FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | FEBRUARY 2023

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

FMP NETWORK

IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of observed individuals at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). This report is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs from 1 to 28 February 2023.

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 (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South Africa

Over the reporting period a total of 56,178 movements were observed across 42 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 32,902 (59%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 6,732 (12%) and the Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia corridor with 5,628 (10%) movements reported.

KEY FINDINGS

56,178 Total Movements

42 Flow Monitoring Points

39% Women

3% Girls

54% Men

3% Boys

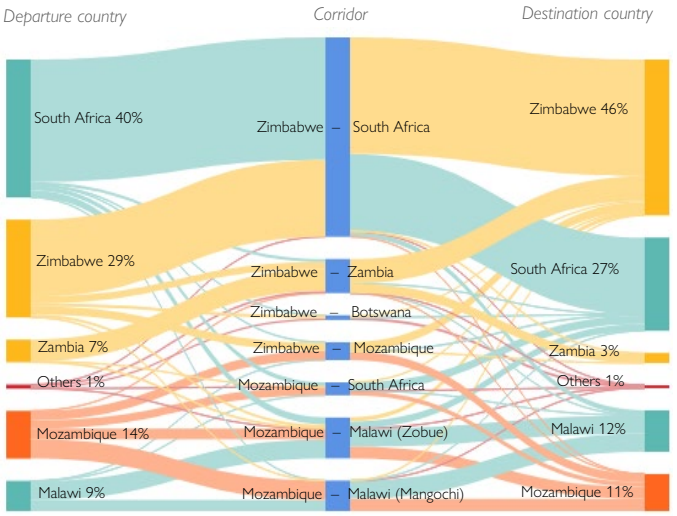
68% of flows were for short term local movements

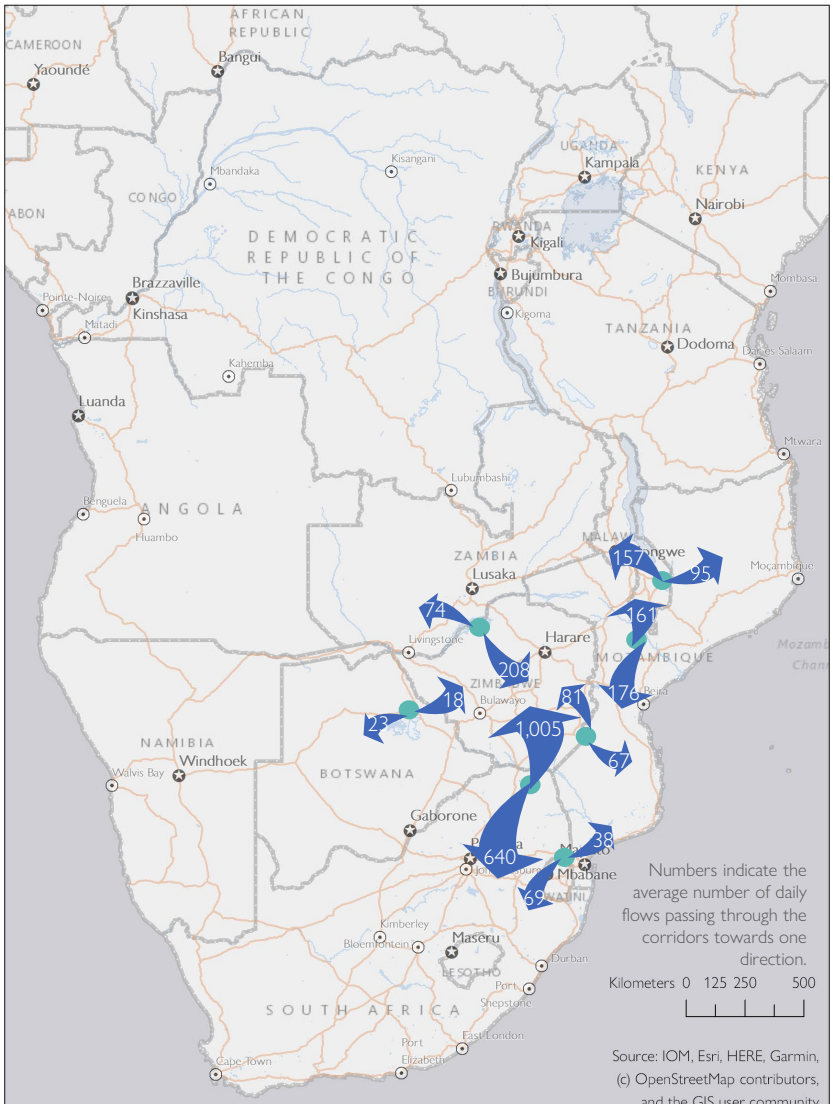
Pregnant Women **700**

Unaccompanied Children **450**

Elderly in Need of Care **294**

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 Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania for departure country and Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for destination country.

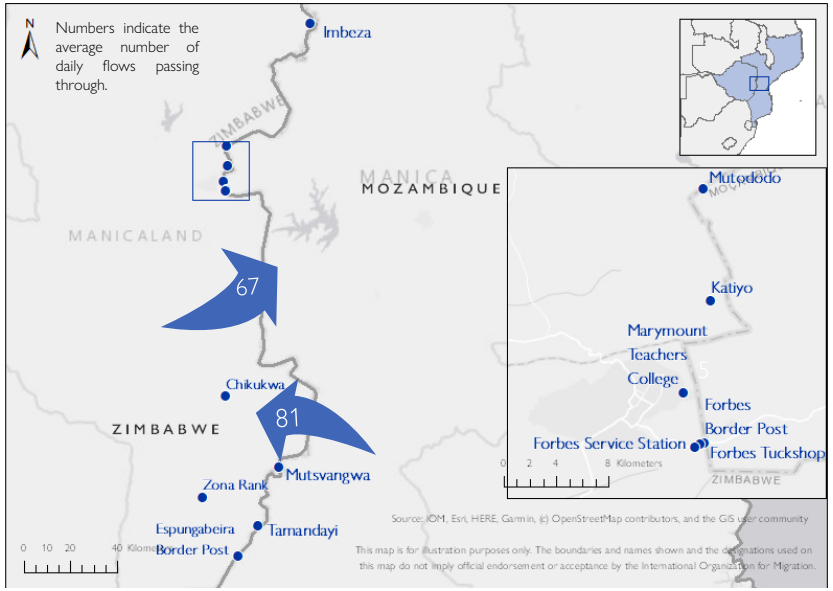
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | FEBRUARY 2023

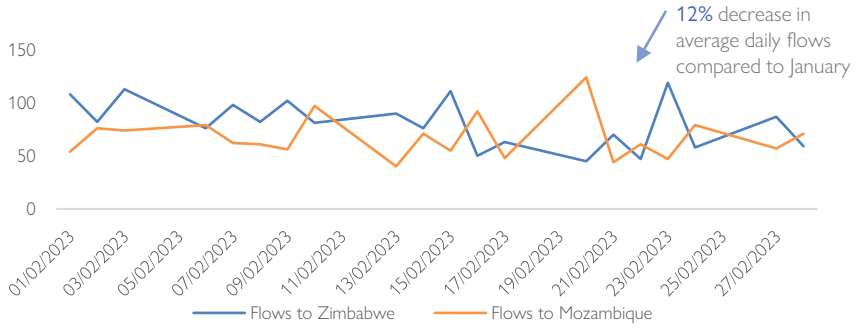
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,965 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 148. This represented a 12 per cent decrease compared to January during which 168 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (52%), Zimbabwe (45%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (49%), Mozambique (47%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,965 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 31 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, two children were unaccompanied.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 February 2023

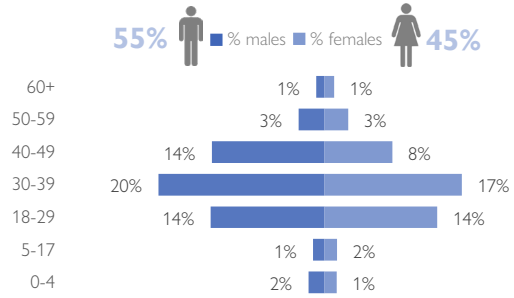


KEY FIGURES

148 Average Daily Movements

12 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



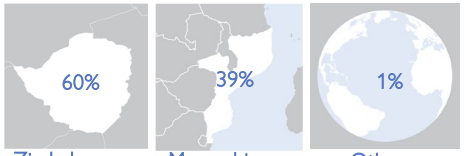
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Elderly	Unaccompanied Children
31	17	2

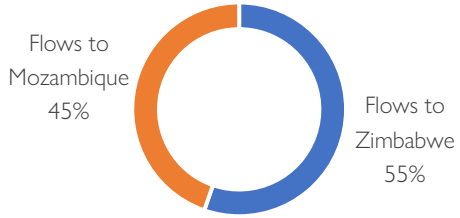
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Motorbike	Foot	Bus	Truck
48%	25%	23%	3%	1%

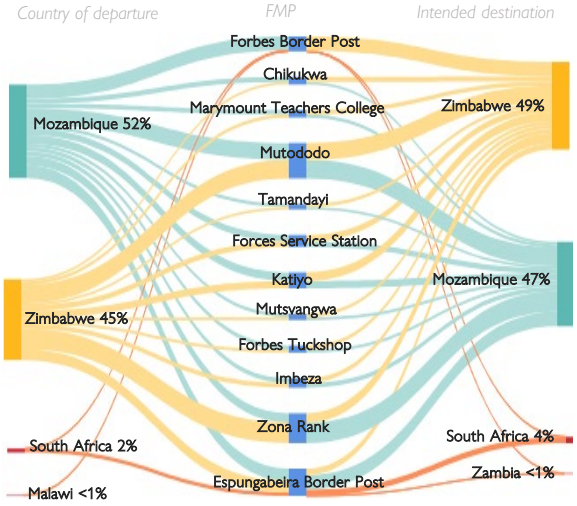
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



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)	71%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	60%	40%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	42%	58%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	100%	0%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	0%	100%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%

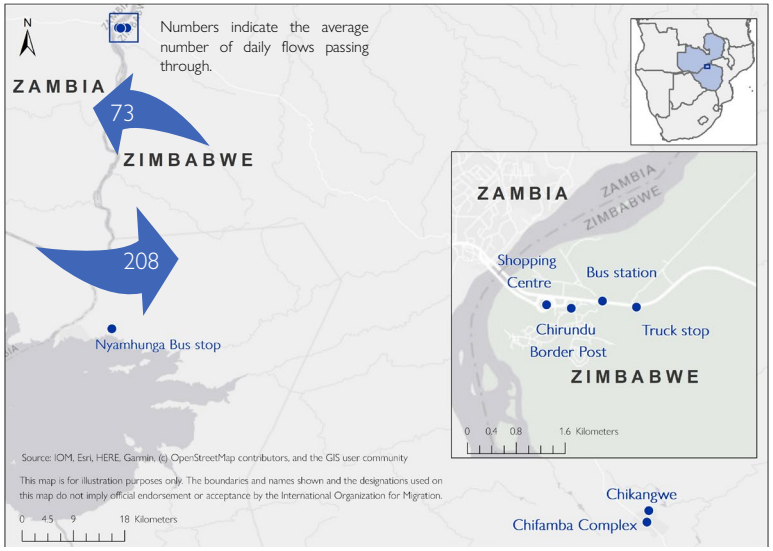
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | FEBRUARY 2023

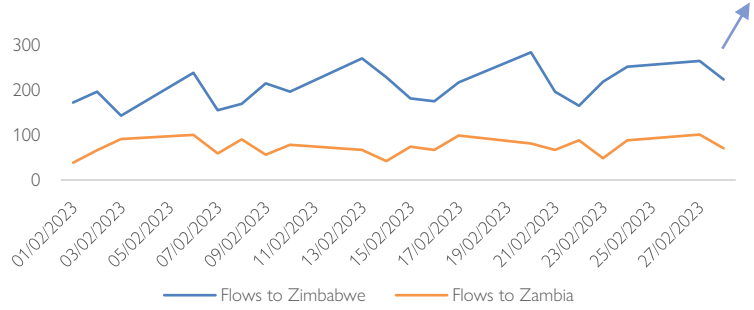
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,628 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 281. This represented a 21 per cent increase compared to January during which 233 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (64%), Zimbabwe (20%), South Africa (9%) and United Republic of Tanzania (6%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (72%) and Zambia (27%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,628 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 150 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 198 children observed, 50 were unaccompanied boys and 33 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting., therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2023



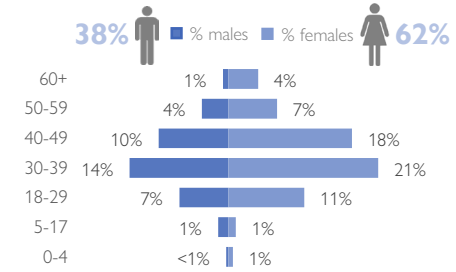
21% increase in average daily flows compared to January

KEY FIGURES

281 Average Daily Movements

7 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



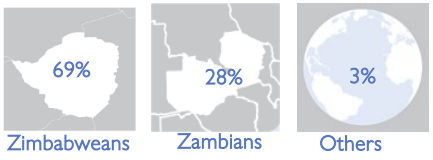
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Elderly	Unaccompanied Children
150	136	83

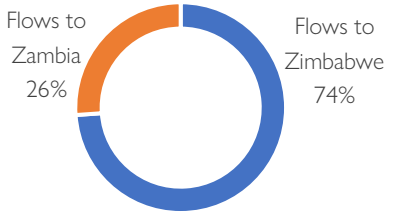
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus	Car	Truck	Foot
80%	17%	2%	1%

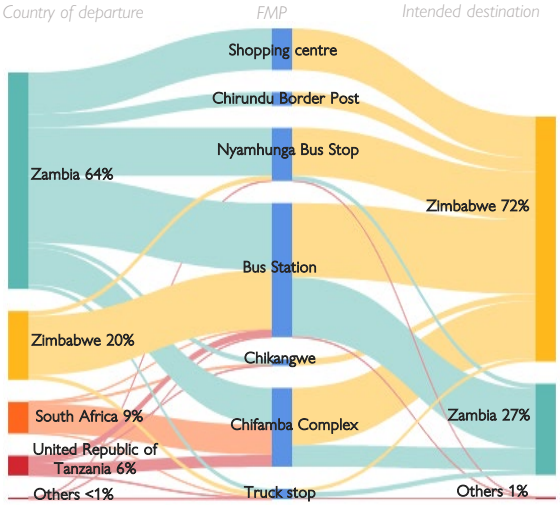
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the 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)	64%	68%	32%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	18%	100%	0%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	15%	80%	20%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	1%	100%	0%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	100%	0%

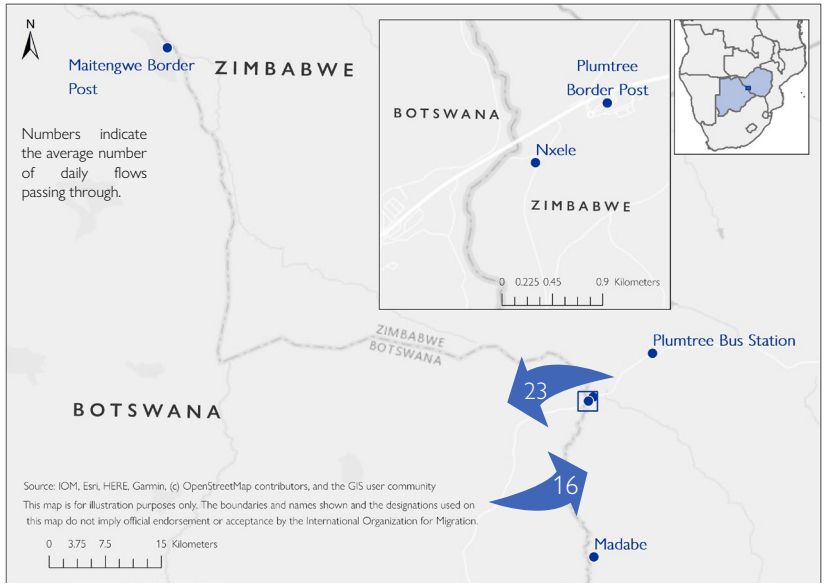
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | FEBRUARY 2023

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 769 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 39. This represented a 22 per cent decrease compared to January during which 49 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (59%) and Botswana (37%) were the main countries of departure while Botswana (54%), Zimbabwe (41%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 769 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were two 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

39 Average Daily Movements

5 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

56% ■% males ■% females 44%

60+	<1%	<1%
50-59	1%	1%
40-49	7%	8%
30-39	23%	22%
18-29	23%	11%
5-17	1%	2%
0-4	<1%	1%

VULNERABLE GROUPS

Unaccompanied Children **6**

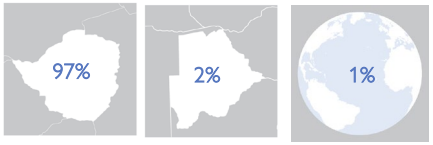
Elderly **2**

Pregnant Women **2**

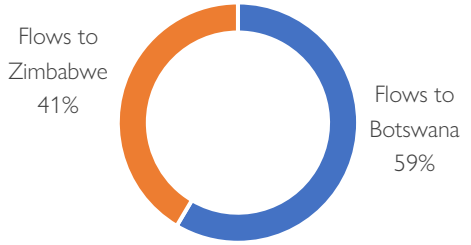
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Foot	Bus	Truck
47%	27%	24%	2%

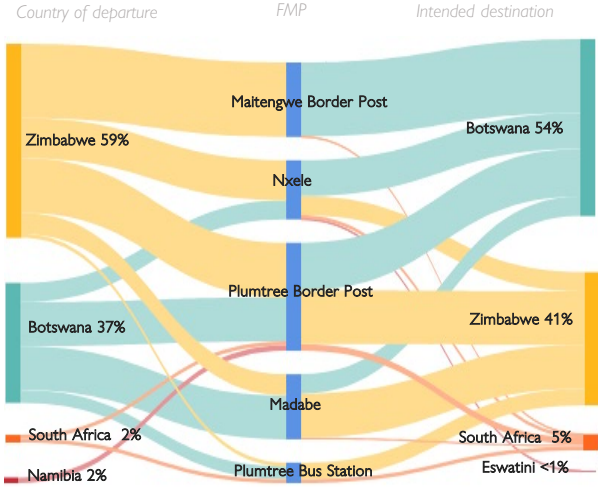
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



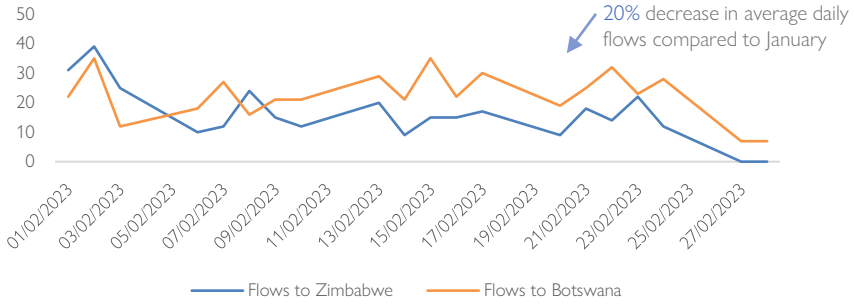
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 February 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	49%	54%	46%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	36%	12%	88%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	11%	64%	36%
Seasonal Migration	3%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%

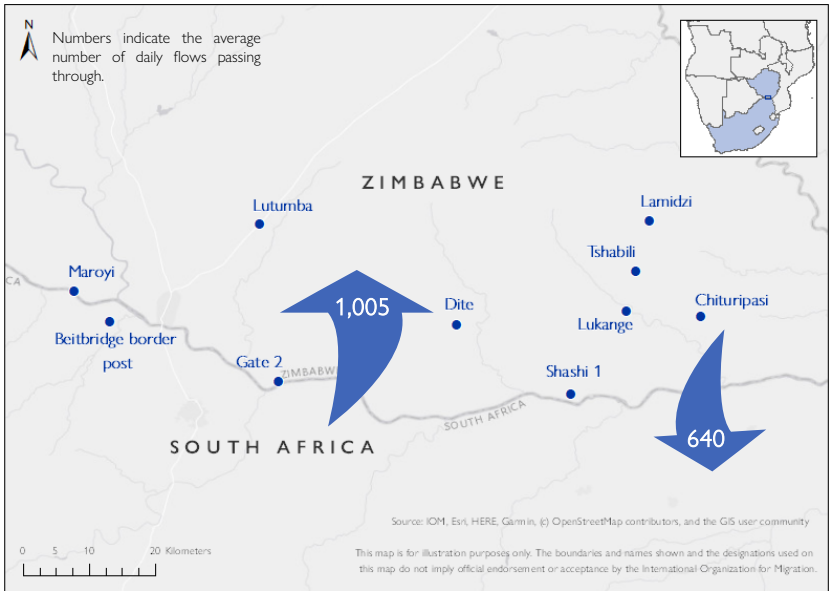
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | FEBRUARY 2023

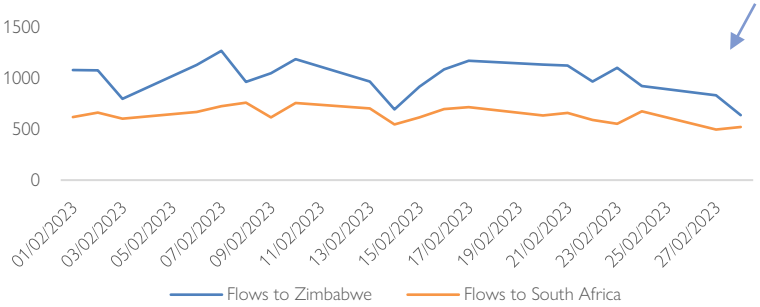
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 32,902 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,645. This represented 1 per cent decrease compared to January during which 1,660 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (61%) and Zimbabwe (39%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (58%) and South Africa (39%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 32,902 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 433 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 320 children were unaccompanied.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2023



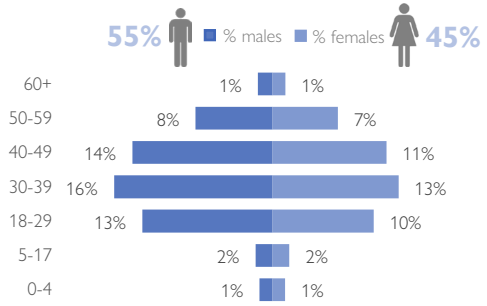
1% decrease in average daily flows compared to January

KEY FIGURES

1,645 Average Daily Movements

10 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



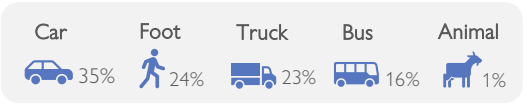
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women **433**

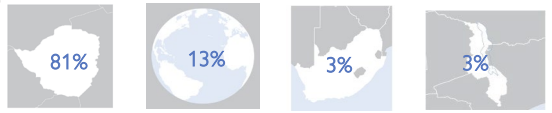
Unaccompanied Children **320**

Elderly **86**

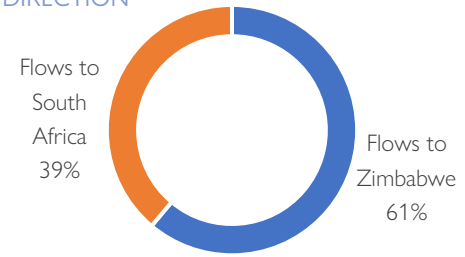
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



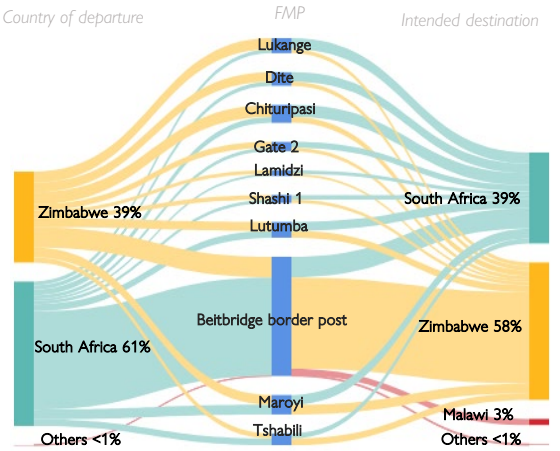
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana and Lesotho for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Zambia for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

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)	26%	44%	56%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	24%	97%	3%
Seasonal Migration	7%	15%	85%
Forced movement due to Conflict	2%	97%	3%

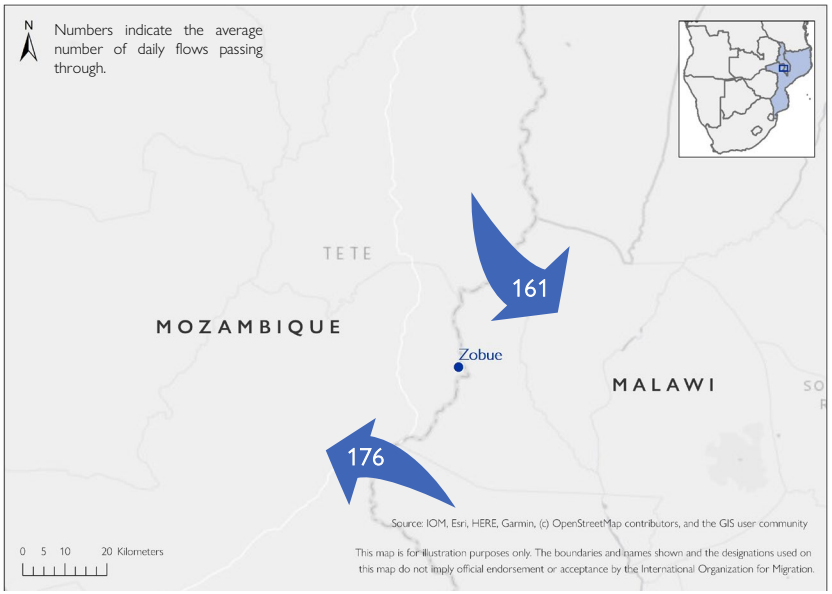
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | FEBRUARY 2023

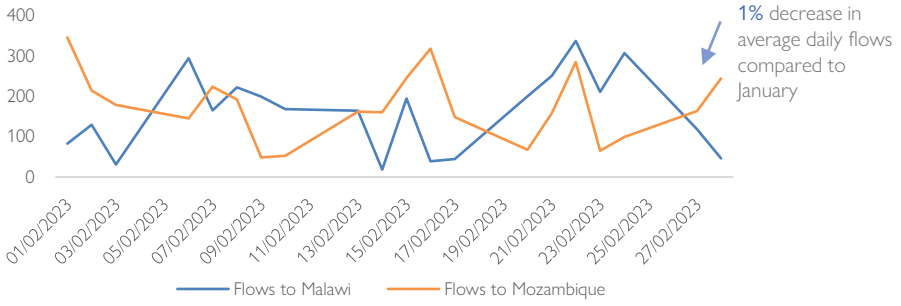
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 6,732 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 337. This represented a 1 per cent decrease compared to January during which 341 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (46%), Mozambique (27%) and South Africa (18%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (45%), Mozambique (28%), South Africa (17%) and Zimbabwe (9%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,732 individuals observed, 79 per cent were males and 21 per cent were females. There were 42 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2023



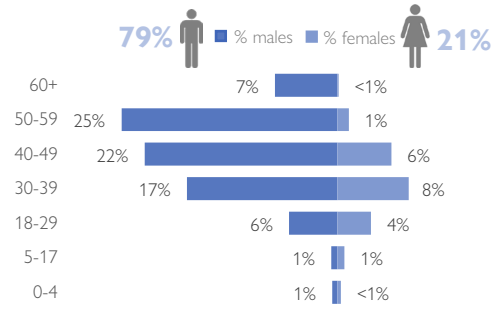
1% decrease in average daily flows compared to January

KEY FIGURES

337 Average Daily Movements

1 Flow Monitoring Point

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



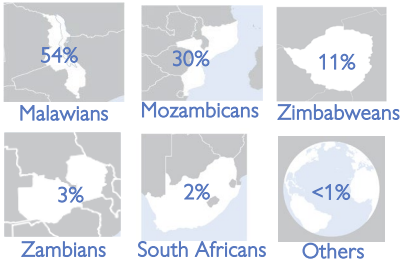
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women
42

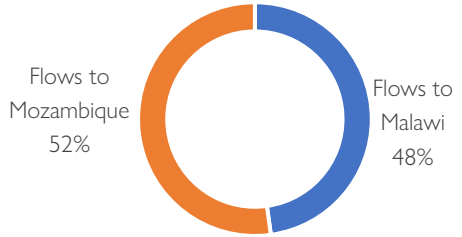
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Truck	Bus	Car	Foot	Motorbike	Bicycle
42%	26%	11%	9%	7%	5%

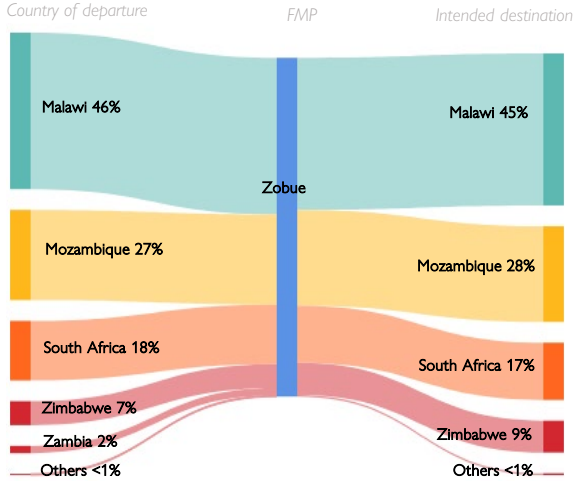
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana and Eswatini 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)	90%	48%	52%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	5%	0%	100%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	4%	52%	48%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	0%	100%

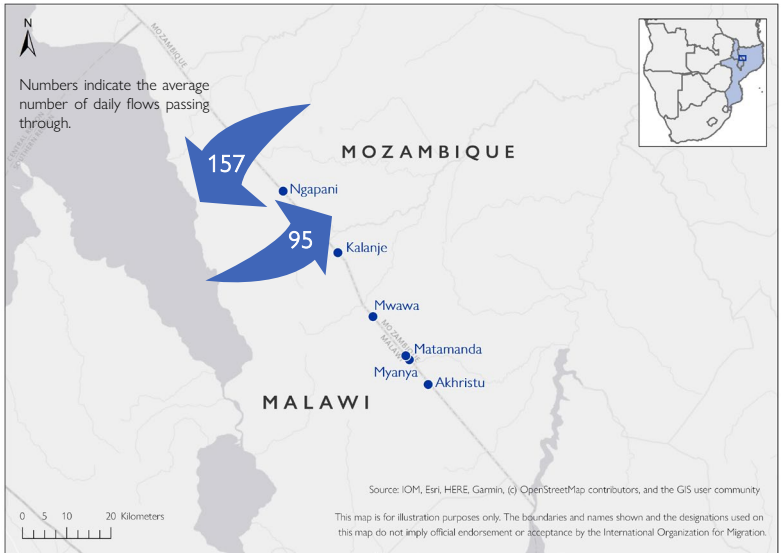
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MANGOCHI) - MOZAMBIQUE | FEBRUARY 2023

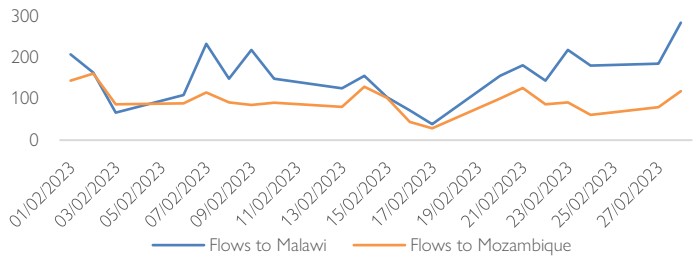
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,037 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 252. This represented a 9 per cent decrease compared to January during which 278 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The decrease in flows can be attributed to the heavy rain, poor conditions of roads and crop farming season. Specifically, local travellers are busy in crop fields, and local cross border businesses are on hold because of heavy rain which has damaged unchartered routes typically used after crossing informal entry points. Mozambique (63%) and Malawi (37%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (59%) and Mozambique (41%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,037 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females. There were 38 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 19 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 39 children were unaccompanied.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2023



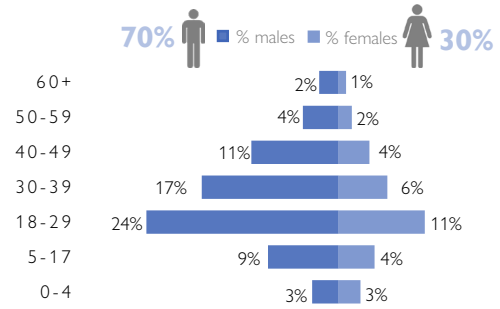
9% decrease in average daily flows compared to January

KEY FIGURES

252 Average Daily Movements

6 Flow Monitoring Point

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS

Unaccompanied Children **39**

Pregnant Women **38**

Elderly **42**

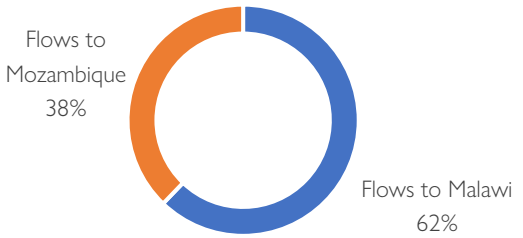
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Bicycle	Motorbike	Truck	Car	Bus
30%	30%	25%	8%	5%	2%

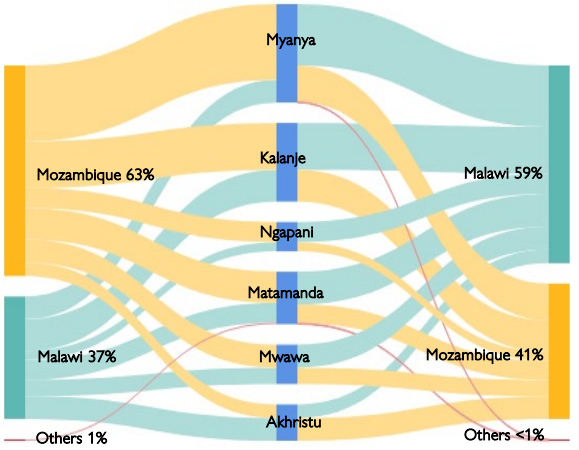
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



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.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	69%	58%	42%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	63%	37%
Seasonal migration	5%	10%	90%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	5%	34%	66%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

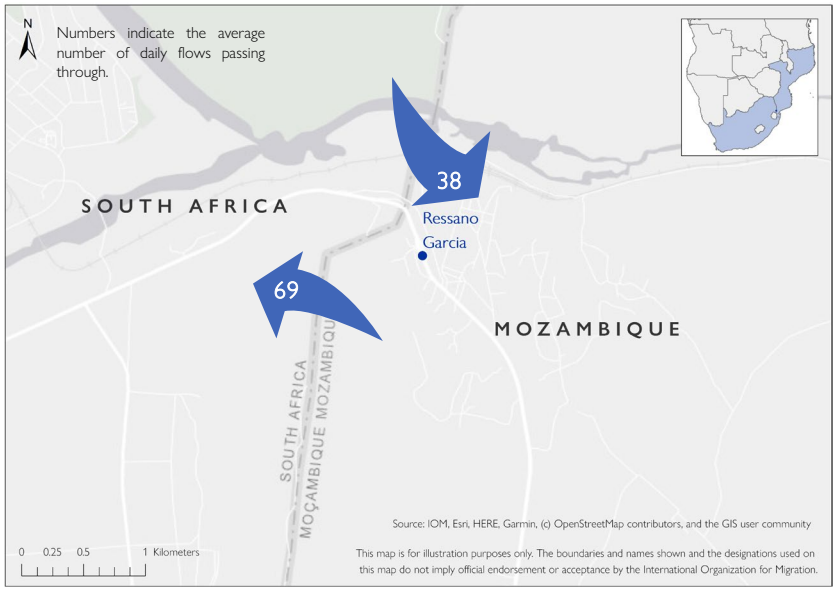
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | FEBRUARY 2023

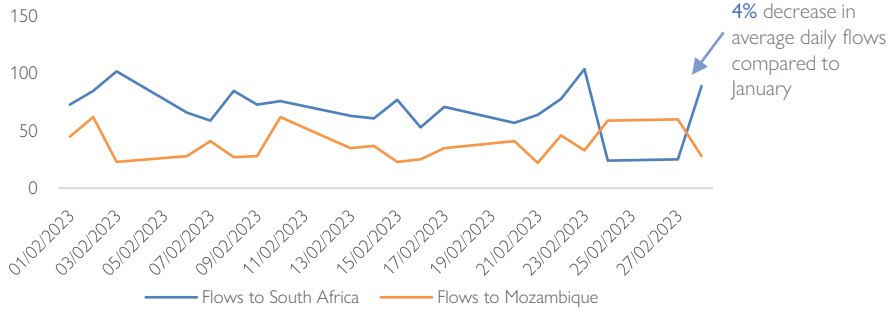
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,145 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 107. This represented a 4 per cent decrease compared to January during which 111 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (63%) and South Africa (35%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (64%) and Mozambique (35%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,145 individuals observed, 65 per cent were males and 35 per cent were females. There were four women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of the individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2023



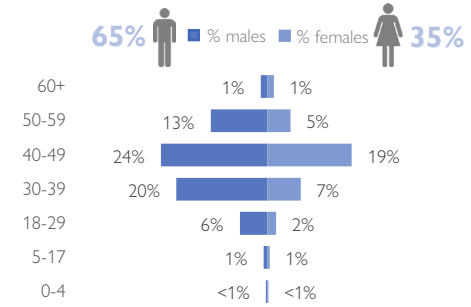
4% decrease in average daily flows compared to January

KEY FIGURES

107 Average Daily Movements

1 Flow Monitoring Point

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS

Elderly 11

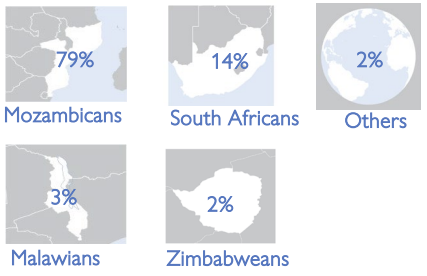
Pregnant 4

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

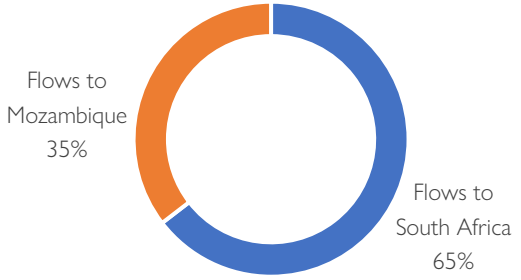
Car 68%

Bus 32%

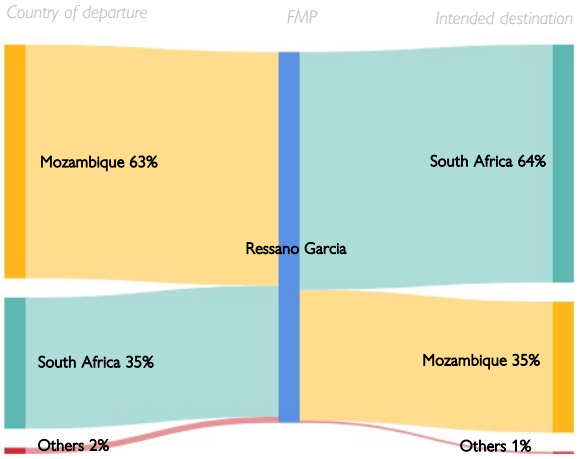
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	60%	92%	8%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	24%	19%	81%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	23%	77%
Forced movement due to Conflict	4%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | FEBRUARY 2023

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility and migrant profiles. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows occur and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). This report focuses on FMR data only. The FMR collects data at FMPs through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travellers. At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Enumerators collect data via a mobile data collection form to ensure data integrity and quality. This report is an overview of the data collected from 1 to 28 February 2023.

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.

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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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