%	54%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	23%	73%	27%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	3%	82%	18%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

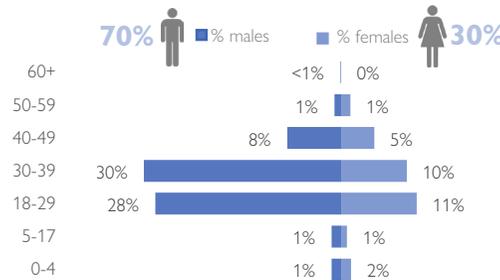
Over the reporting period, a total of 998 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 50. This represented 12 per cent decrease compared to September during which 57 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The second week of October had strong winds and heavy storms on the lake Malawi which limited the number of flows across Kambwe FMP. Malawi (66%), United Republic of Tanzania (29%), Uganda (3%) and Burundi (2%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (77%), United Republic of Tanzania (19%) and Mozambique (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 998 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females. There were seven women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. A decrease in movements by boat at Kangwindwa FMP and an increase on foot along the other nearby informal crossing points were observed as water levels in Songwe River are currently low.



KEY FIGURES



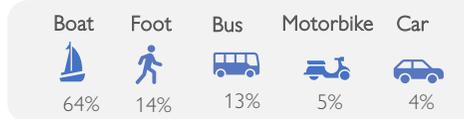
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



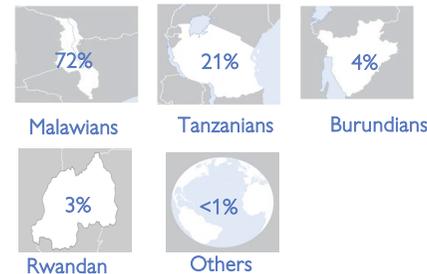
VULNERABLE GROUPS



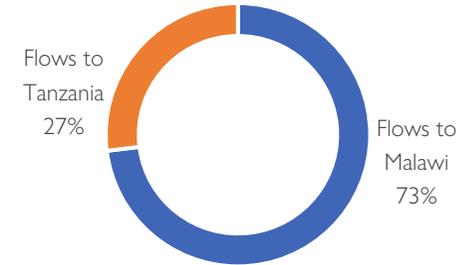
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



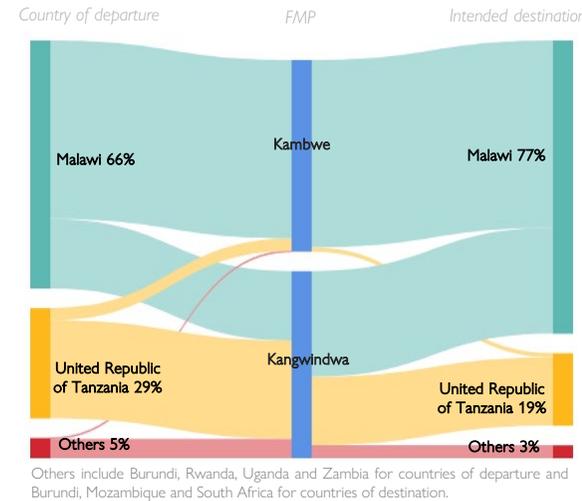
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



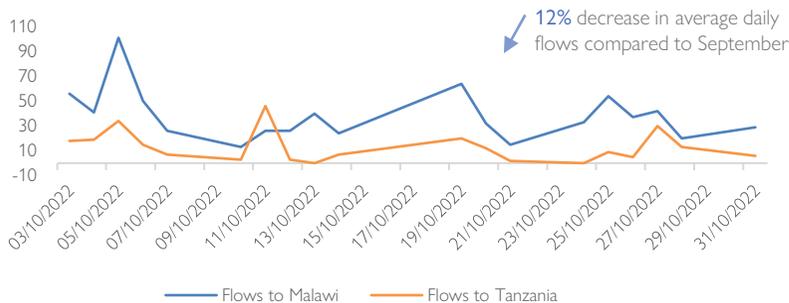
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	43%	63%	47%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	30%	86%	14%
Seasonal Migration	20%	90%	10%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	8%	56%	44%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 OCTOBER 2022

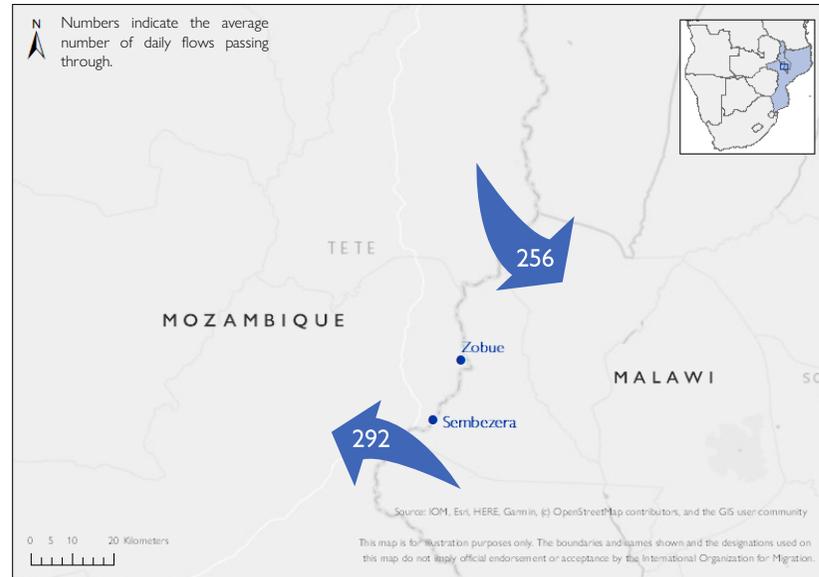


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

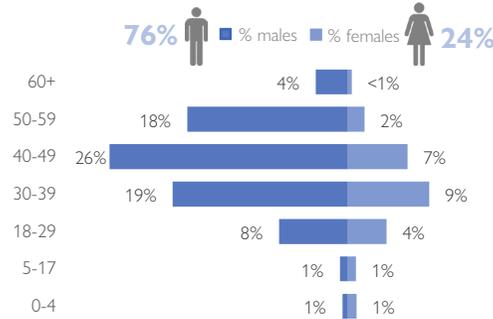
Over the reporting period, a total of 11,515 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 548. This represented a 21 per cent increase compared to September during which 453 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. This increase in flows can be attributed to seasonality as a similar increase in flows was seen between September and October 2021 (45%). Malawi (50%), Mozambique (24%) and South Africa (17%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (45%), Mozambique (25%) and South Africa (19%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 11,515 individuals observed, 76 per cent were males and 24 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



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



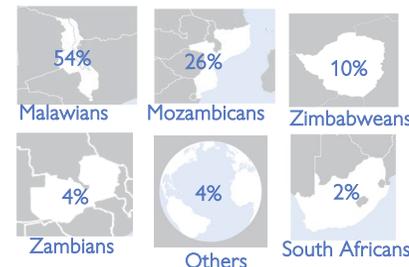
VULNERABLE GROUPS



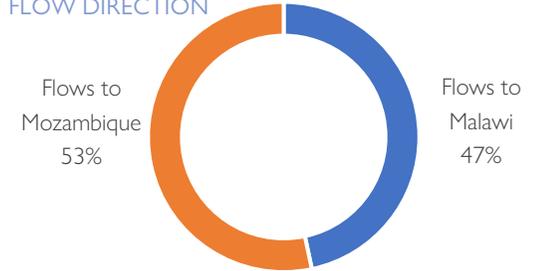
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



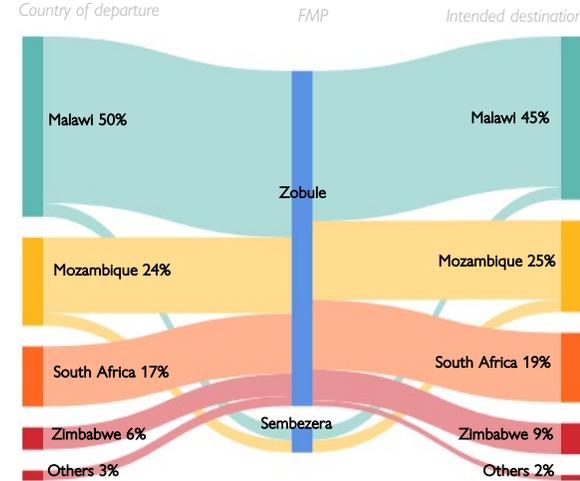
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

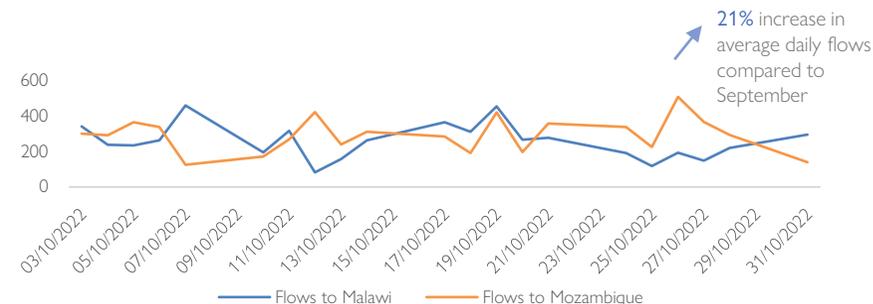


Others include Botswana, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for countries of departure and Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	86%	47%	53%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	7%	43%	57%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	7%	0%	100%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 OCTOBER 2022

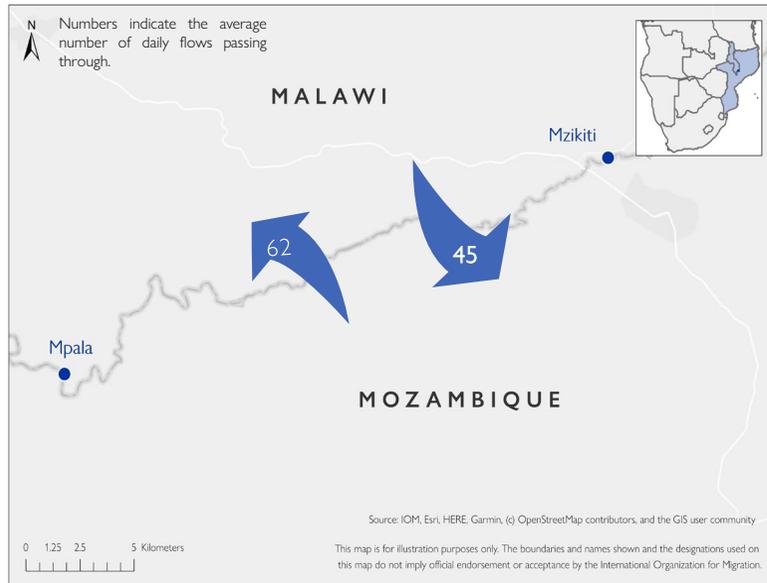


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

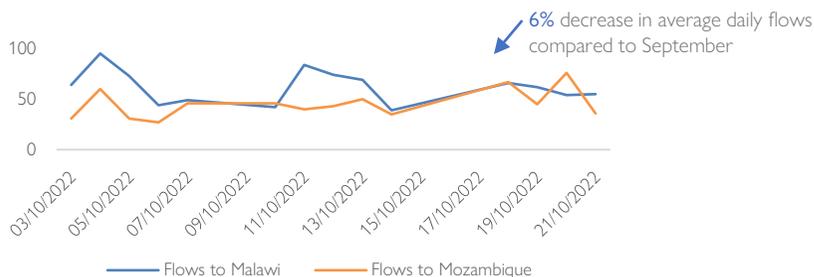
MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | OCTOBER 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,503 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 107. This represented a 6 per cent decrease compared to September during which 114 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mulanje FMPs and Flow Monitoring activities were deactivated on 22 October 2022, so flows collected for October were only until 22 October 2022 thereby contributing to the decrease in flows. Mozambique (59%) and Malawi (41%) were the main countries of departure whilst Malawi (58%) and Mozambique (41%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,503 individuals observed, 79 per cent were males and 21 per cent were females. There were 25 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed.



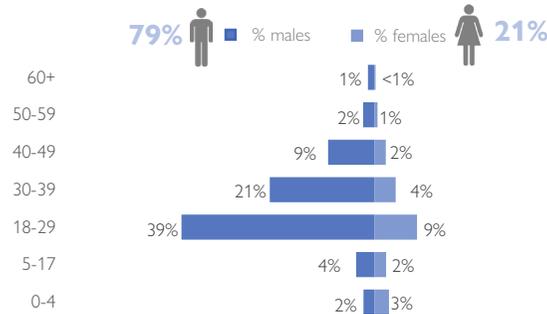
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 22 OCTOBER 2022



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



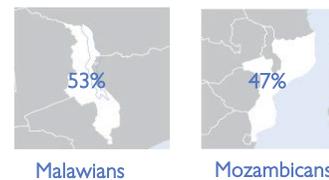
VULNERABLE GROUPS



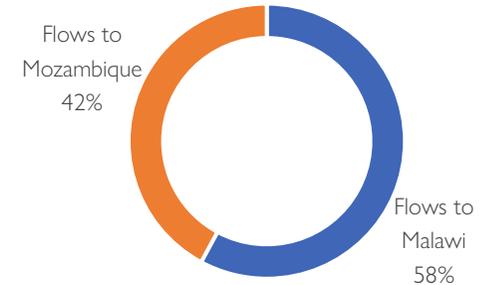
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



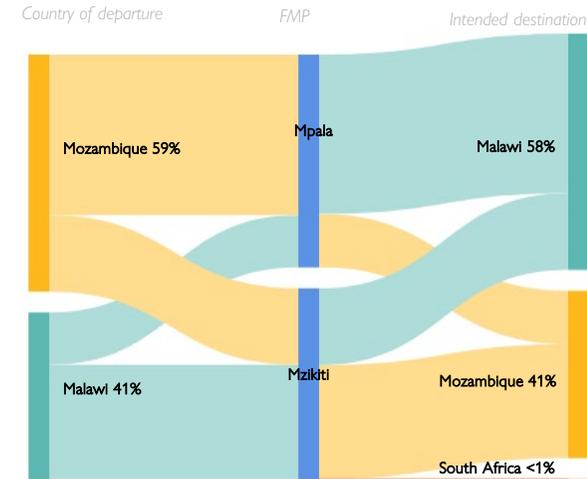
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	75%	57%	43%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	63%	37%
Seasonal Migration	3%	0%	100%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	1%	56%	44%

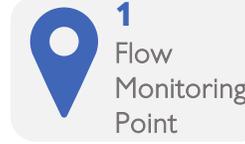
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | OCTOBER 2022

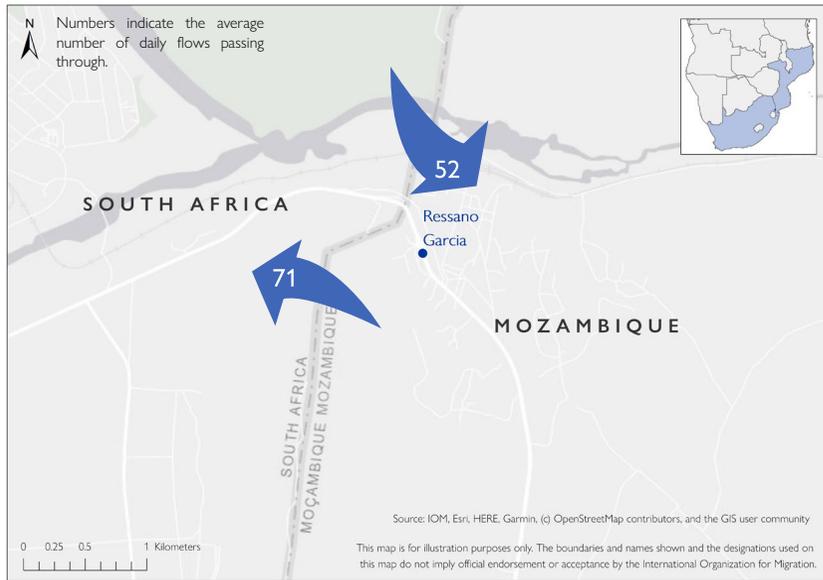
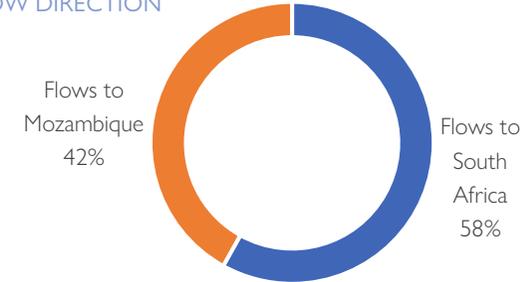
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,577 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 123. This represented a 1 per cent decrease compared to September during which 124 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (58%) and South Africa (42%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (58%) and Mozambique (42%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,577 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 21 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed.

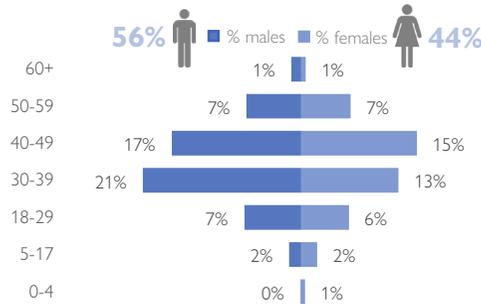
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



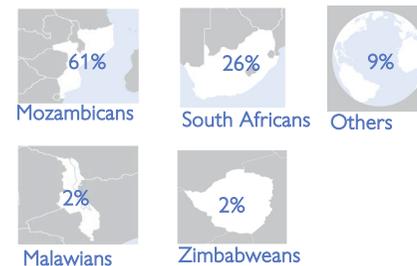
VULNERABLE GROUPS



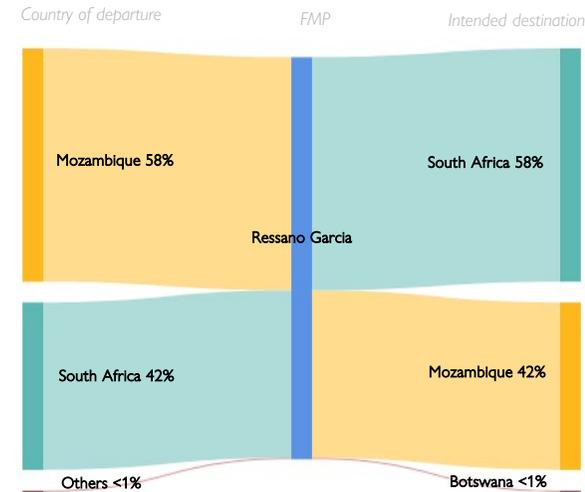
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



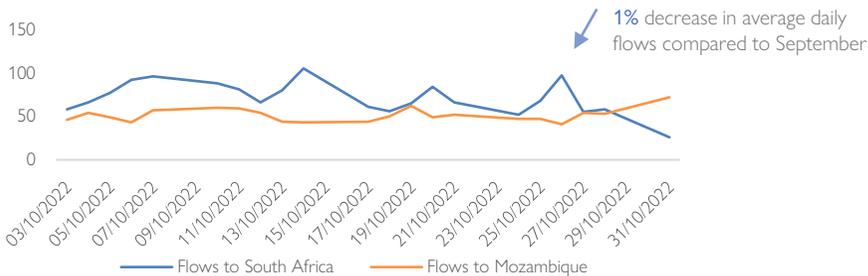
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 OCTOBER 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

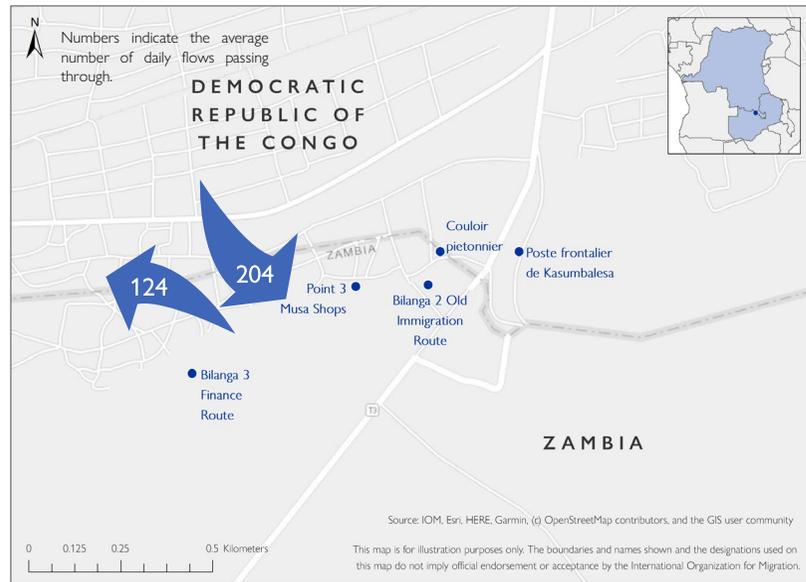
Reasons for Movement	Flows to Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	60%	46%	54%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	26%	88%	12%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	61%	39%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

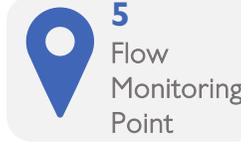
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KASUMBALESA) – ZAMBIA | OCTOBER 2022

OVERVIEW

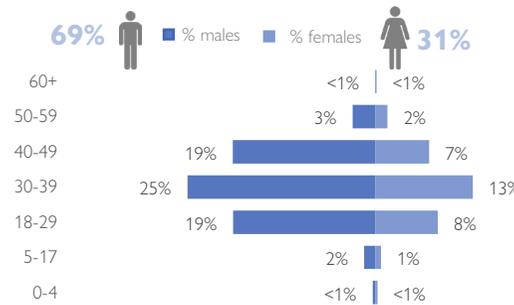
Over the reporting period, a total of 6,882 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 328. This represented a 16 per cent decrease compared to September during which 392 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Democratic Republic of the Congo (68%) and Zambia (23%) were the main countries of departure, while Zambia (57%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (32%) were the main countries of intended destination. Out of 6,882 individuals observed, 69 per cent were males and 31 per cent were females. There were 58 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up three cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



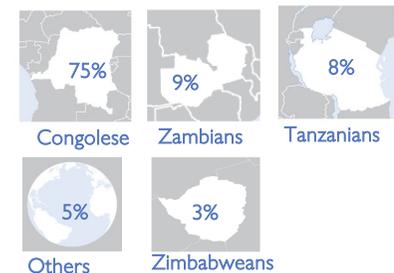
VULNERABLE GROUPS



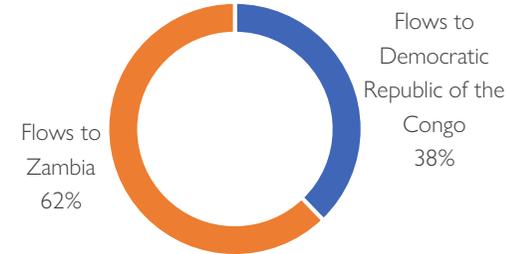
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



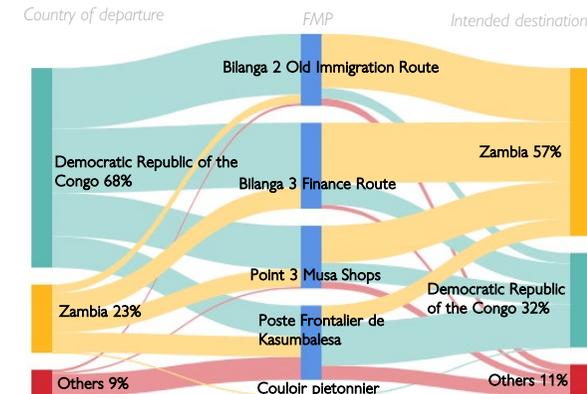
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

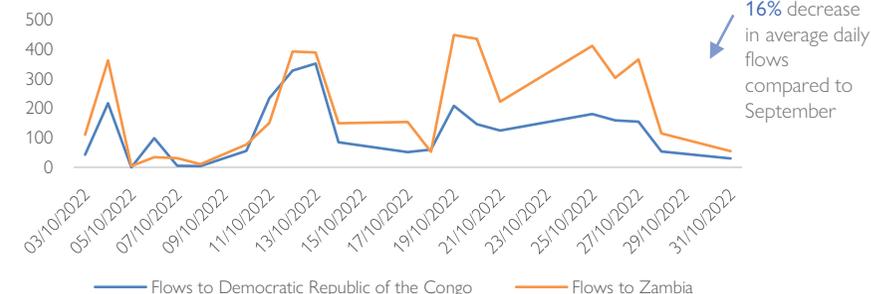


Others include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the People's Republic of China, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, United States of America and Zimbabwe for countries of departure and Angola, Botswana, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to DRC	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	76%	32%	68%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	40%	60%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	4%	0%	100%
Forced movement due to Conflict	4%	36%	64%
Seasonal Migration	4%	53%	47%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	1%	71%	29%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 OCTOBER 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 October 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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