

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | DECEMBER 2022



FMP NETWORK

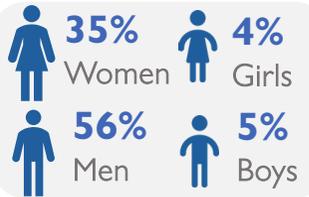
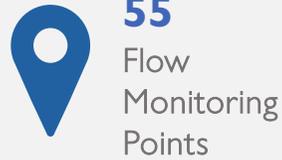
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of 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 December 2022.¹

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:

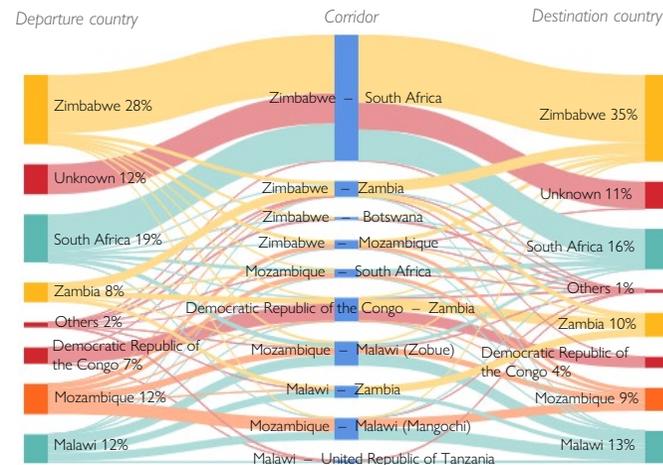
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) – Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique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

Over the reporting period a total of 87,253 movements were observed across 55 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 44,490 (51%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 8,536 (10%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kasumbalesa) – Zambia corridor with 8,373 (10%) movements reported.

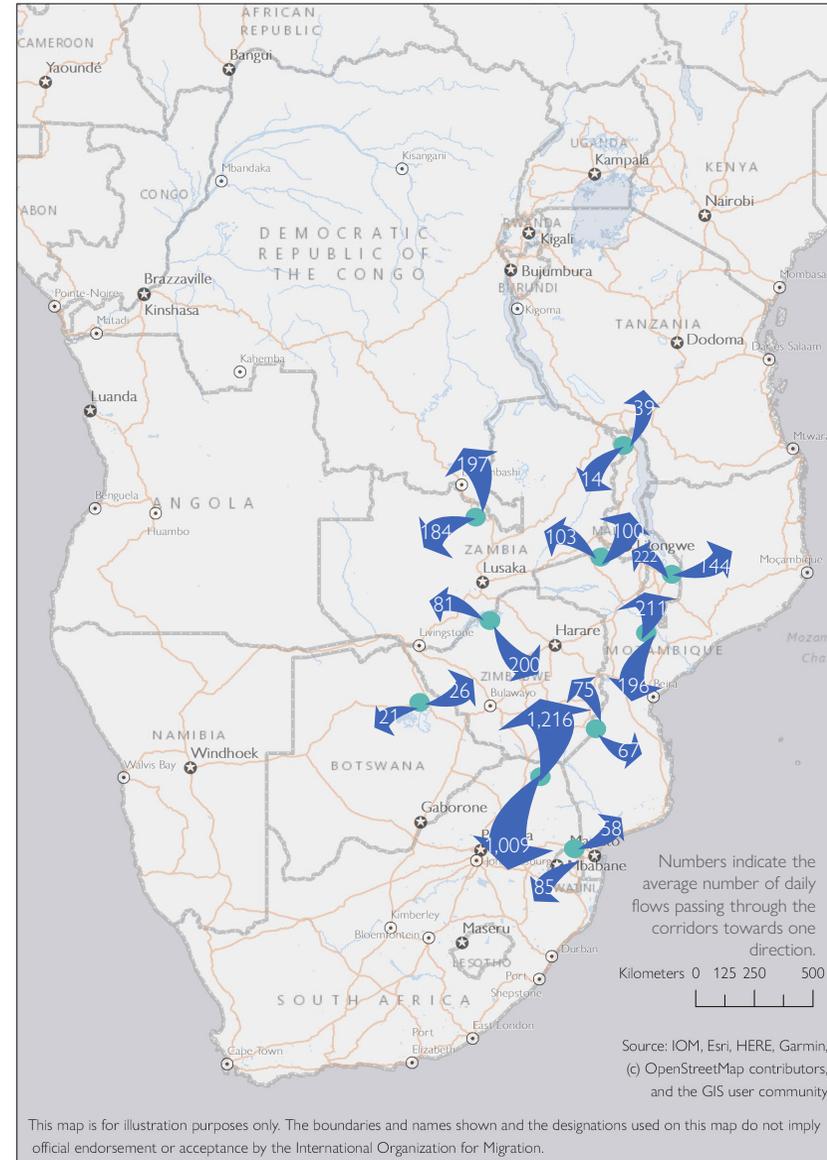
KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



¹ Due to operational constraints over holiday season, enumeration activities were paused on certain days which may not be reflective of flows in each corridor.
² Due to data constraints, reasons for movement were unable to be verified for 45 per cent of movements in Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor. This percentage is based on the available data.



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.

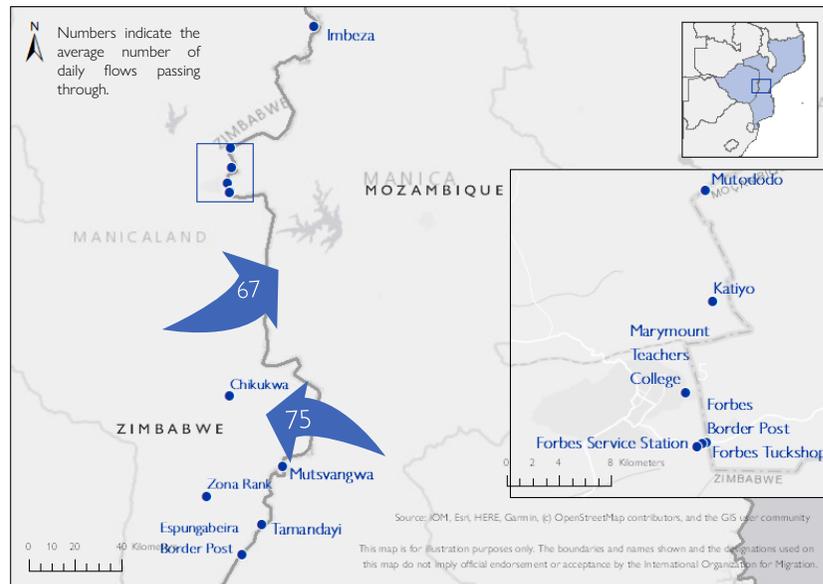
Others include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Eswatini, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda, South Sudan and United Republic of Tanzania for departure country and Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

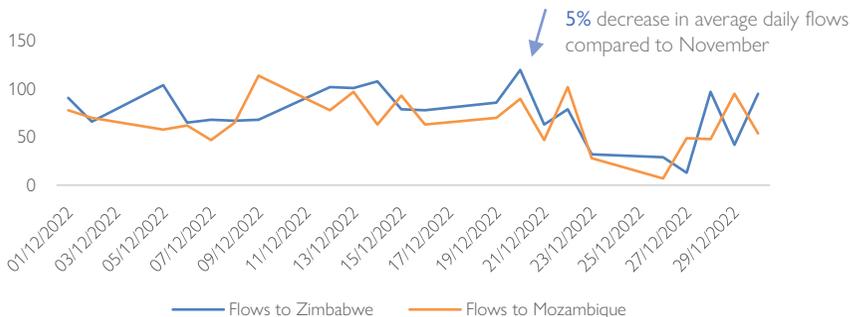
ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | DECEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,131 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 142. This represented a 5 per cent decrease compared to November during which 150 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (53%), Zimbabwe (42%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (50%) and Mozambique (47%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,131 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 51 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 9 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, four children were unaccompanied.



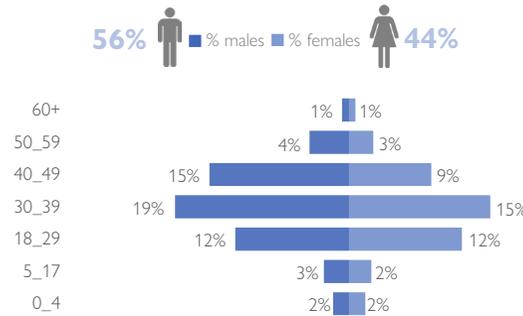
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 2022



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



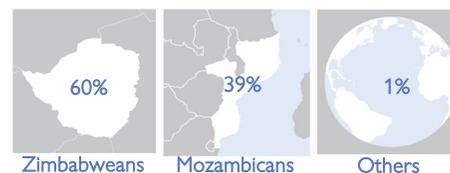
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



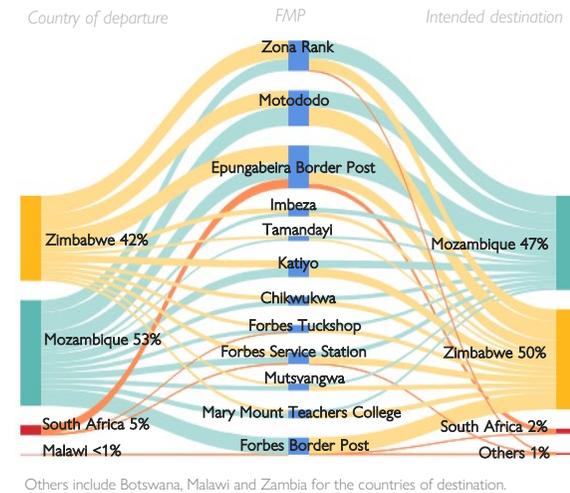
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

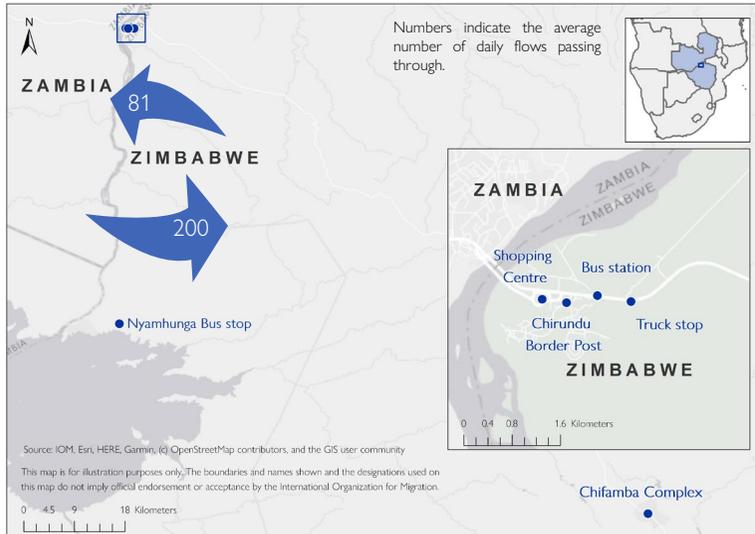
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	70%	55%	45%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	69%	31%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	9%	69%	31%
Seasonal Migration	1%	33%	67%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	50%	50%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

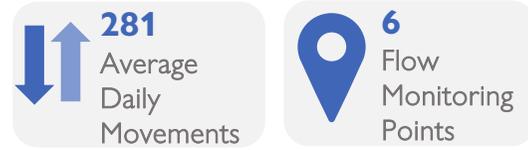
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | DECEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

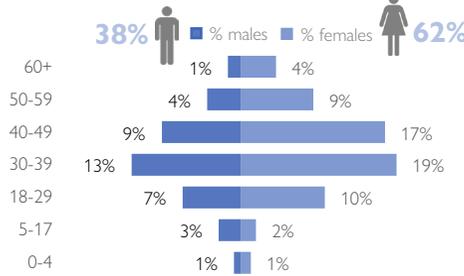
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,625 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 281. This represented an 1 per cent increase compared to November, during which 279 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (60%), Zimbabwe (25%), South Africa (9%) and United Republic of Tanzania (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (68%) and Zambia (31%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,625 individuals observed, 62 per cent were females and 38 per cent were males. There were 154 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 168 unaccompanied children observed, 111 were unaccompanied boys and 57 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



KEY FIGURES



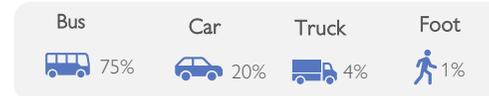
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS



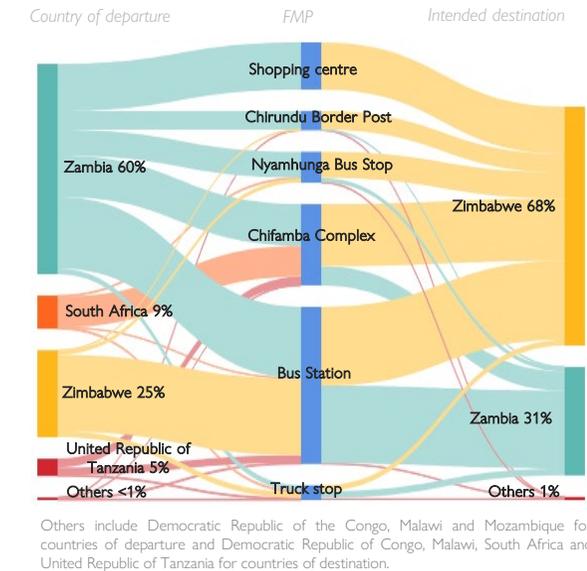
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



FLOW DIRECTION

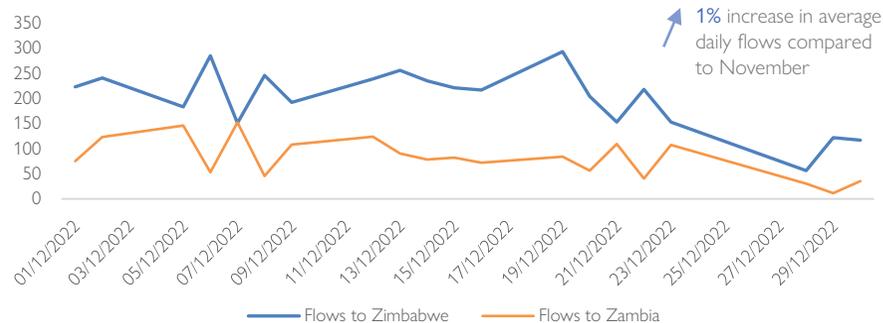


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

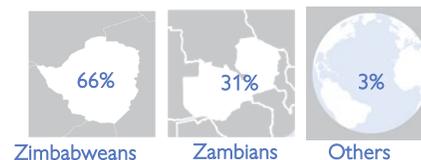


Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi and Mozambique for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

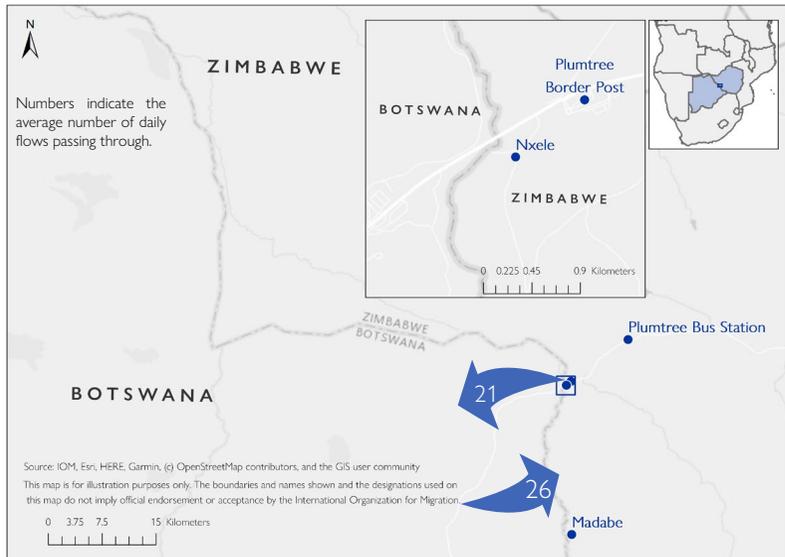
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	65%	65%	35%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	19%	95%	5%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	10%	74%	26%
Seasonal Migration	6%	78%	22%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	17%	83%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

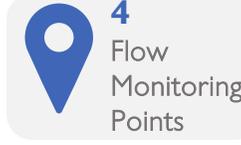
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | DECEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

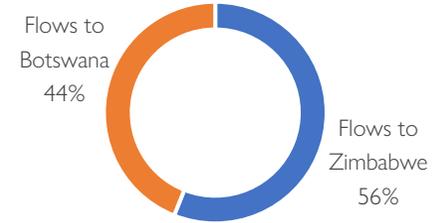
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,028 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 47. This represented a 17 per cent increase compared to November during which 40 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (44%), Botswana (43%) and South Africa (13%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (56%) and Botswana (42%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,028 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 18 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, seven children were unaccompanied



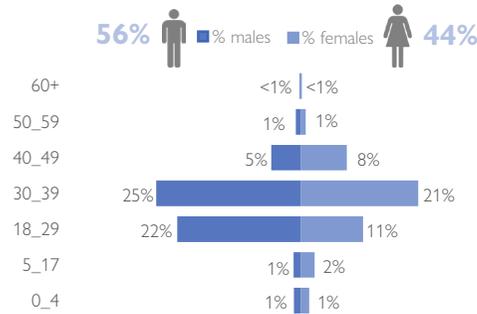
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



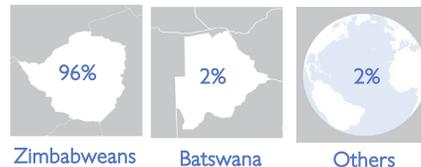
VULNERABLE GROUPS



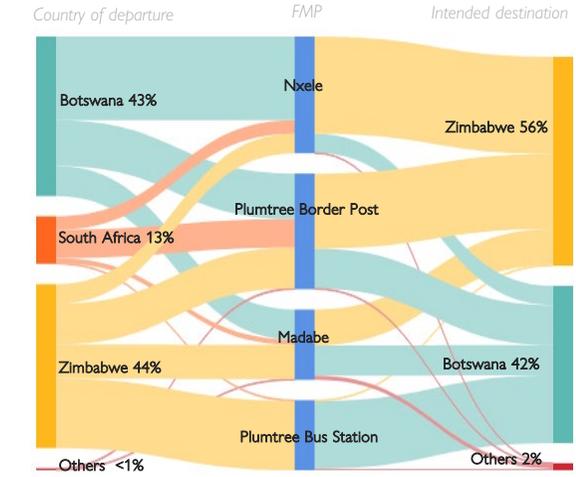
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

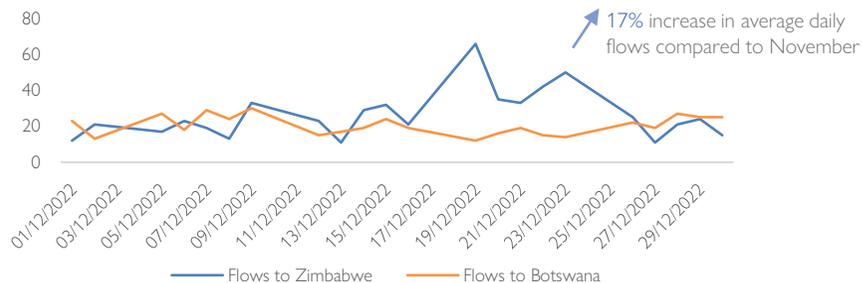


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Lesotho and Namibia for countries of departure and Lesotho and South Africa for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

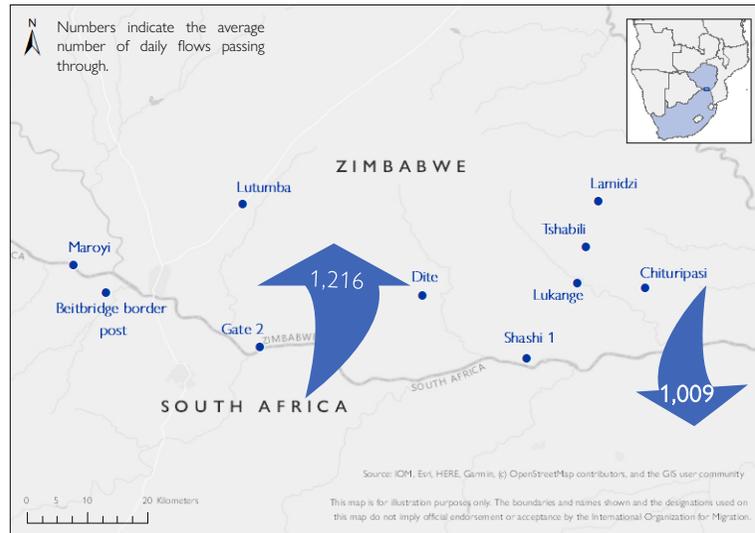
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	57%	42%	58%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	26%	15%	85%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	32%	68%
Seasonal Migration	1%	17%	83%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	75%	25%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

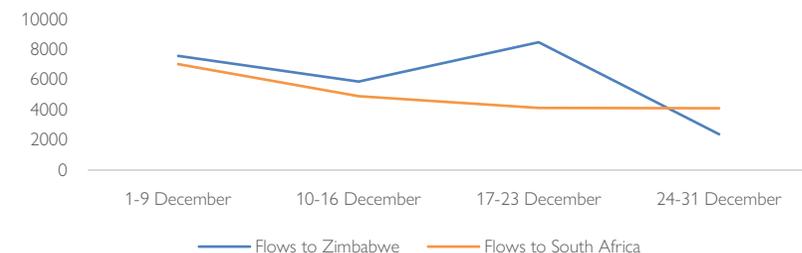
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | DECEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 44,490 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average weekly number flows was 11,123. Zimbabwe (46%) and South Africa (30%) were the main countries of departure, while 24 per cent of departure countries were unknown. Zimbabwe (54%) and South Africa (25%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs, while 21 per cent of intended destination countries were unknown. Out of 44,490 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 1,104 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 1,071 children were unaccompanied. Due to data constraints at Beitbridge border post, 90 per cent of movements at this FMP had limited data. Therefore, it was not possible to collect data for 45 per cent of movements at this corridor. In addition, this month reports weekly observations rather than daily observations due to data collection limitations.



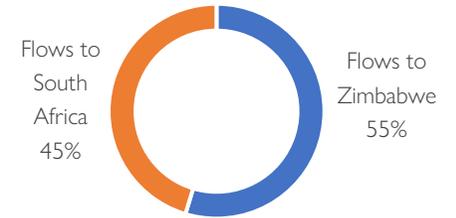
WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 2022



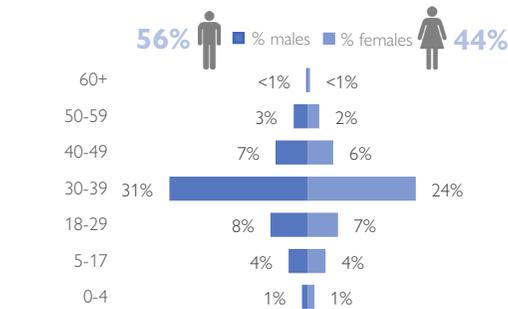
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



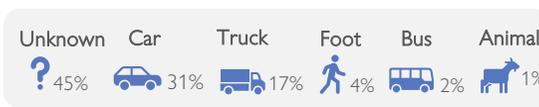
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



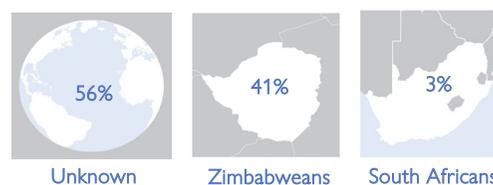
VULNERABLE GROUPS



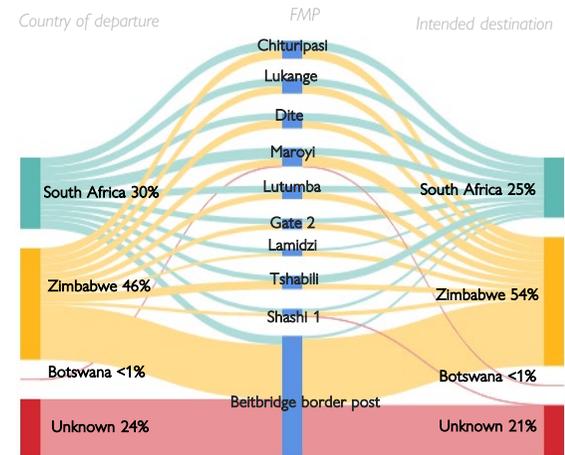
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES³



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS⁴



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT⁵

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	41%	56%	44%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	28%	41%	59%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	90%	10%
Seasonal Migration	12%	41%	59%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	91%	9%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	12%	88%

³ Declared nationalities unable to be verified for 45 per cent of movements due to data constraints.

⁴ Intended countries of departure and destination unable to be verified for 45 per cent of movements due to data constraints.

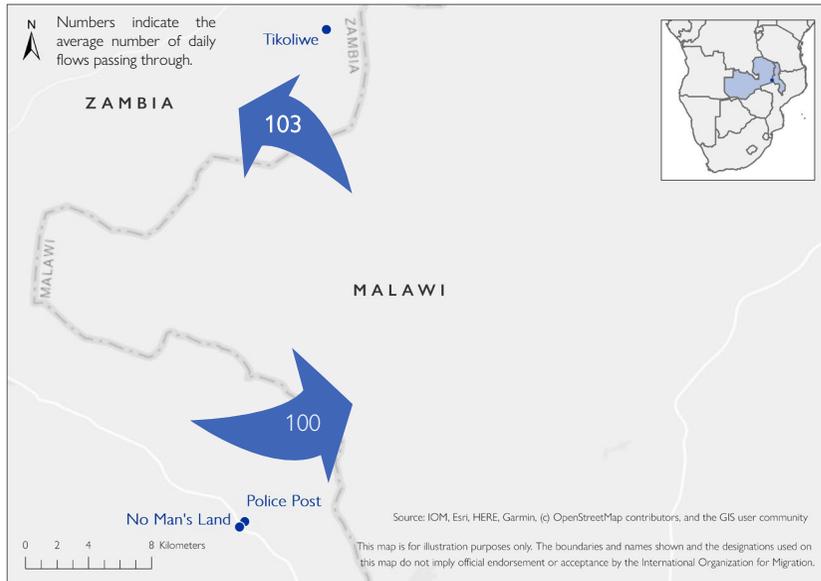
⁵ Reasons for movement unable to be verified for 45 per cent of movements due to data constraints. The reasons for movement shown are based on the available data.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

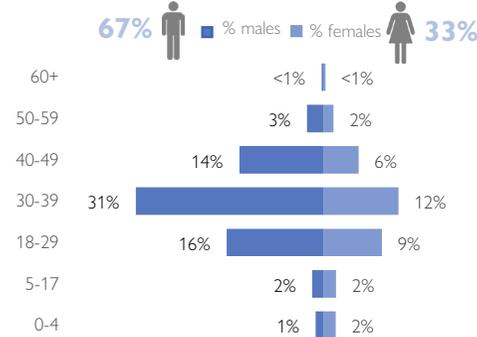
Over the reporting period, a total of 4,273 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 203. This represented a 16 per cent decrease compared to November during which 243 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (66%) and Zambia (34%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (63%) and Malawi (37%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,273 individuals observed, 67 per cent were males and 33 per cent were females. There were 51 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



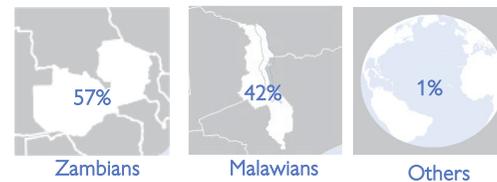
VULNERABLE GROUPS



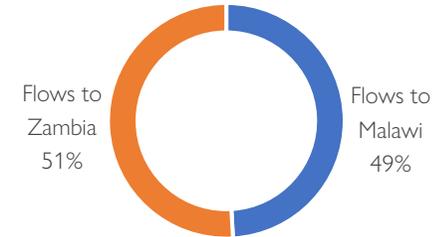
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



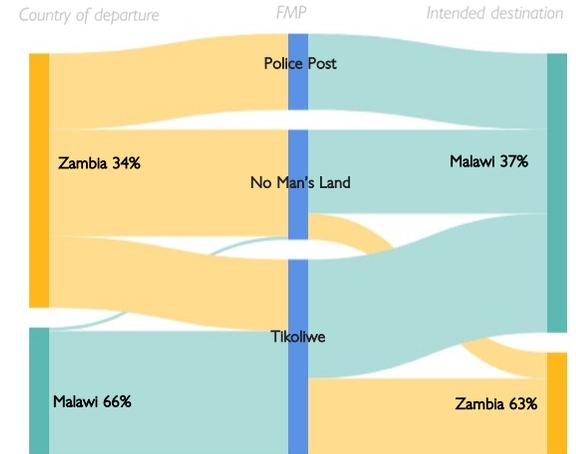
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



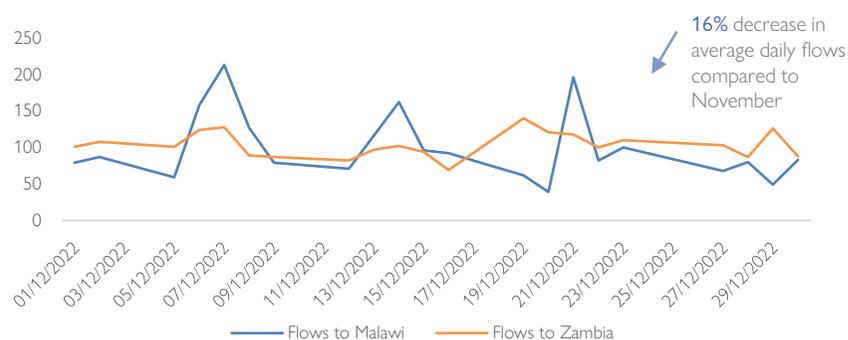
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

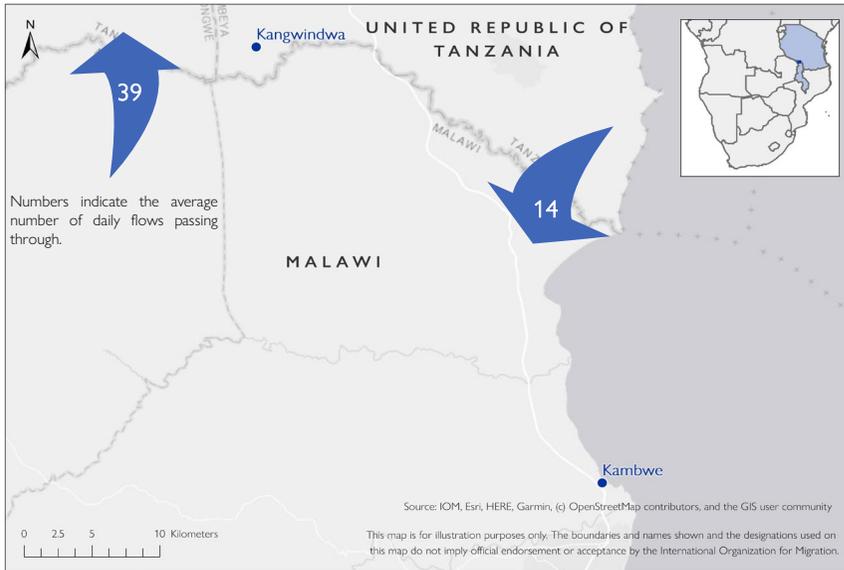
Reasons for Movement	Total Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	69%	64%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	28%	20%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	2%	40%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	14%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

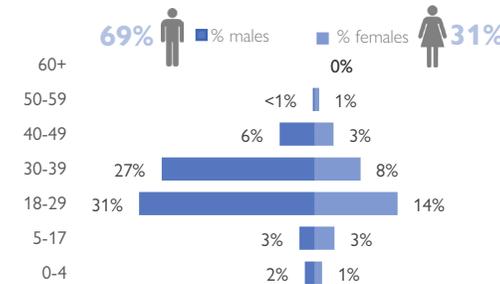
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,111 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 53. There was no change from November during which 53 individual movements were also observed on a daily basis. Malawi (61%), United Republic of Tanzania (29%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (7%) and Rwanda (2%) were the countries of departure, while Malawi (82%), United Republic of Tanzania (16%) and Burundi (2%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,111 individuals observed, 69 per cent were males and 31 per cent were females. There were 5 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 9 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



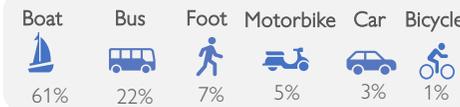
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



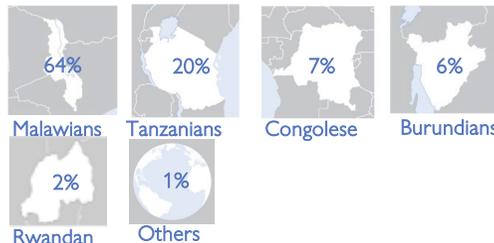
VULNERABLE GROUPS



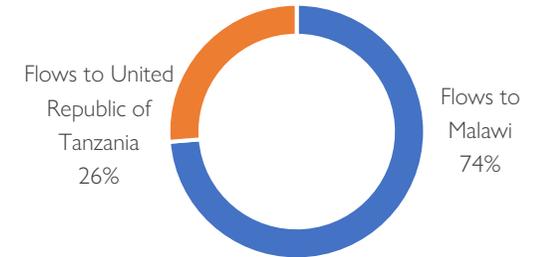
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



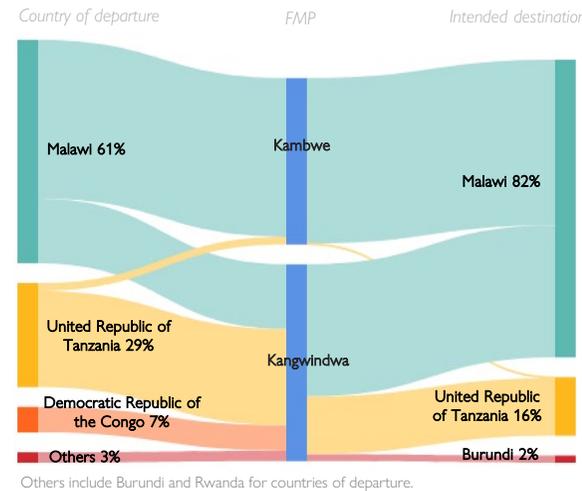
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



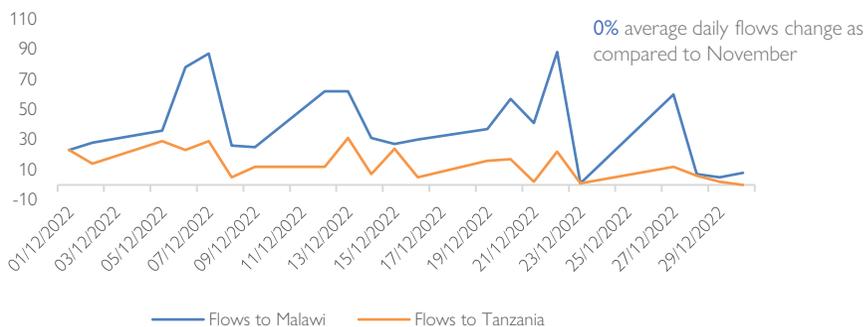
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	48%	61%	39%
Long term economic migration (>6 months)	37%	96%	4%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	9%	35%	65%
Seasonal migration	6%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 2022



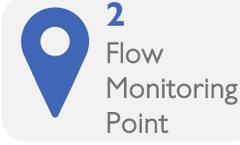
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

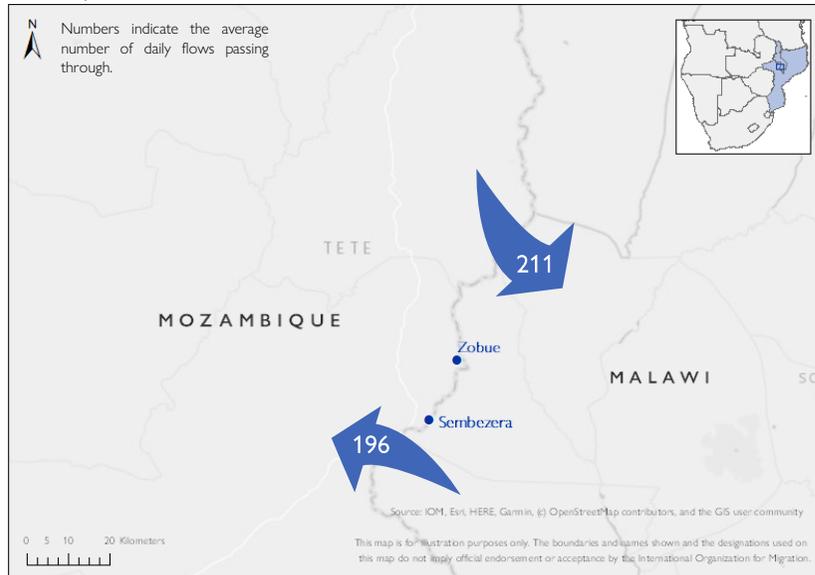
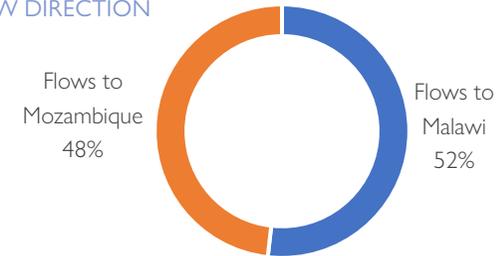
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 8,536 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 407. This represented a 9 per cent decrease compared to November during which 445 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (43%), Mozambique (30%), South Africa (19%) and Zimbabwe (5%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (50%), Mozambique (26%), South Africa (15%) and Zimbabwe (8%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 8,536 individuals observed, 75 per cent were males and 25 per cent were females. There were 52 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, six children were unaccompanied.

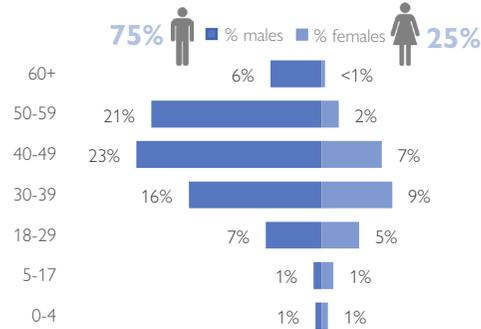
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



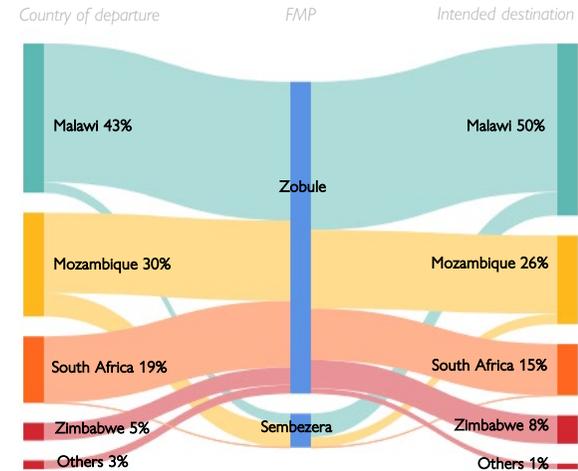
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

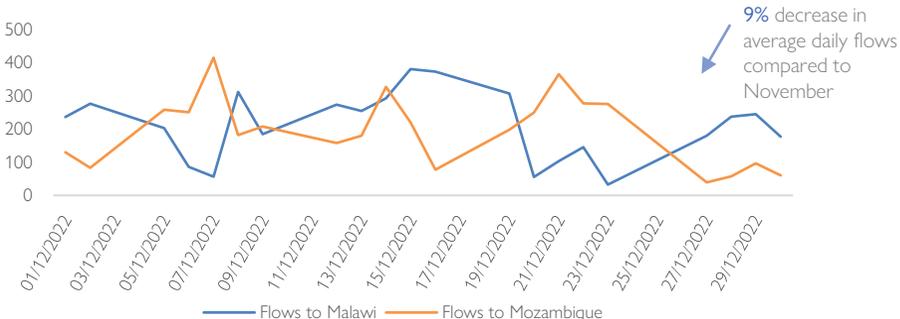


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

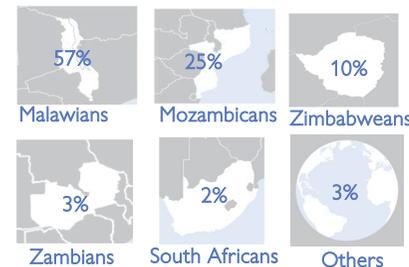


Others include Botswana, Eswatini and Zambia for countries of departure and Botswana and Eswatini for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

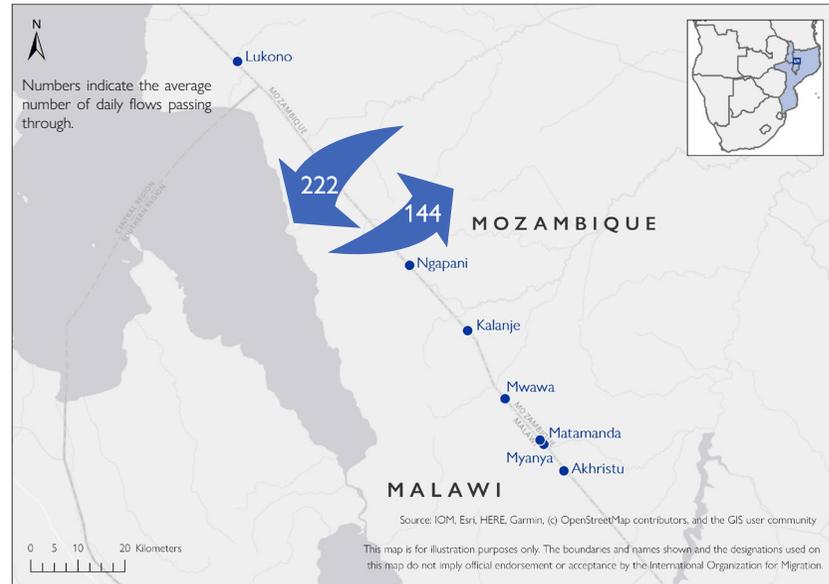
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	90%	52%	48%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	5%	1%	99%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	5%	70%	30%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MANGOCHI) - MOZAMBIQUE | DECEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

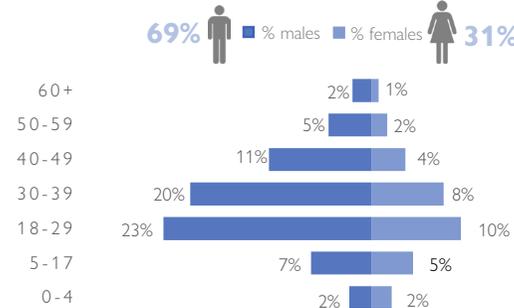
Since December 2022, Flow Monitoring Registry began at the Mangochi (Malawi) border with Mozambique. Over the reporting period, a total of 7,692 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 366. Mozambique (62%) and Malawi (38%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (58%) and Mozambique (42%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,692 individuals observed, 69 per cent were males and 31 per cent were females. There were 70 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 16 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 104 children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



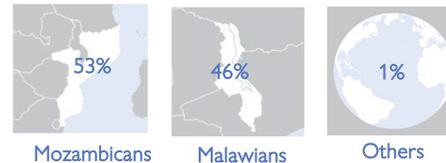
VULNERABLE GROUPS



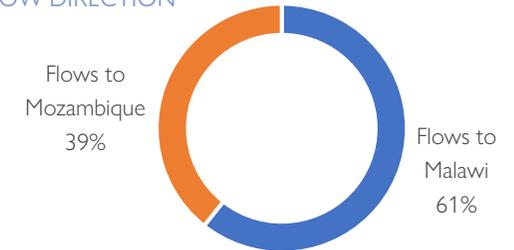
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



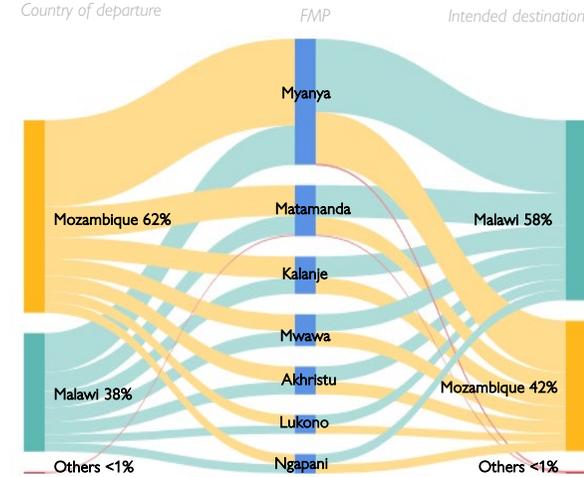
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

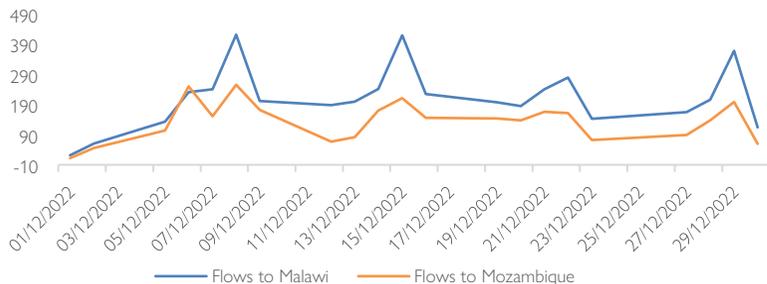


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include South Africa and Zimbabwe for countries of departure and South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	73%	62%	38%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	18%	60%	40%
Seasonal migration	5%	38%	62%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	4%	46%	54%

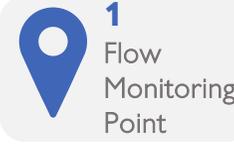
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | DECEMBER 2022

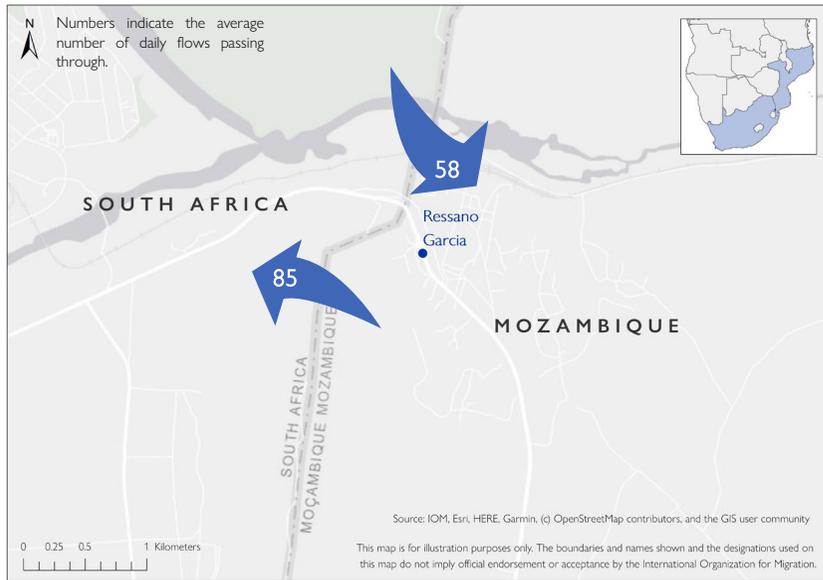
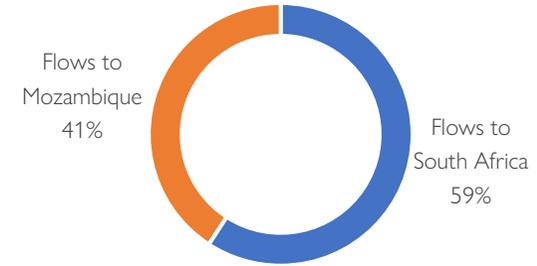
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,994 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 143. This represented 11 per cent increase compared to November during which 129 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (58%) and South Africa (41%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (58%) and Mozambique (41%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,994 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 9 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed.

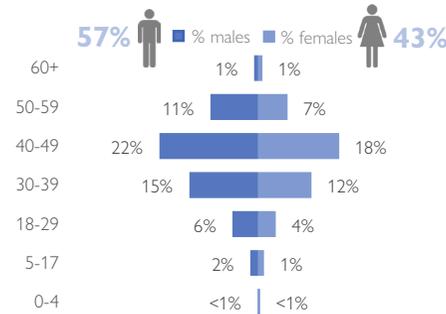
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



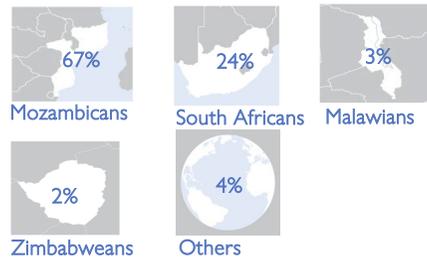
VULNERABLE GROUPS



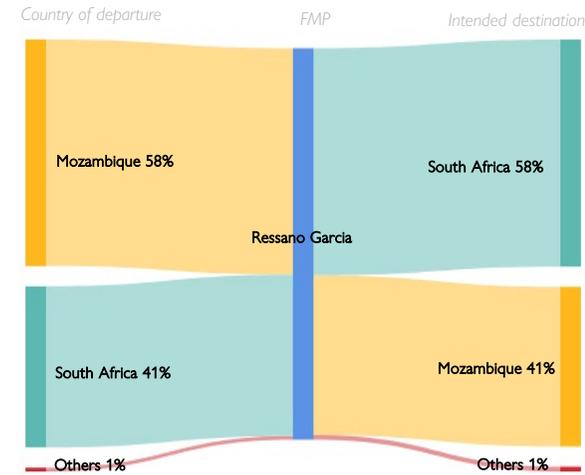
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

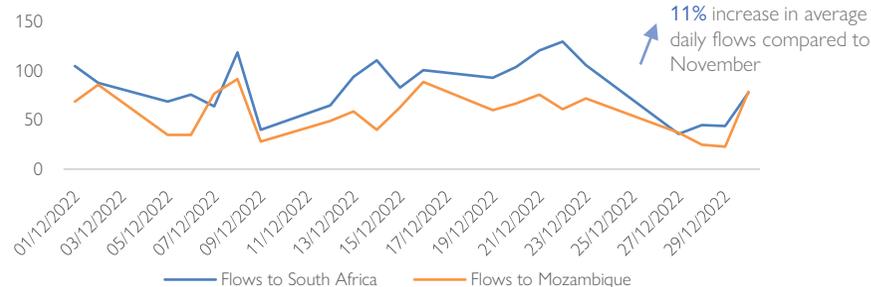


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe for countries of departure and Botswana, Lesotho and Malawi for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

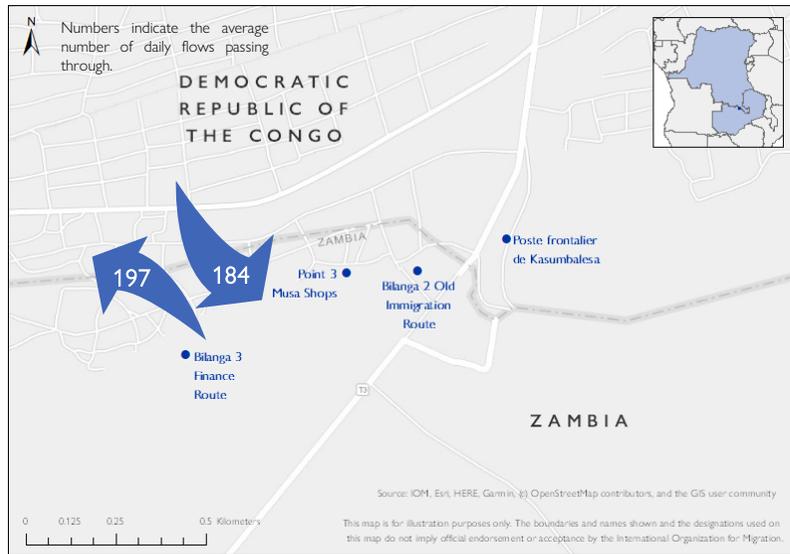
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	48%	91%	9%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	39%	24%	76%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	13%	70%	30%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

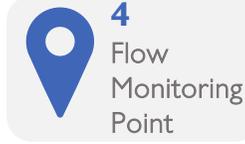
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KASUMBALESA) – ZAMBIA | DECEMBER 2022

OVERVIEW

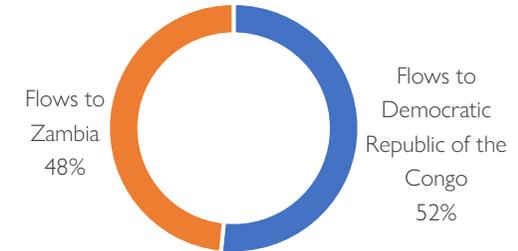
Over the reporting period, a total of 8,373 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 381. This represented a 6 per cent decrease compared to November during which 407 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Democratic Republic of the Congo (67%) and Zambia (23%) were the main countries of departure, while Zambia (48%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (46%) were the main countries of intended destination. Out of 8,373 individuals observed, 76 per cent were males and 24 per cent were females. There were 54 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of the individuals observed.



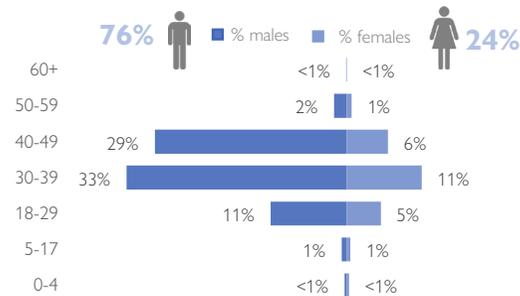
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



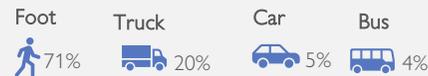
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



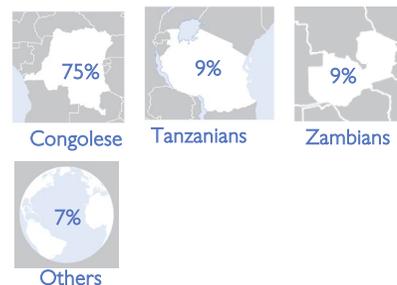
VULNERABLE GROUPS



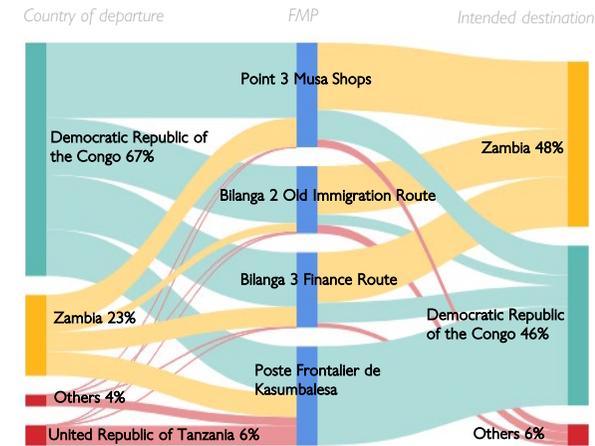
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

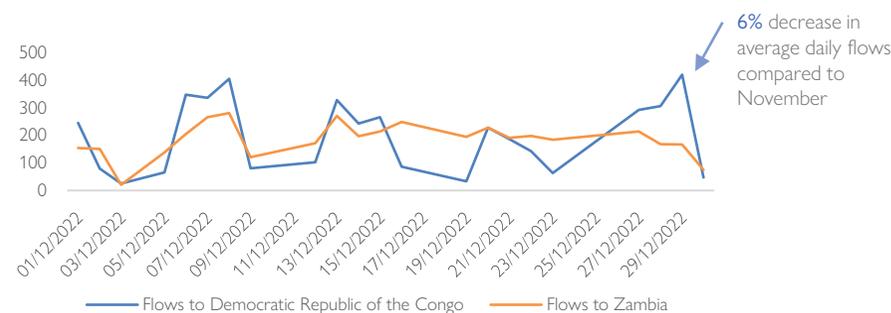


Others include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan and Zimbabwe for countries of departure and Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to DRC	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	74%	54%	46%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	41%	59%
Seasonal Migration	4%	44%	56%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	3%	0%	100%
Forced Movement due to Conflict	4%	38%	62%
Forced Movement due to Natural Disasters	2%	44%	56%
COVID-19	1%	29%	71%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 DECEMBER 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 December 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.

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