

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | NOVEMBER 2022

FMP NETWORK

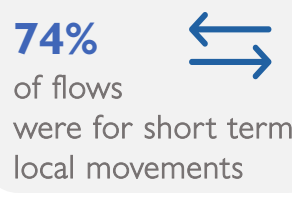
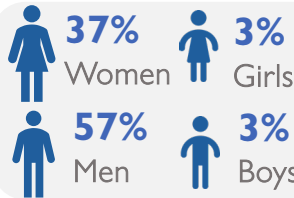
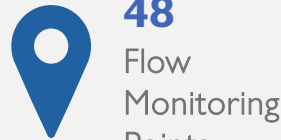
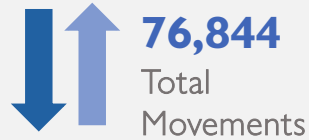
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of observed individuals at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). This report is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs from 1 to 30 November 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:

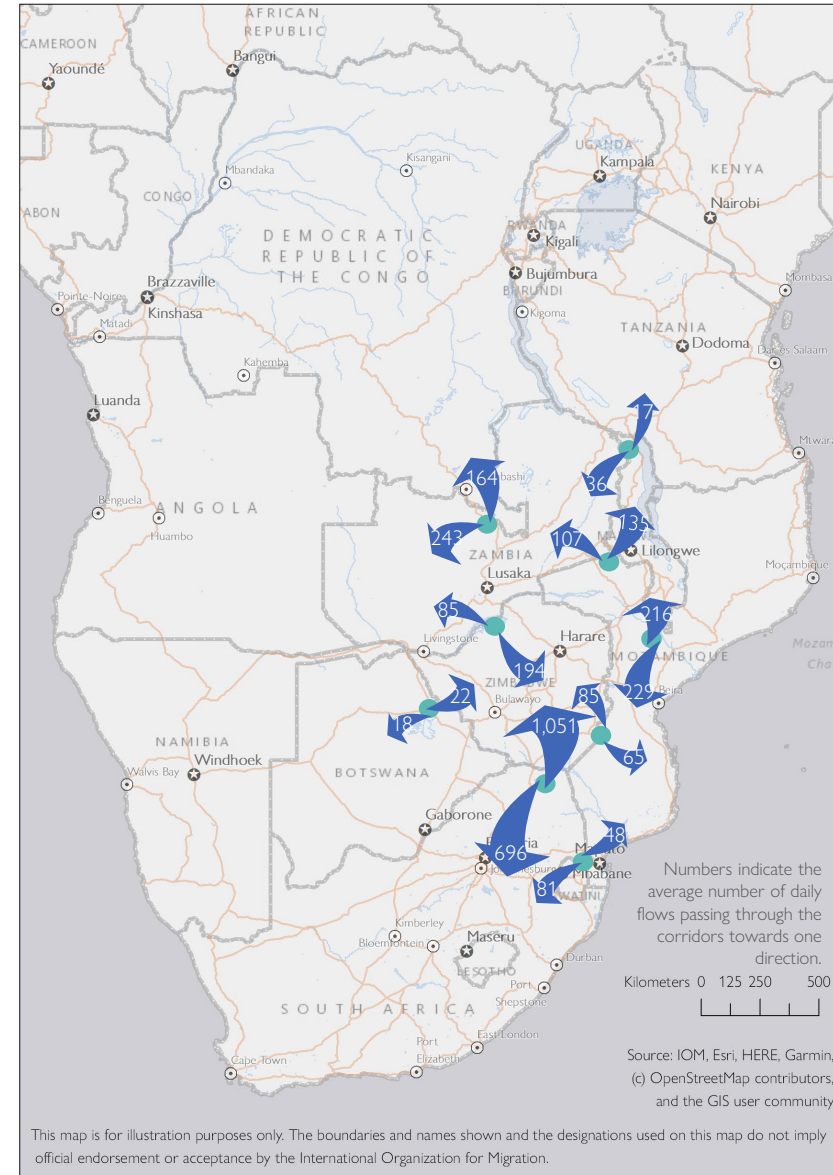
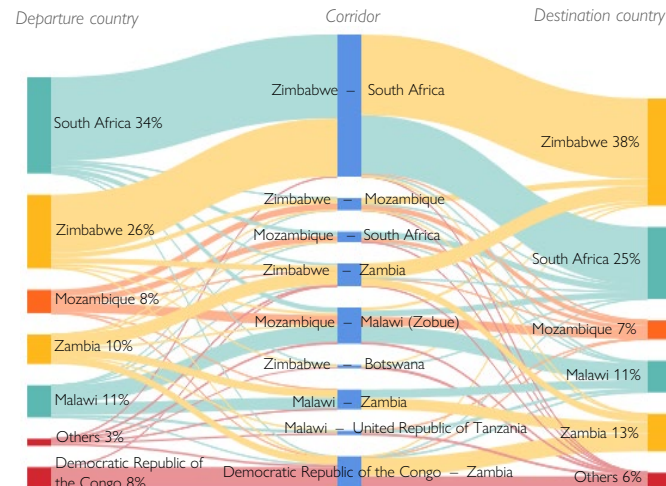
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) – Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) –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

Over the reporting period a total of 76,844 movements were observed across 48 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 38,422 (50%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 9,795 (13%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kasumbalesa) – Zambia corridor with 8,960 (12%) 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.

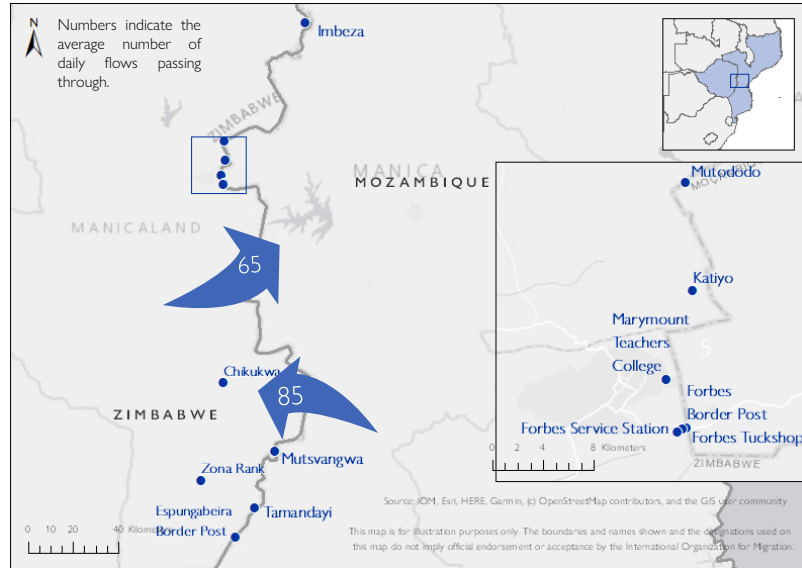
Others include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the People's Republic of China, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mali, Namibia, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and United States of America for departure country and Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the People's Republic of China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and United States of America for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

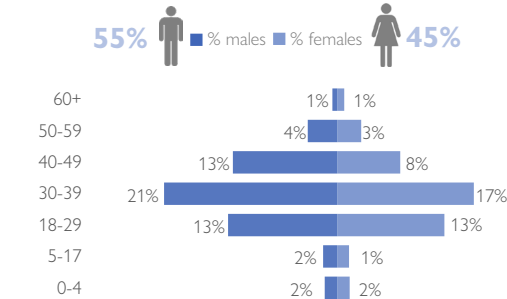
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,310 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 150. This represented a 17 per cent decrease compared to October during which 181 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (55%) and Zimbabwe (42%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (51%) and Mozambique (44%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,310 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 37 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 10 children were unaccompanied. Movements were predominantly for family reunification and/or travellers conducting commercial activities in anticipation for the December holiday season.



KEY FIGURES



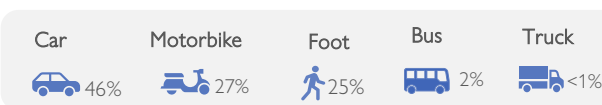
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



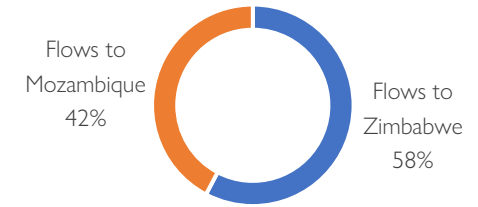
VULNERABLE GROUPS



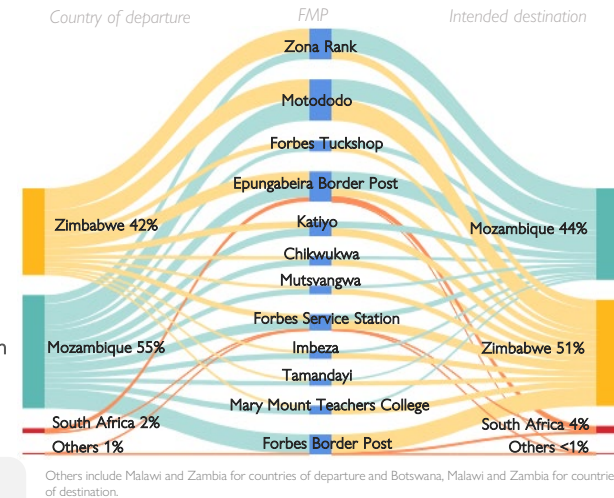
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



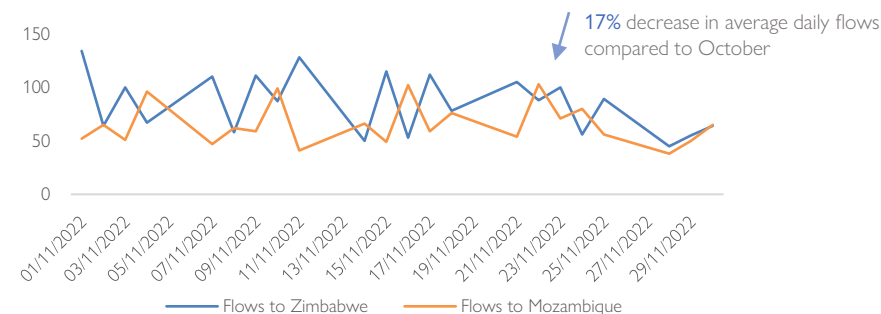
FLOW DIRECTION



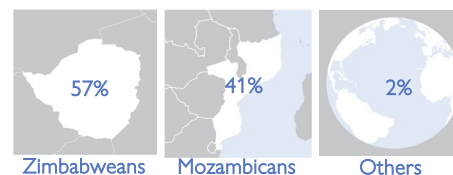
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 NOVEMBER 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

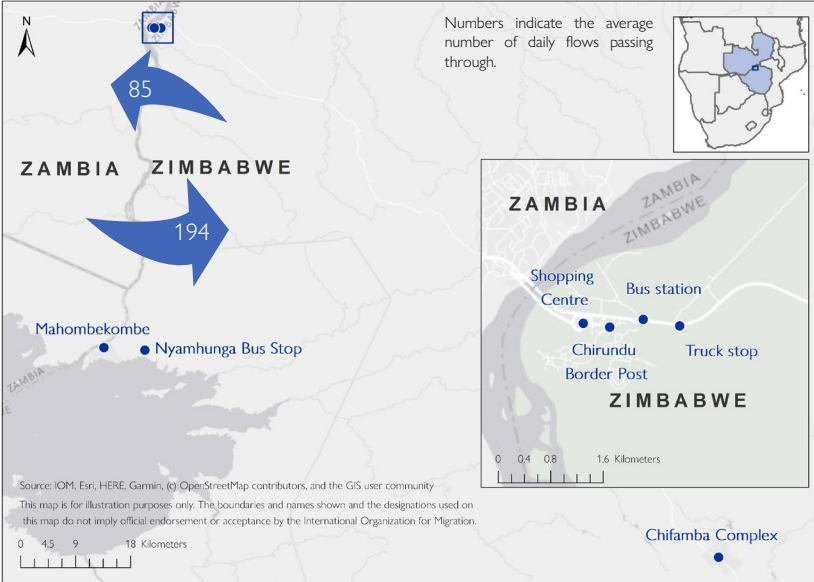
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	69%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	23%	72%	28%
Long Term Economic Movement (+6 months)	8%	61%	39%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

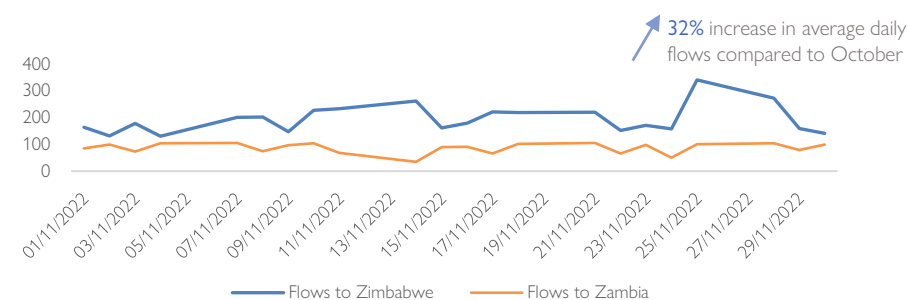
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | NOVEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

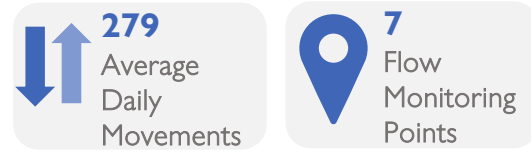
Over the reporting period, a total of 6,144 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 279. This represented an 32 per cent increase compared to October, during which 211 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (60%), Zimbabwe (26%), South Africa (10%) and United Republic of Tanzania (4%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (66%) and Zambia (32%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,144 individuals observed, 64 per cent were females and 36 per cent were males. There were 172 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 231 children observed, 127 were unaccompanied boys and 104 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



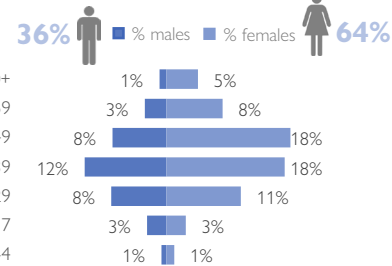
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 NOVEMBER 2022



KEY FIGURES



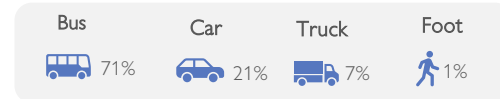
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



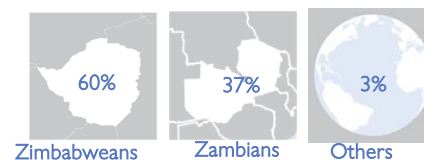
VULNERABLE GROUPS



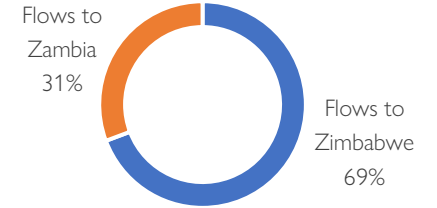
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



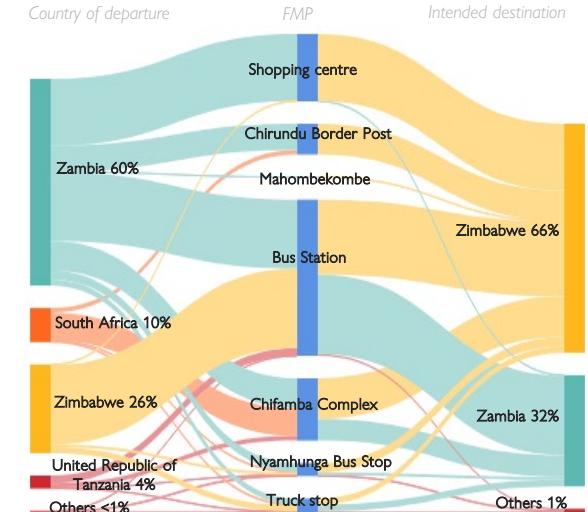
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique and Somalia for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of Congo, 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)	64%	63%	37%
Long Term Economic Movement (+6 months)	21%	93%	7%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	12%	90%	10%
Seasonal Migration	2%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	98%	2%

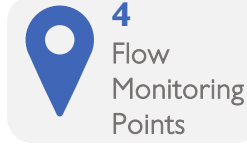
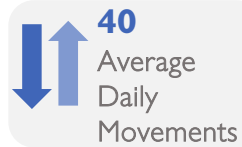
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | NOVEMBER 2022

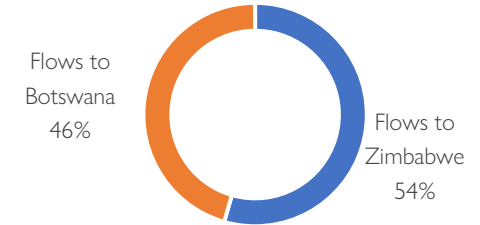
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 879 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 40. This represented a 22 per cent decrease compared to October during which 51 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (47%) and Botswana (46%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (53%) and Botswana (43%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 879 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were five women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed.

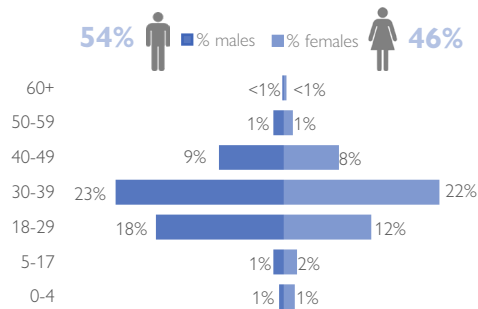
KEY FIGURES



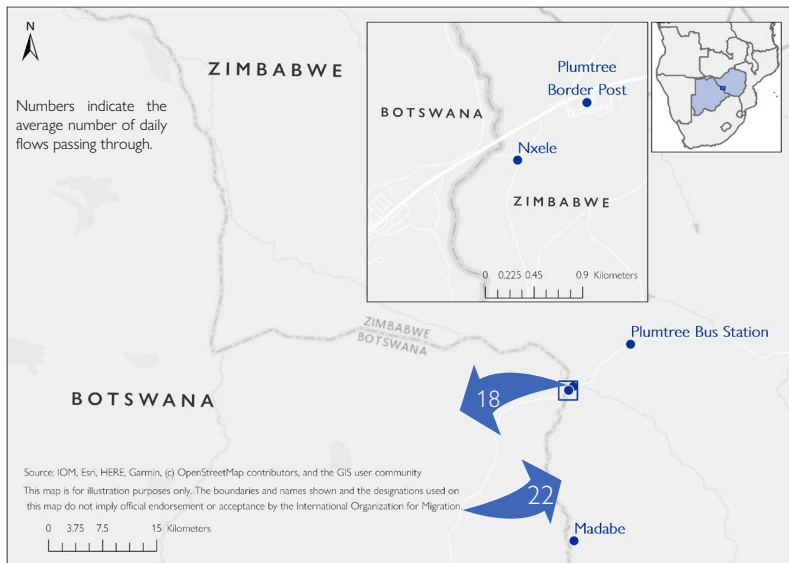
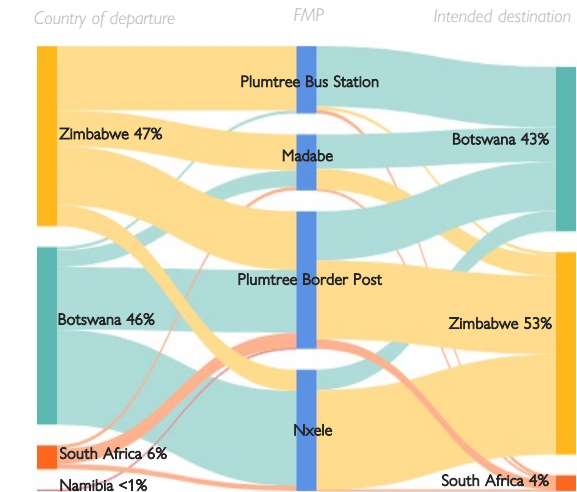
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



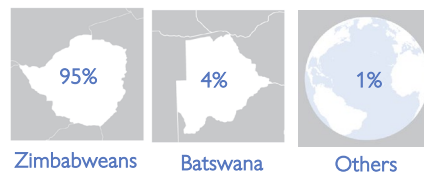
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



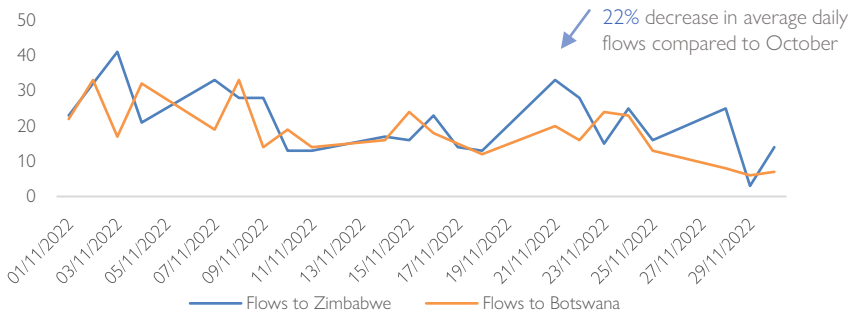
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Long Term Economic Movement (+6 months)	48%	42%	58%
Short Term Local Movement (-6 months)	39%	64%	36%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	10%	77%	23%
Seasonal Migration	2%	29%	71%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 NOVEMBER 2022

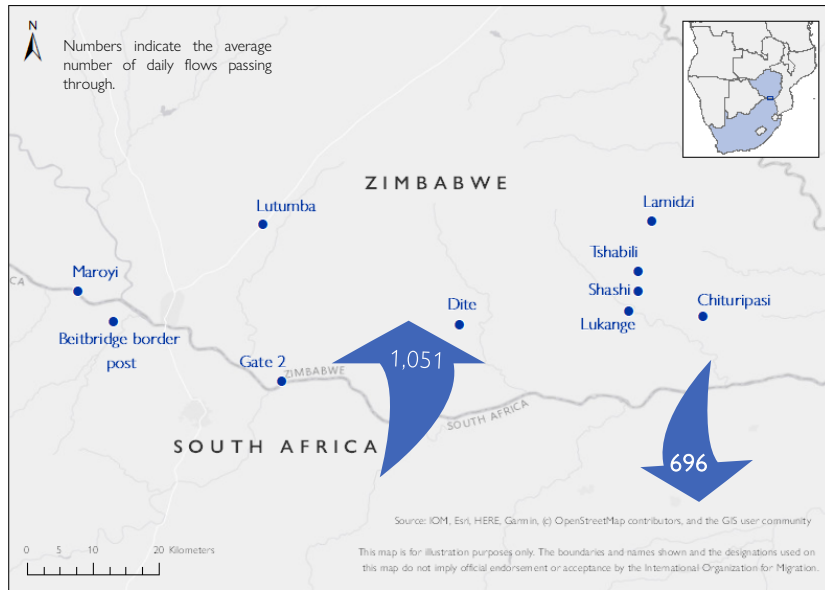


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

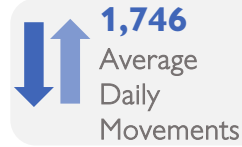
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | NOVEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

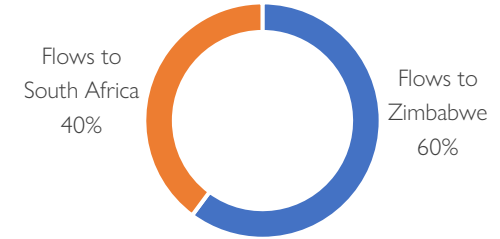
Over the reporting period, a total of 38,422 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,746. This represented a 1 per cent decrease compared to October during which 1,759 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (59%) and Zimbabwe (41%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (57%) and South Africa (41%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 38,422 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 685 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 589 children were unaccompanied.



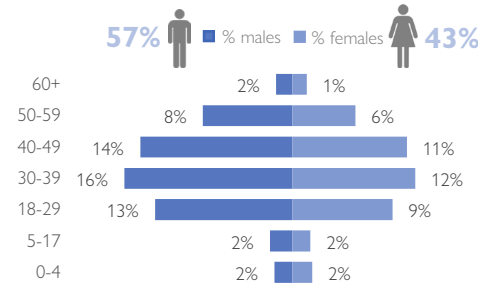
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



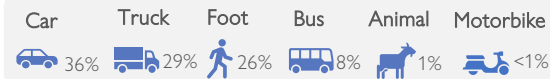
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



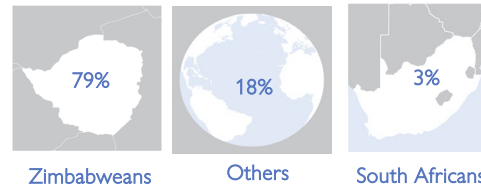
VULNERABLE GROUPS



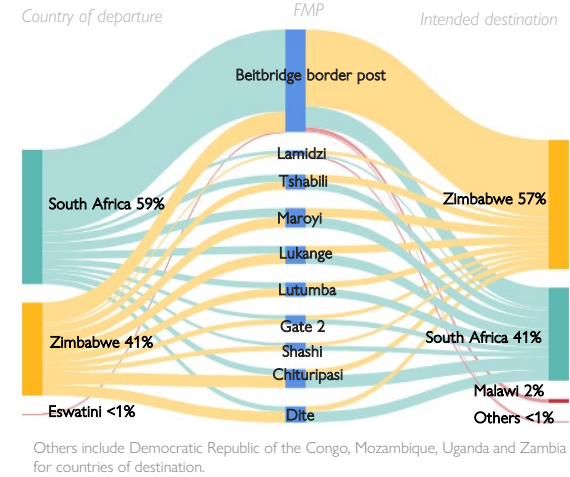
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



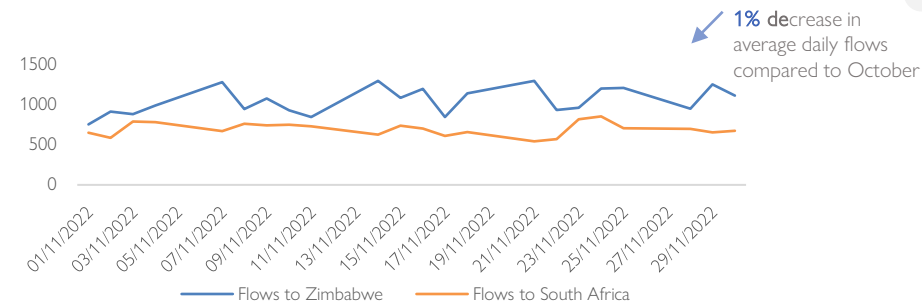
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe (-6 months)	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (-6 months)	46%	61%	39%
Long Term Economic Movement (+6 months)	27%	51%	49%
Family Reunification (-6 months)	17%	95%	5%
Seasonal Migration	9%	33%	67%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	97%	3%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	12%	88%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 NOVEMBER 2022



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

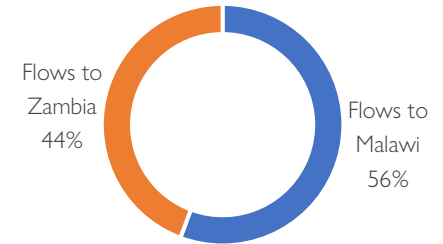
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,335 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 243. This represented a 14 per cent decrease compared to October during which 282 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (60%) and Zambia (40%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (57%) and Malawi (43%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,335 individuals observed, 66 per cent were males and 34 per cent were females. There were 46 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed.

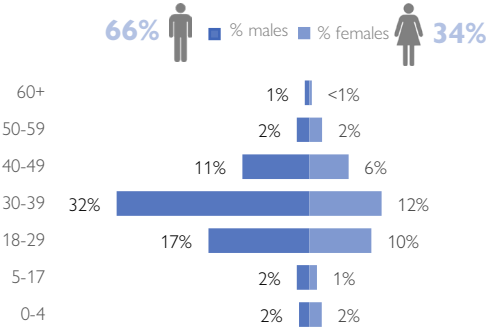
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



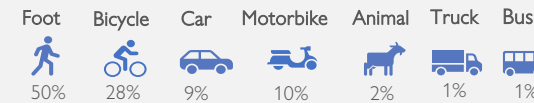
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



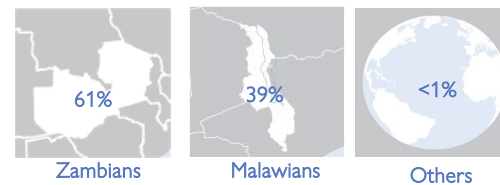
VULNERABLE GROUPS



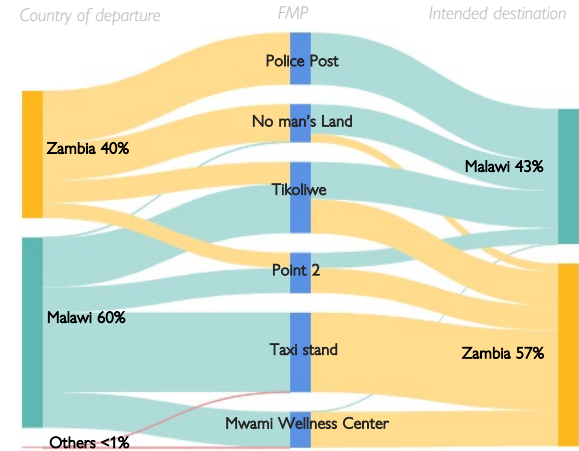
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



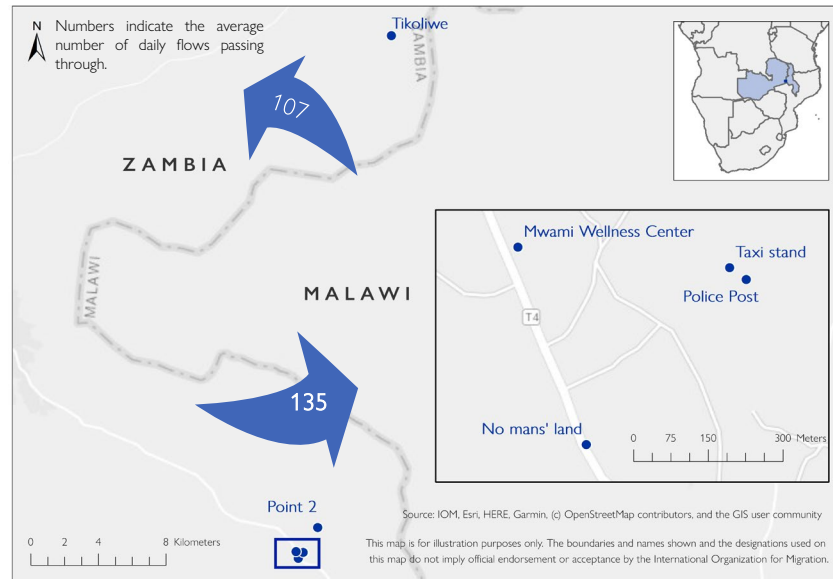
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



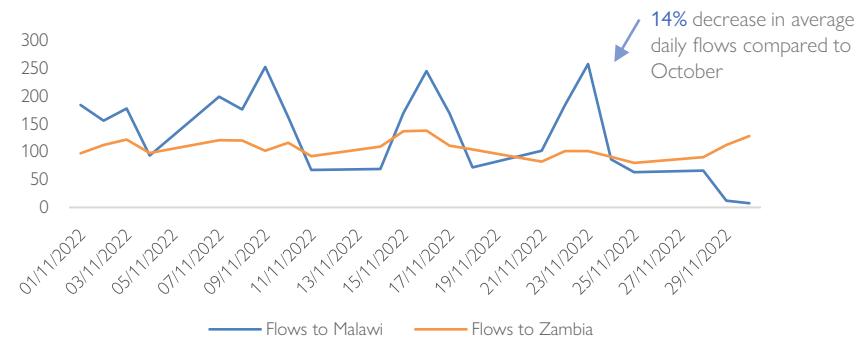
Others include Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (-6 months)	70%	54%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	26%	20%
Long Term Economic Migration (+6 months)	2%	13%
Seasonal Migration	1%	0%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 NOVEMBER 2022

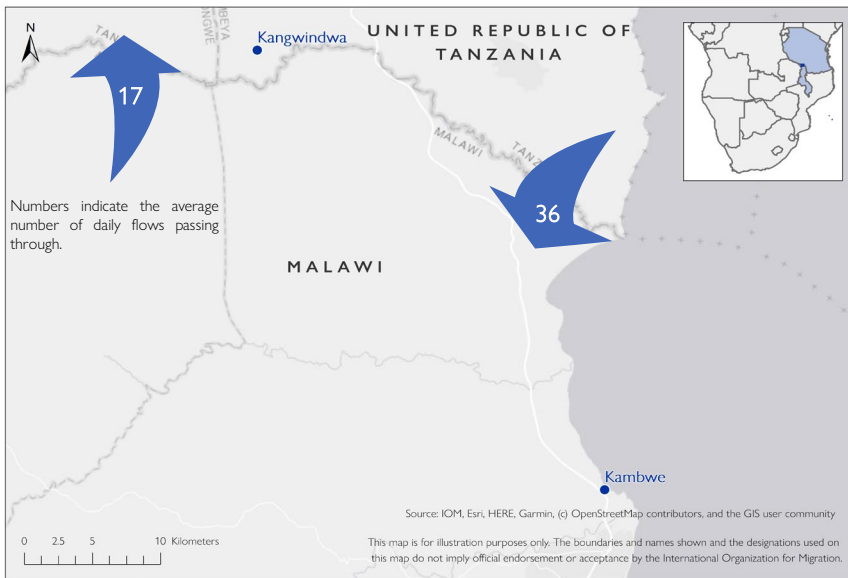


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

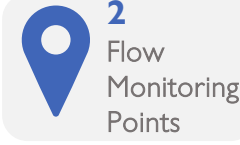
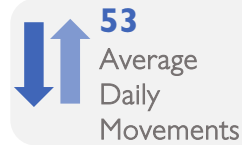
MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | NOVEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

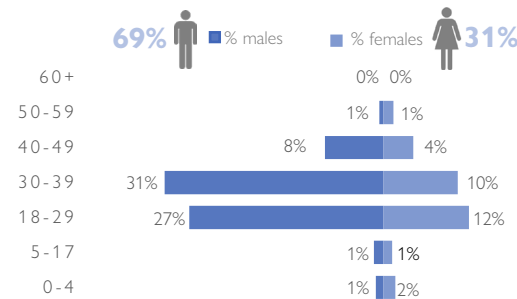
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,165 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 53. This represented a 6 per cent increase compared to October during which 50 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (64%) and United Republic of Tanzania (32%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (76%) and United Republic of Tanzania (21%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,165 individuals observed, 69 per cent were males and 31 per cent were females. There were 14 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



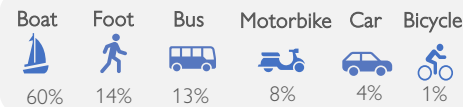
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



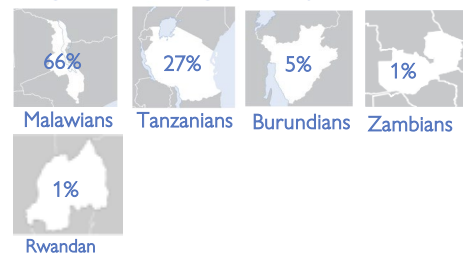
VULNERABLE GROUPS



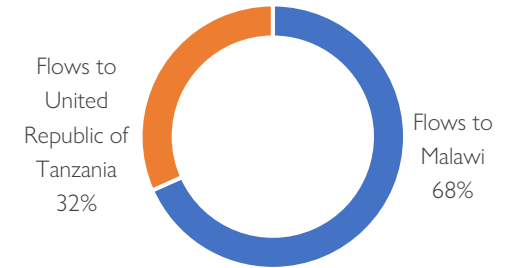
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



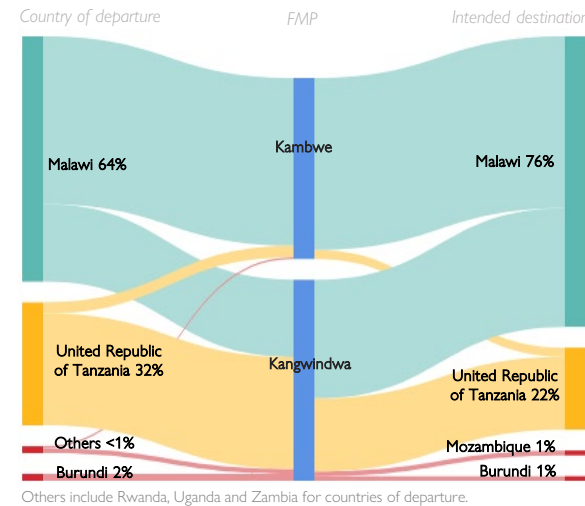
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



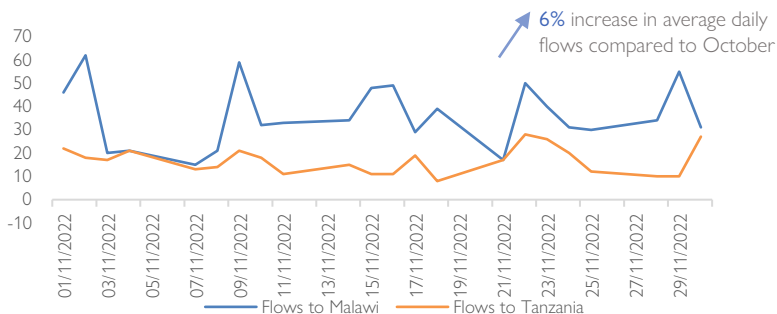
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	52%	64%	36%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	30%	79%	21%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	9%	32%	68%
Seasonal migration	9%	95%	5%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 NOVEMBER 2022



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

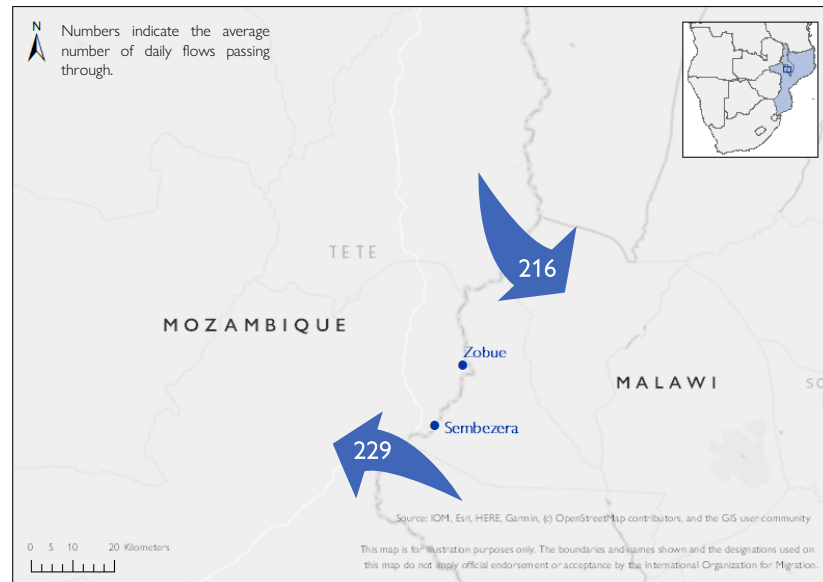
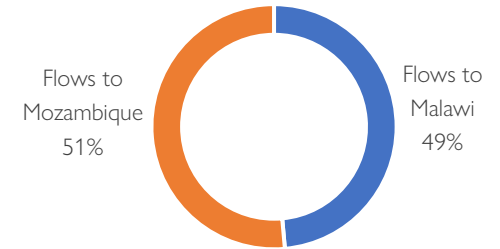
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 9,795 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 445. This represented a 19 per cent decrease compared to October during which 548 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (48%), Mozambique (28%), South Africa (15%) and Zimbabwe (7%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (47%), Mozambique (25%), South Africa (17%) and Zimbabwe (9%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 9,795 individuals observed, 76 per cent were males and 24 per cent were females. There were 47 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed.

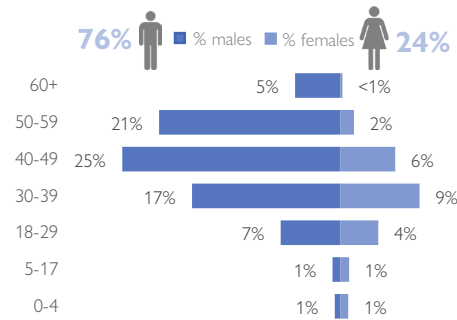
KEY FIGURES



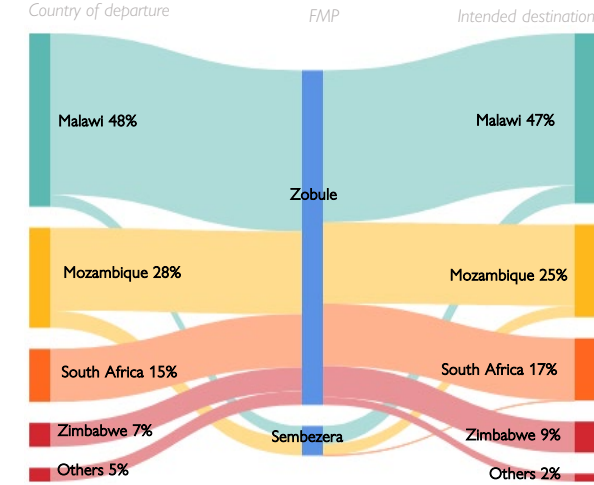
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



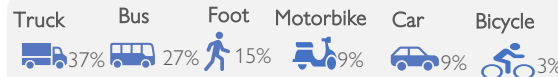
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



VULNERABLE GROUPS

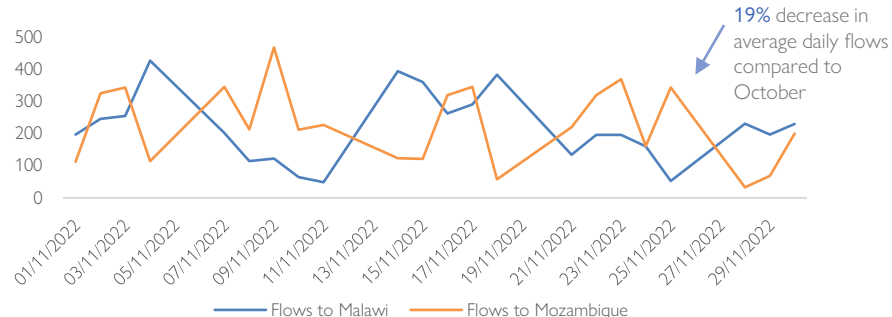


MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

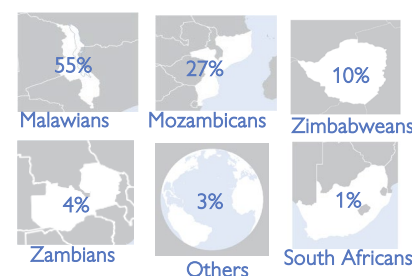


Others include Botswana, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for countries of departure and Botswana and Eswatini for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 NOVEMBER 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

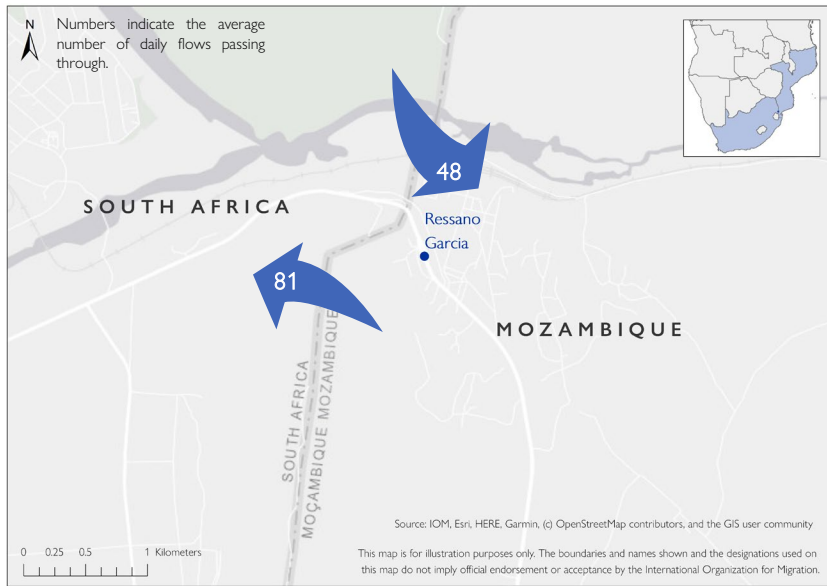
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (-6 months)	88%	49%	51%
Long Term Economic Migration (+6 months)	6%	0%	100%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	5%	43%	57%
COVID-19	1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

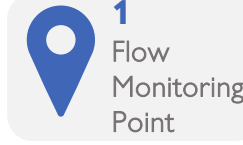
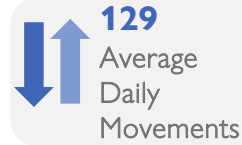
MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | NOVEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

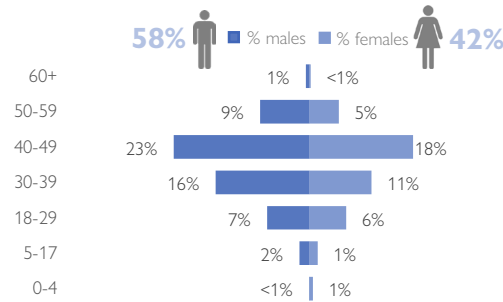
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,834 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 129. This represented a 5 per cent increase compared to October during which 123 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (62%) and South Africa (38%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (60%) and Mozambique (38%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,834 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 19 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



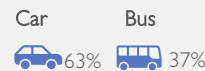
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



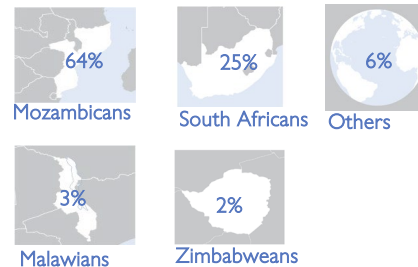
VULNERABLE GROUPS



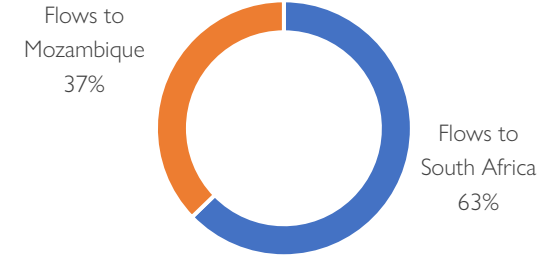
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



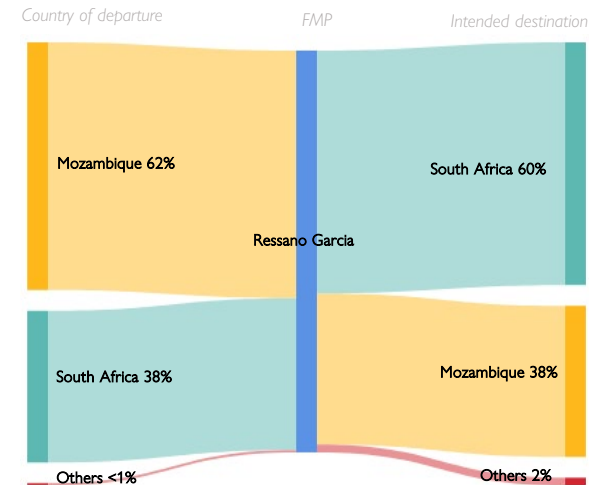
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

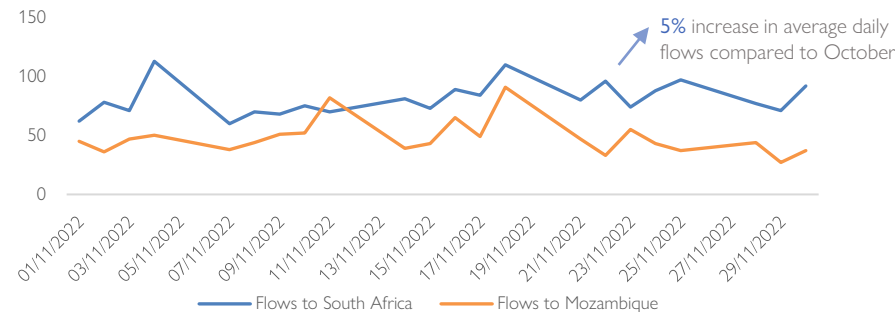


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others Include Malawi and Zambia for countries of departure and Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho and Malawi for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 NOVEMBER 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

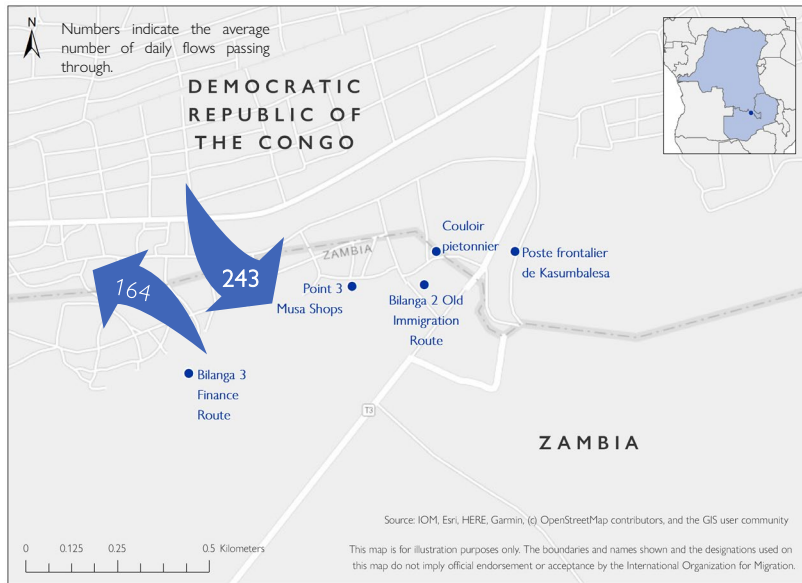
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (-6 months)	39%	60%	40%
Long Term Economic Migration (+6 months)	34%	82%	18%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	26%	51%	49%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

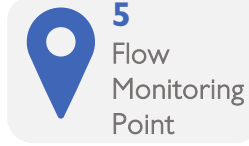
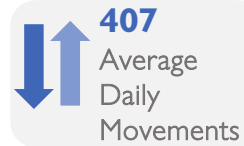
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KASUMBALESA) – ZAMBIA | NOVEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

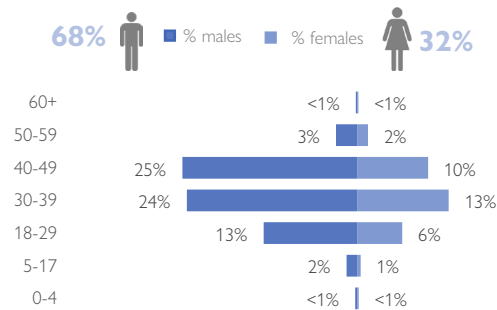
Over the reporting period, a total of 8,960 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 407. This represented a 24 per cent increase compared to October during which 328 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Democratic Republic of the Congo (67%) and Zambia (22%) were the main countries of departure, while Zambia (55%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (33%) were the main countries of intended destination. Out of 8,960 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 77 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

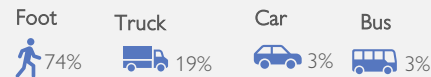


VULNERABLE GROUPS

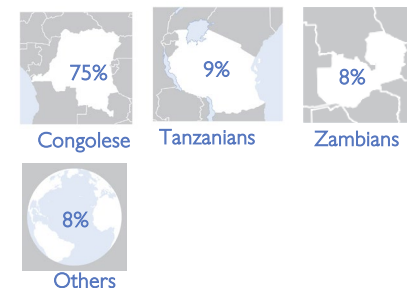


Pregnant Women
77

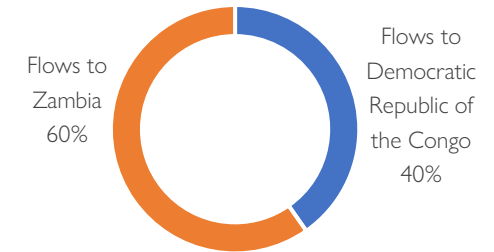
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



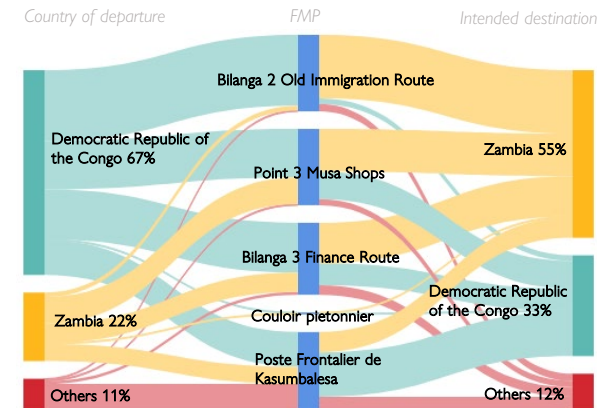
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

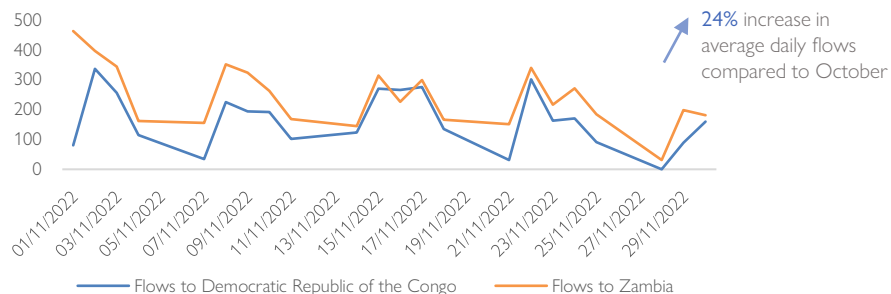


Others include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the People's Republic of China, Comoros, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Peru, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, United States of America and Zimbabwe for countries of departure and Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, the People's Republic of China, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zimbabwe for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to DRC	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (-6 months)	80%	33%	67%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	8%	61%	39%
Seasonal Migration	4%	66%	34%
Long Term Economic Movement (+6 months)	3%	0%	100%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	3%	47%	53%
Forced Movement due to Natural Disasters	1%	61%	39%
COVID-19	1%	13%	87%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 NOVEMBER 2022



METHODOLOGY

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