

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | MARCH 2023

FMP NETWORK

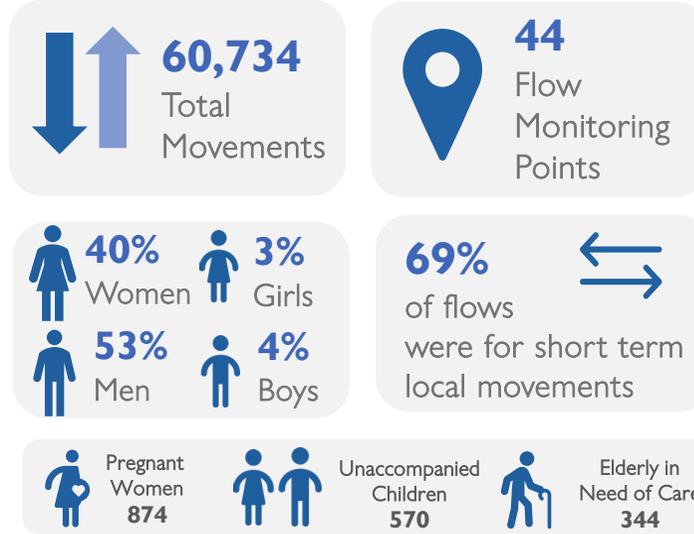
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of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

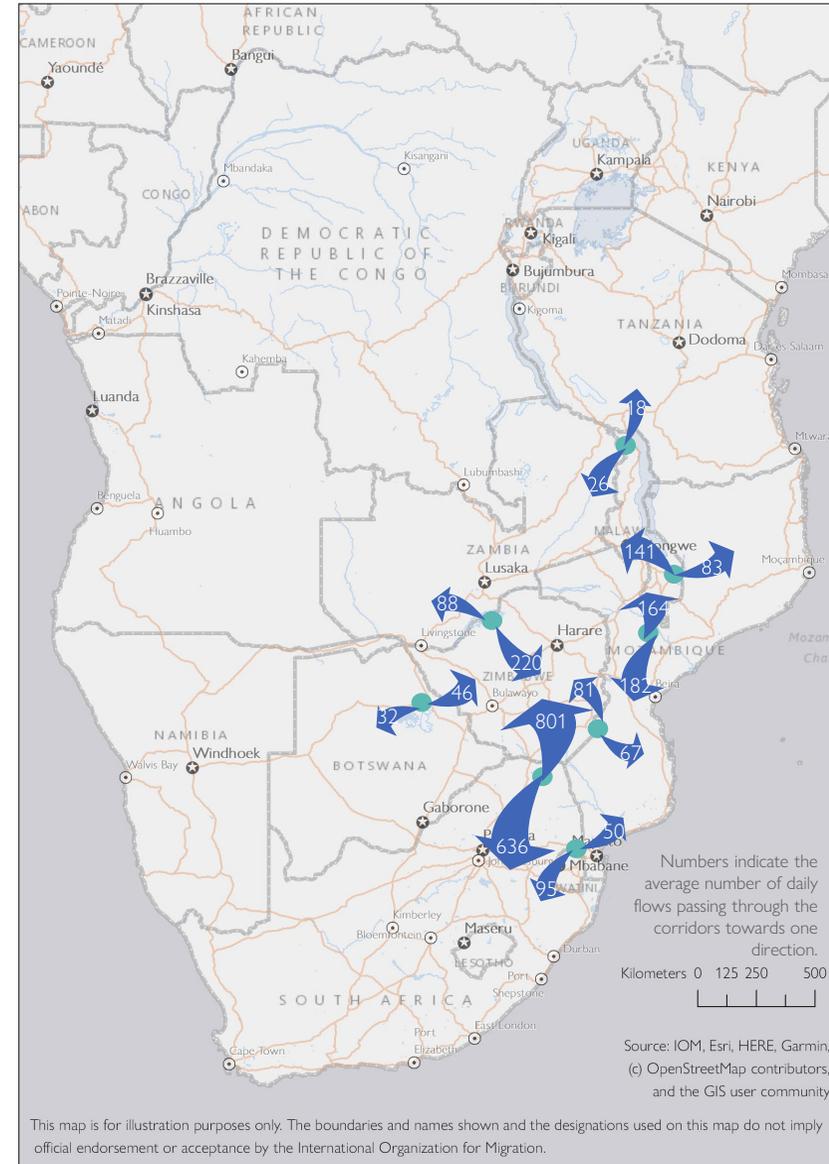
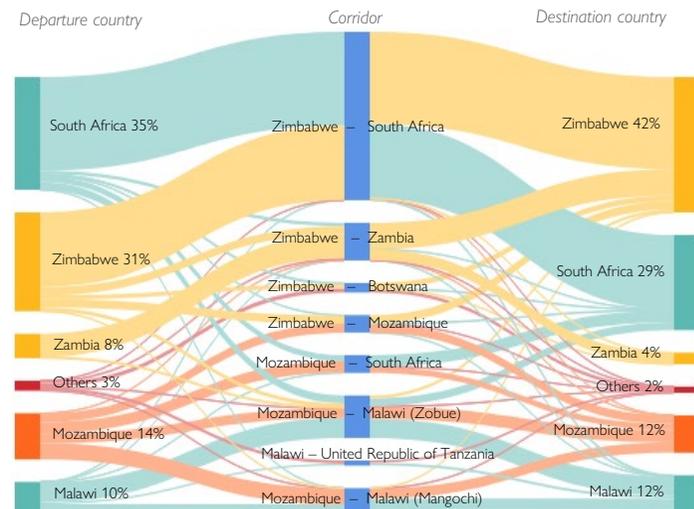
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South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

Over the reporting period a total of 60,734 movements were observed across 44 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 31,613 (52%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 7,962 (13%) and the Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia corridor with 7,081 (12%) movements reported.

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



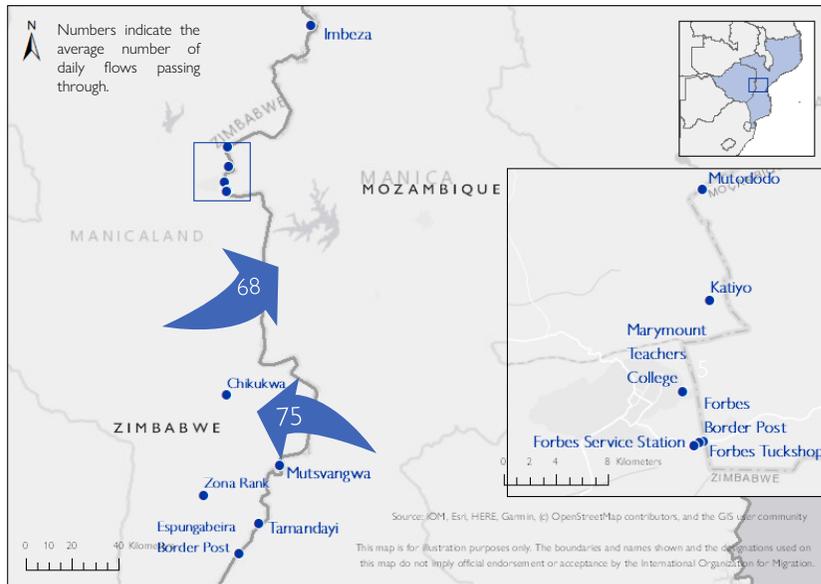
Others include Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America for departure country and Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

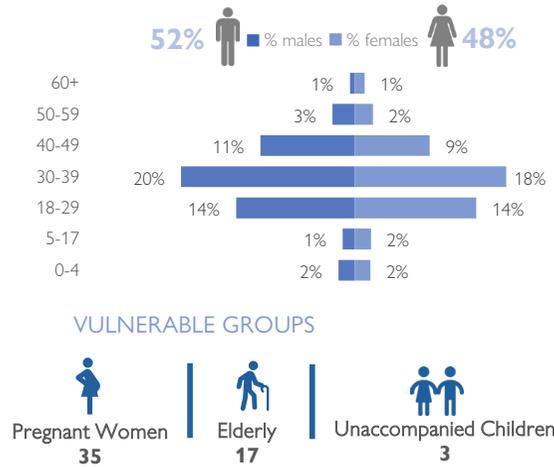
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,278 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 143. This represented a 3 per cent decrease compared to February during which 148 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (51%), Zimbabwe (47%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Mozambique (49%), Zimbabwe (47%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,278 individuals observed, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent were females. There were 35 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, three children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



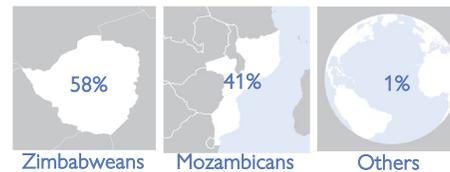
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



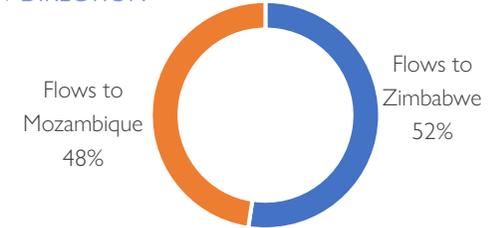
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



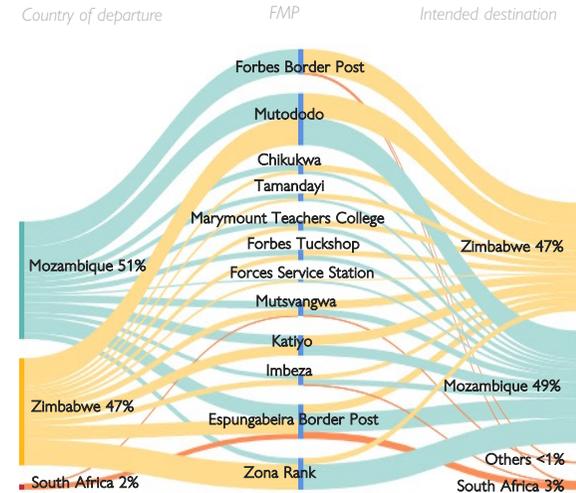
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana and Malawi for countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

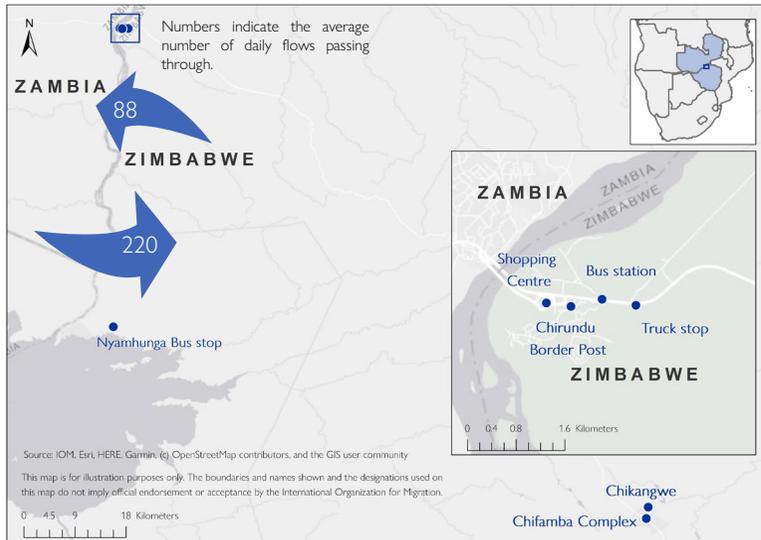
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	73%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	19%	62%	38%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	43%	57%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	60%	40%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	100%	<1%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

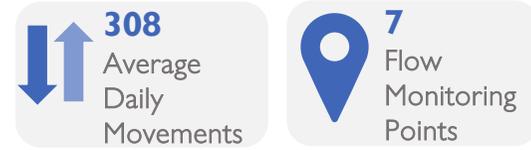
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | MARCH 2023

OVERVIEW

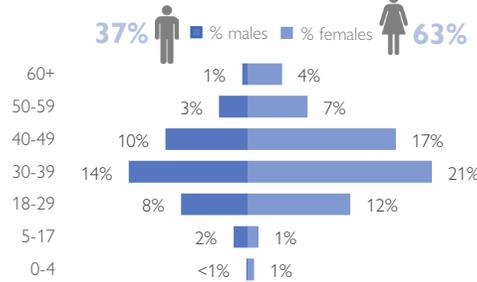
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,081 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 308. This represented an 10 per cent increase compared to February during which 281 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (62%), Zimbabwe (23%), South Africa (9%) and United Republic of Tanzania (6%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (70%) and Zambia (29%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,081 individuals observed, 37 per cent were males and 63 per cent were females. There were 152 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 268 children observed, 89 were unaccompanied boys and 10 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



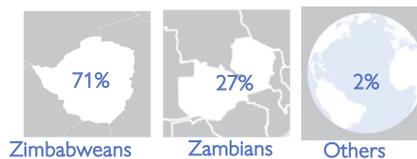
VULNERABLE GROUPS



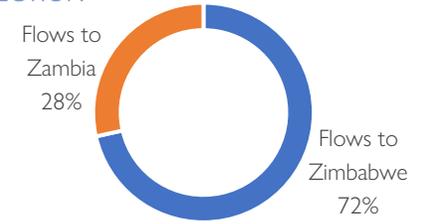
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



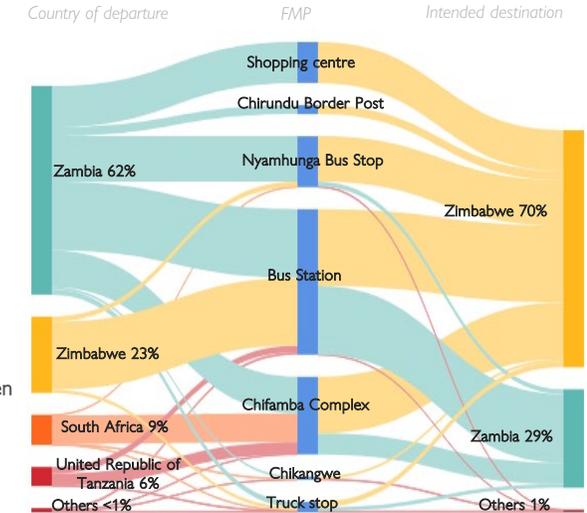
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

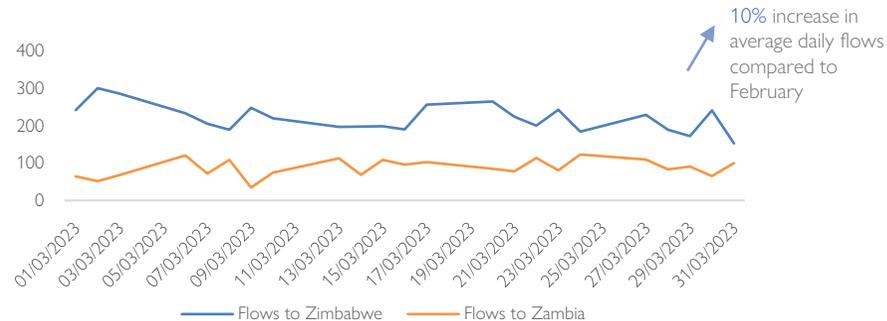


Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique and United States of America for countries of departure and Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	59%	64%	36%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	18%	99%	1%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	16%	85%	15%
Forced movement due to Conflict	5%	98%	2%
Seasonal Migration	2%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2023

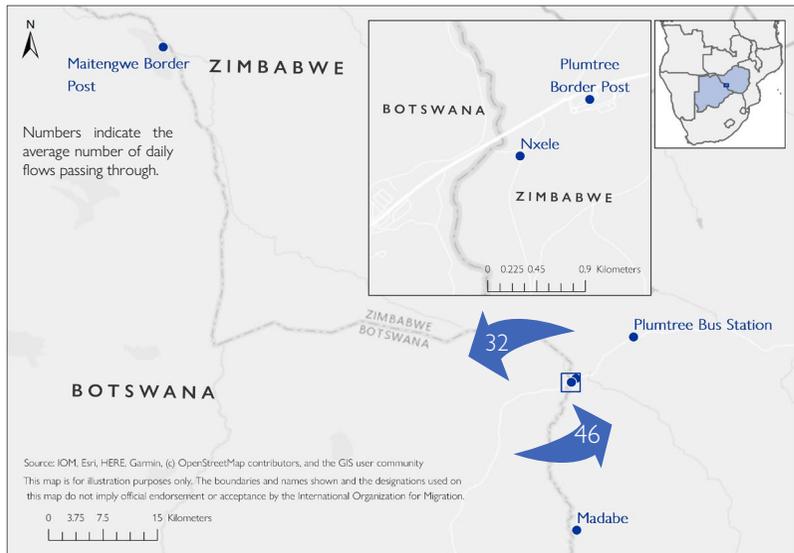


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | MARCH 2023

OVERVIEW

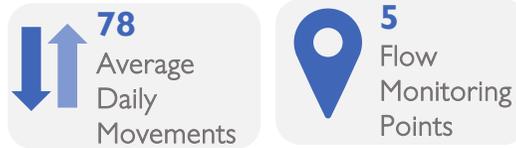
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,786 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 78. This represented a 100% per cent increase in the number of movements compared to February during which 39 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase can be attributed to the Easter holiday period as well as the increase in the number of people travelling from South Africa to Matabeleland North in Zimbabwe through Maitengwe Border Post, as it is a faster route. Botswana (44%), Zimbabwe (41%) and South Africa (14%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (58%), Botswana (36%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of the 1,786 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 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. Meanwhile, 20 children were unaccompanied.



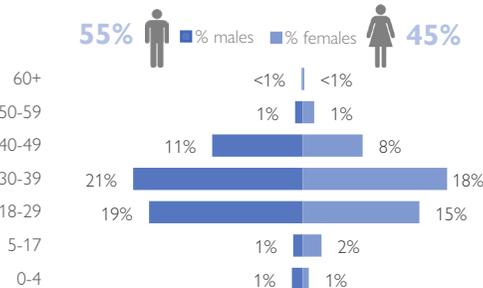
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2023



KEY FIGURES



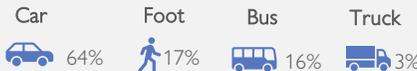
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



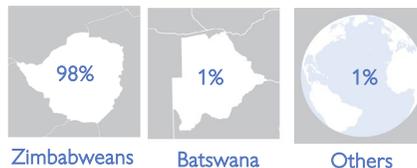
VULNERABLE GROUPS



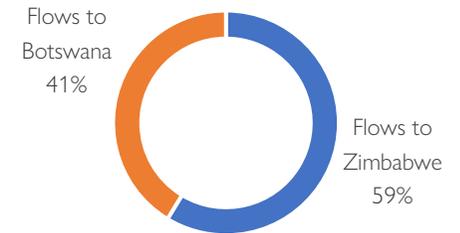
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



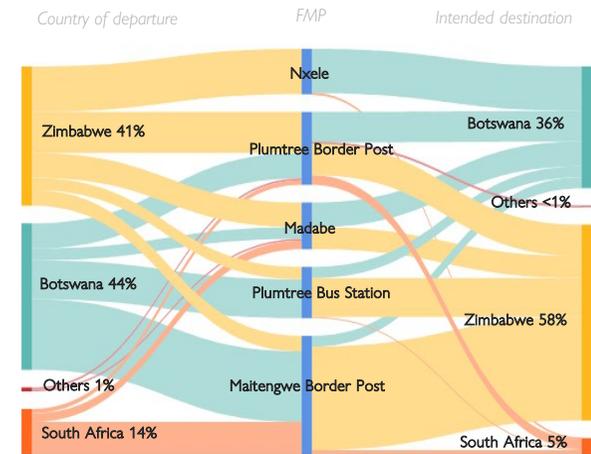
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

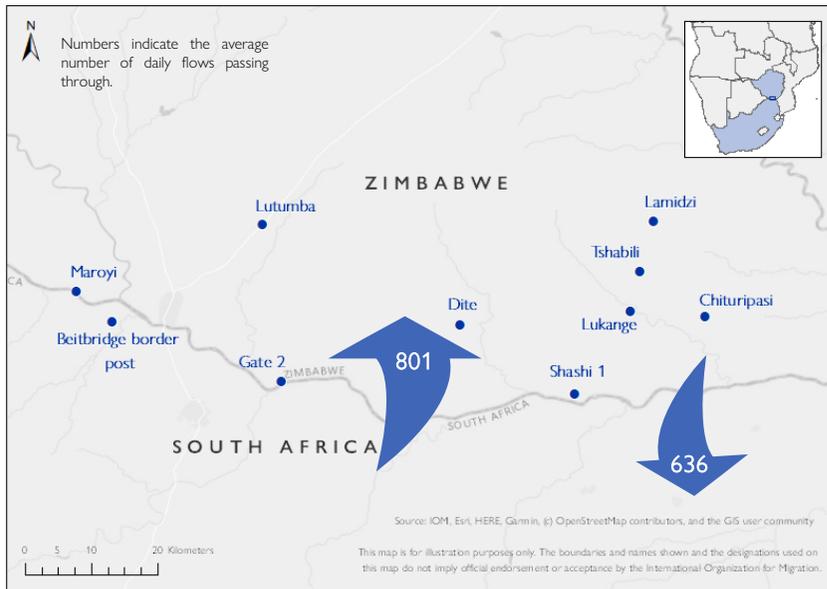
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	32%	36%	64%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	28%	76%	24%
Seasonal Migration	20%	86%	14%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	19%	6%	94%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	83%	17%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

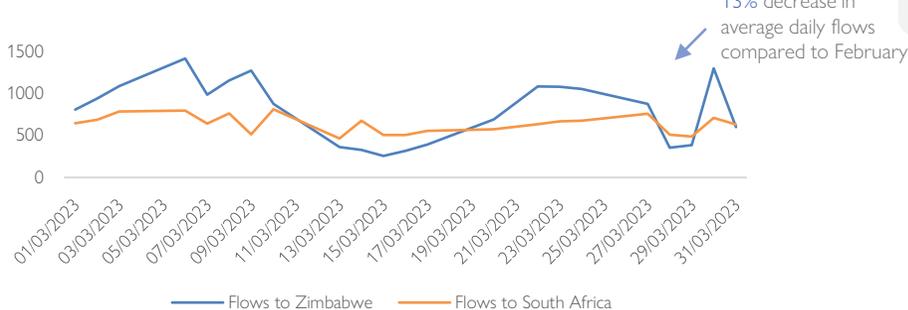
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | MARCH 2023

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 31,613 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,437. This represented a 13 per cent decrease compared to February during which 1,645 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (56%) and Zimbabwe (44%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (55%) and South Africa (44%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 31,613 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 568 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 406 children were unaccompanied.



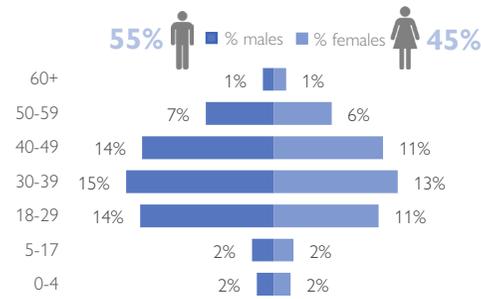
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2023



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS



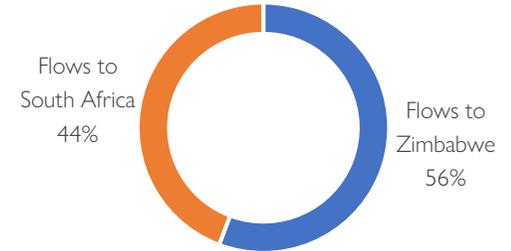
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



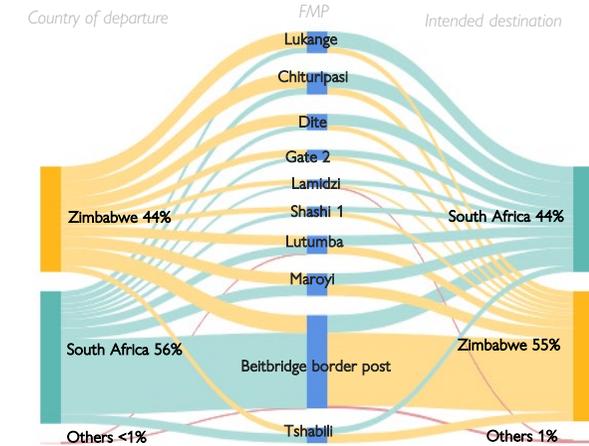
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

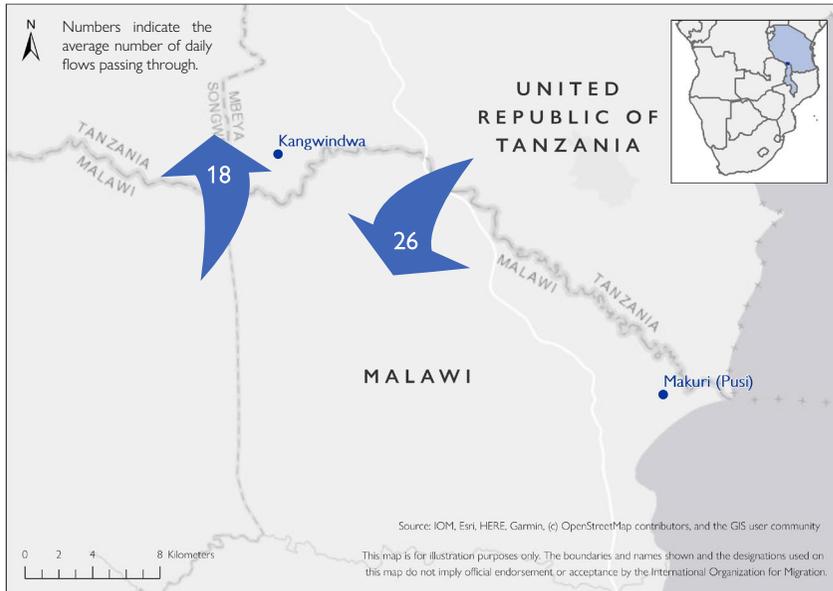
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe (<6 months)	Flows to South Africa (>6 months)
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	40%	57%	43%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	30%	35%	65%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	21%	92%	8%
Seasonal Migration	8%	17%	83%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	89%	11%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	46%	54%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | MARCH 2023

OVERVIEW

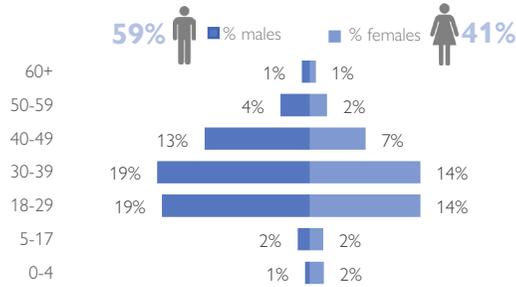
Over the reporting period, a total of 963 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 44. The number of observed flows can be attributed to the flooded Songwe river and other tributaries causing floods across the FMPs, thereby restricting movement during some hours and/or days. United Republic of Tanzania (55%), Malawi (42%) and Burundi (3%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (58%) and United Republic of Tanzania (42%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 963 individuals observed, 59 per cent were males and 41 per cent were females. There were three 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



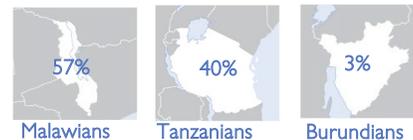
VULNERABLE GROUPS



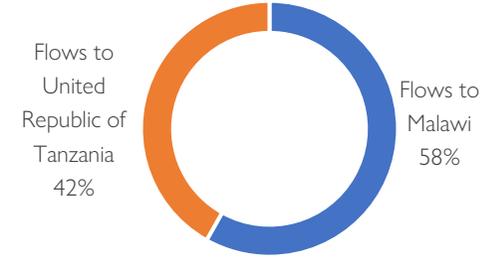
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



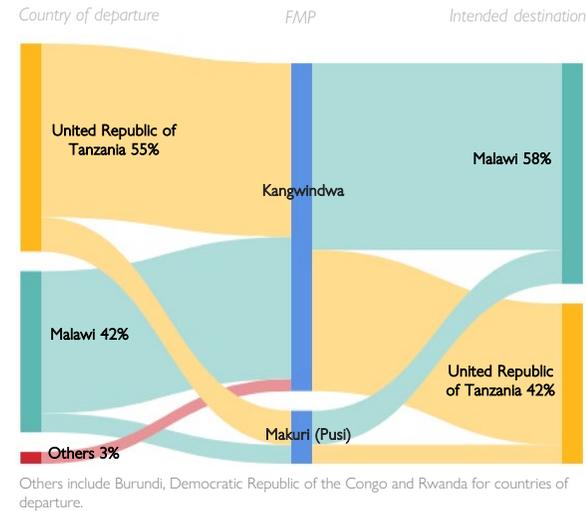
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



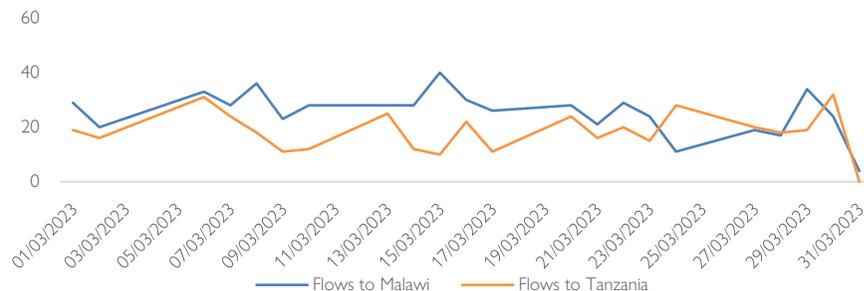
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to United Republic of Tanzania
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	91%	55%	45%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	9%	91%	9%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	<1%	0%	100%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2023

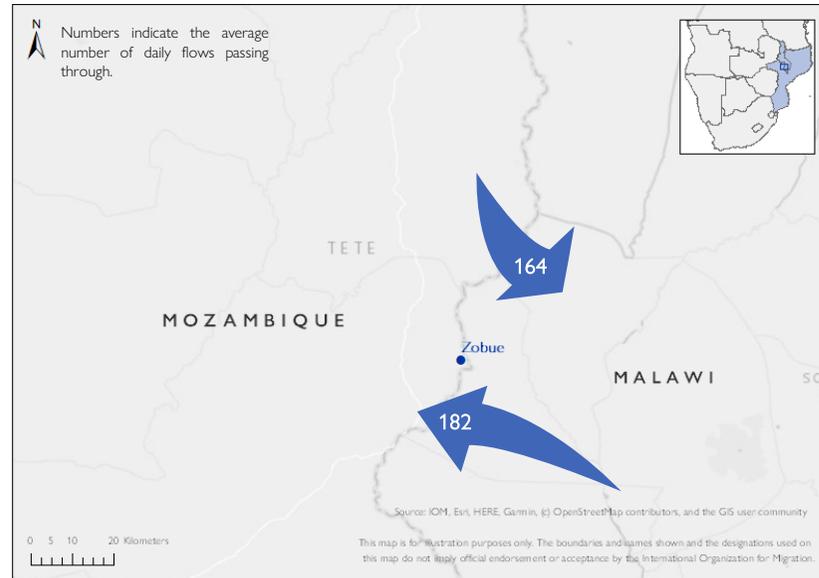


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

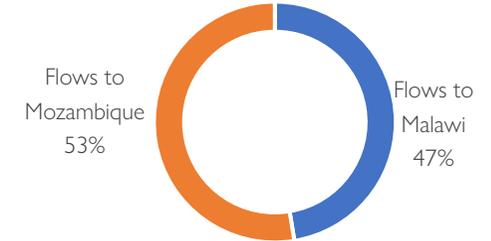
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,962 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 346. This represented a 3 per cent increase compared to February during which 337 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (47%), Mozambique (23%), South Africa (19%) and Zimbabwe (8%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (45%), Mozambique (29%), South Africa (18%) and Zimbabwe (7%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,962 individuals observed, 79 per cent were males and 21 per cent were females. There were 51 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed.



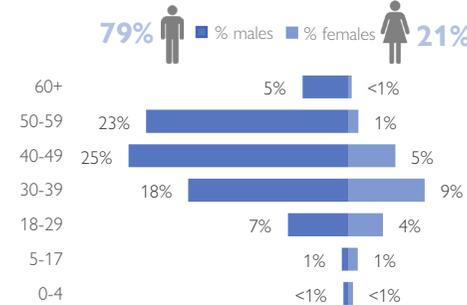
KEY FIGURES



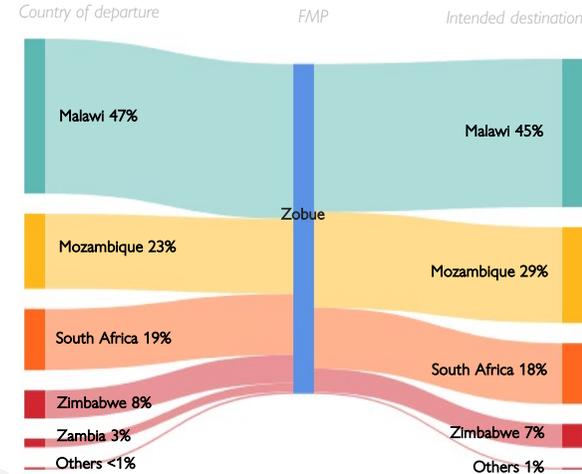
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



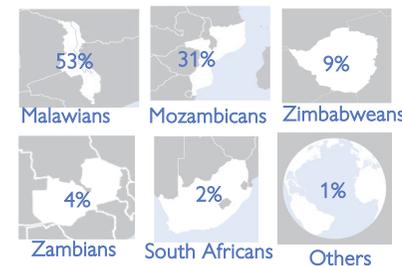
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	89%	48%	52%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	6%	0%	100%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	5%	66%	34%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 March 2023



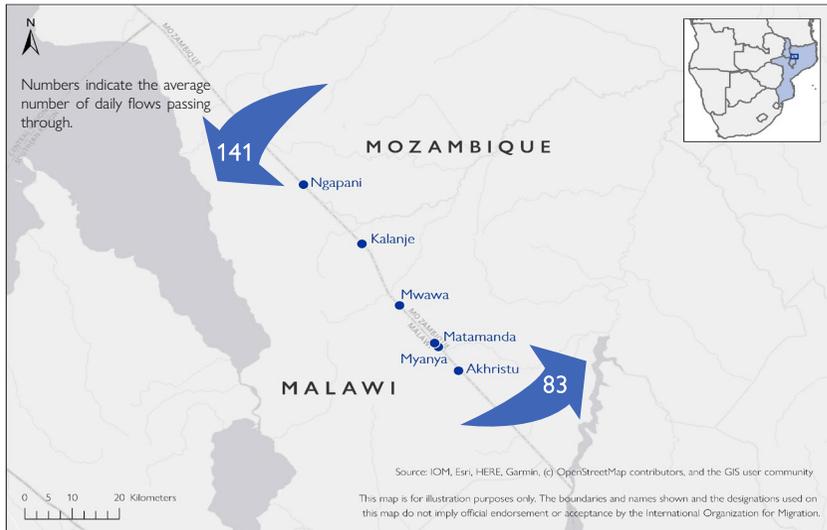
Others include Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure and Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MANGOCHI) - MOZAMBIQUE | MARCH 2023

OVERVIEW

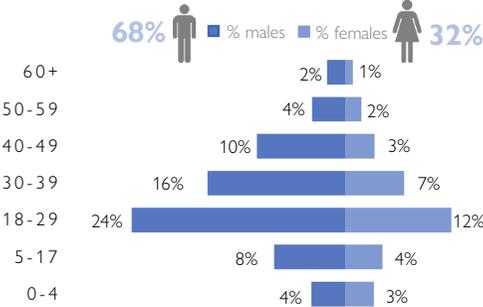
Over the reporting period, a total of 4,701 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 224. This represented a 11 per cent decrease compared to February during which 252 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The decrease in flows can be attributed to heavy rains and poor conditions of roads caused by Tropical Cyclone (TC) Freddy. Movements decreased as rivers, bridges and roads were flooded leaving both formal and informal corridors damaged and impassable. Mozambique (64%) and Malawi (35%) 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. Fourteen travellers indicated that they were moving due to conflict, while another 14 crossed the FMPs due to natural disasters. Out of 4,701 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 49 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 19 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 42 children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



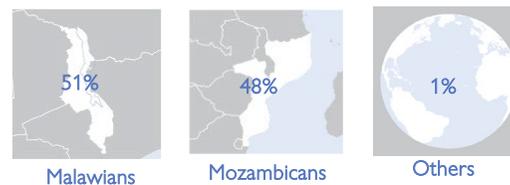
VULNERABLE GROUPS



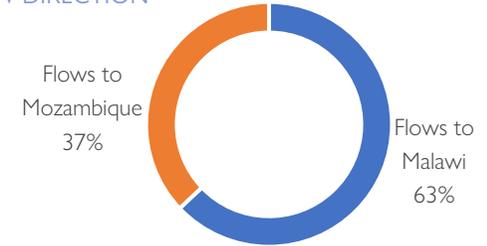
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



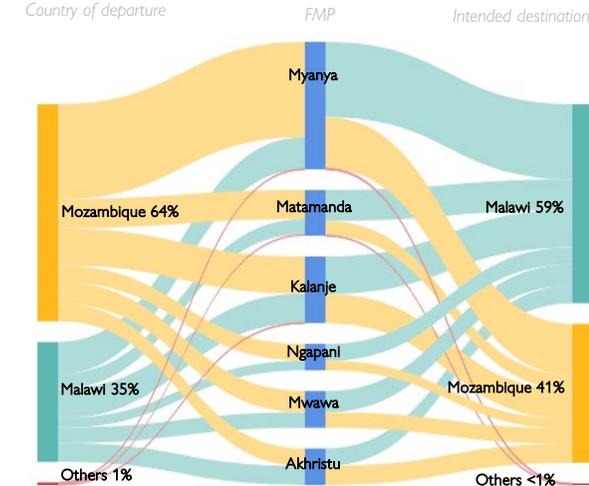
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

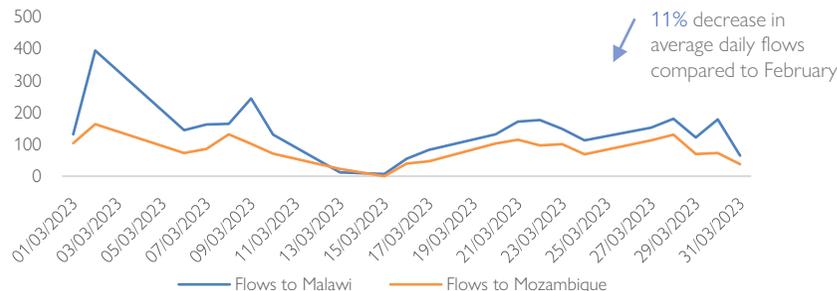


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

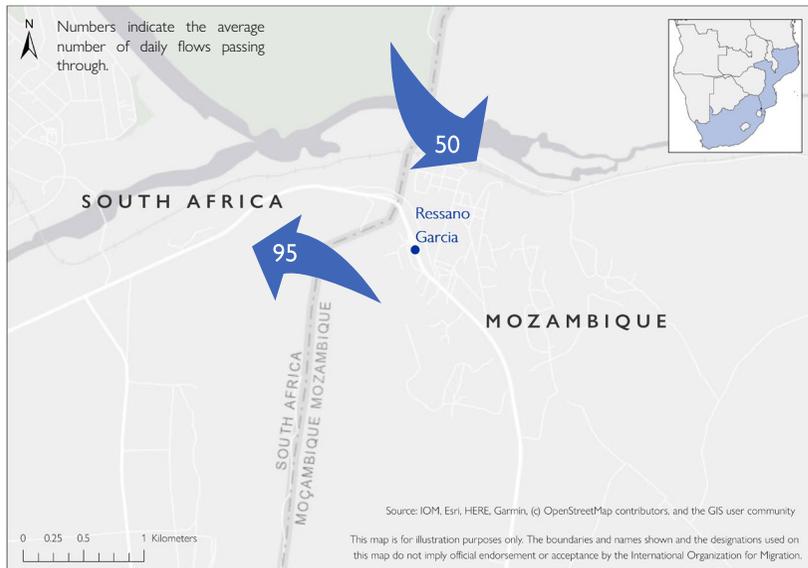
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	80%	65%	35%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	56%	44%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	3%	55%	45%
Seasonal Migration	2%	33%	67%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

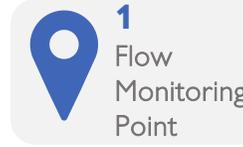
MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | MARCH 2023

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,350 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 145. This represented a 36 per cent increase compared to February during which 107 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase in flows can be attributed to a short break in mining activities between 15 and 20 March as well as the discontinuation of COVID-19 certificates and tests at the border. Mozambique (64%) and South Africa (35%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (65%) and Mozambique (34%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 3,350 individuals observed, 59 per cent were males and 41 per cent were females. There were 11 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of the individuals observed.



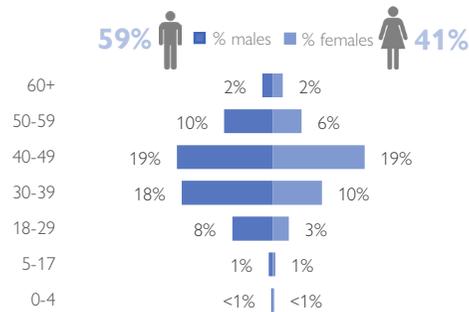
KEY FIGURES



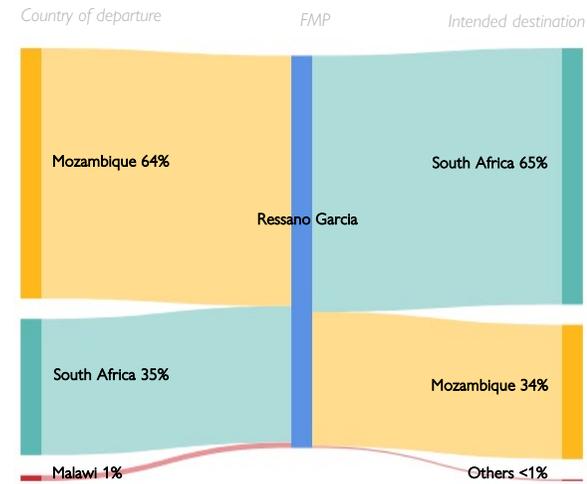
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana and Lesotho for countries of destination.

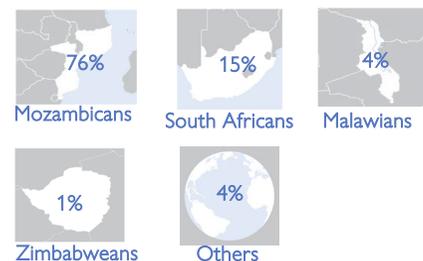
VULNERABLE GROUPS



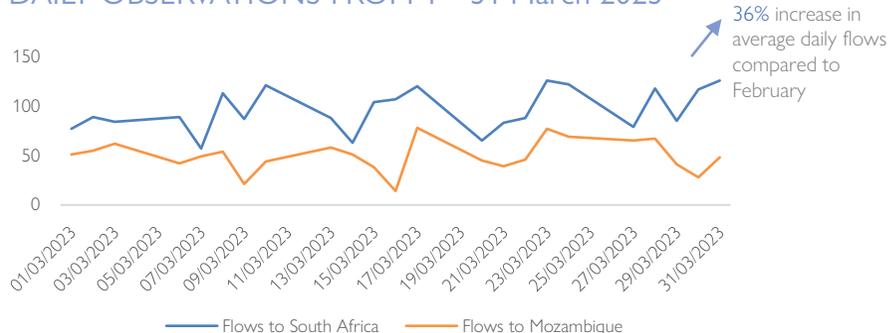
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 March 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Flows to Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	65%	86%	14%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	22%	27%	73%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	11%	43%	57%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	2%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

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 March 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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