

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | APRIL 2023

FMP NETWORK

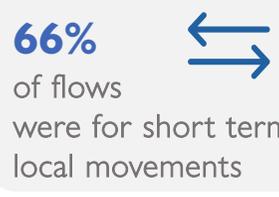
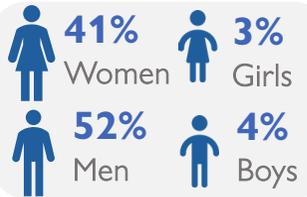
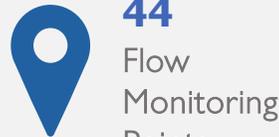
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of 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 30 April 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:

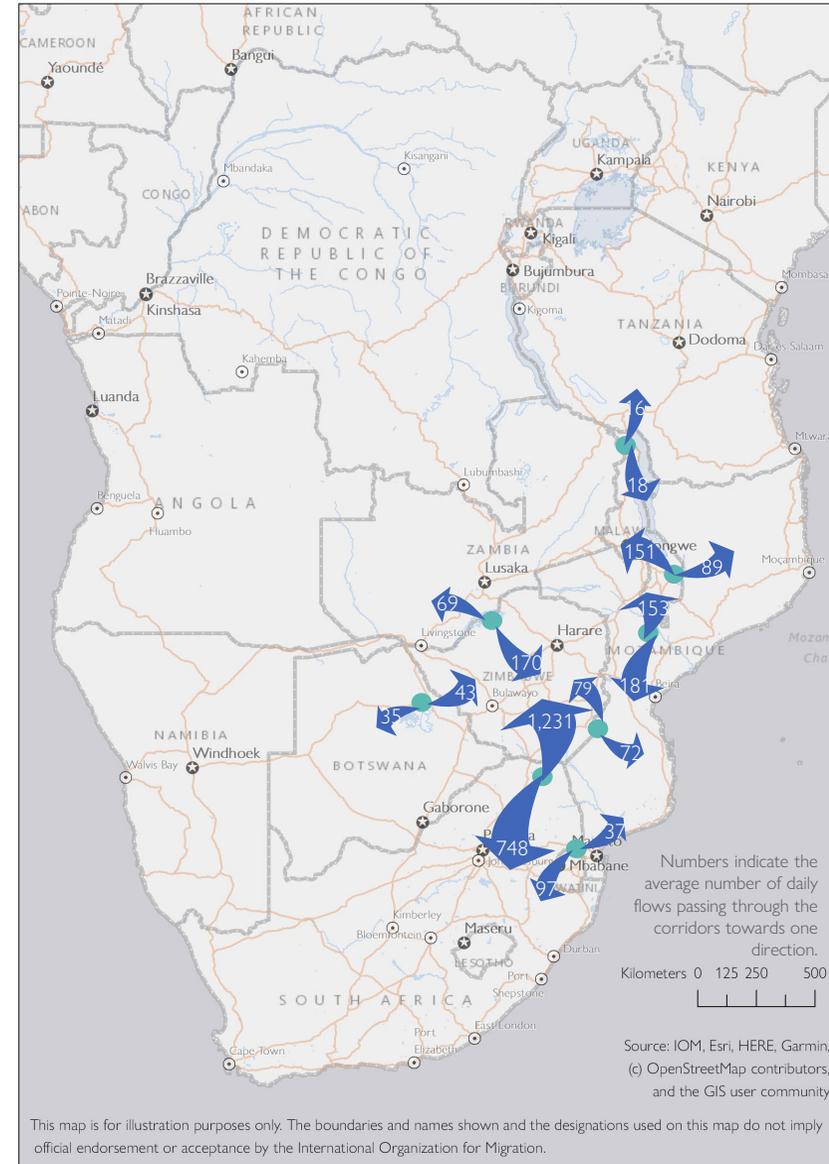
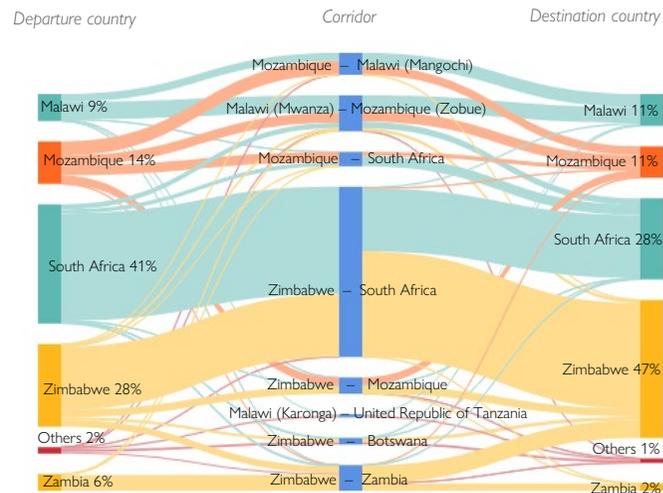
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South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

Over the reporting period a total of 54,688 movements were observed across 44 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 31,656 (58%), followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 6,689 (12%) and the Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia corridor with 4,761 (9%) movements reported.

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

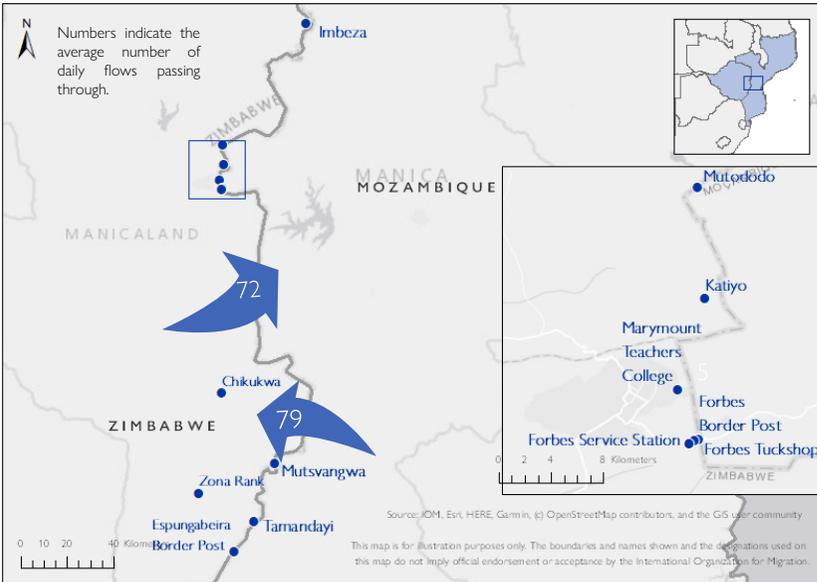
Others include Burundi, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Eswatini, Lesotho, Democratic Republic of Congo, Botswana, Namibia and Rwanda for departure country and United Republic of Tanzania, Eswatini, Botswana, Namibia, Democratic Republic of Congo and unknown for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

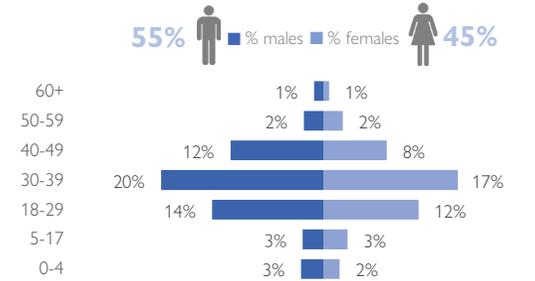
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,018 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 151. This represented a 6 per cent increase compared to March during which 143 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (52%), Zimbabwe (46%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (49%), Mozambique (48%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,018 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 40 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, three children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



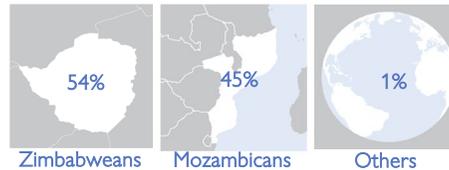
VULNERABLE GROUPS



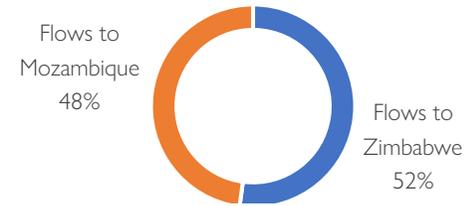
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



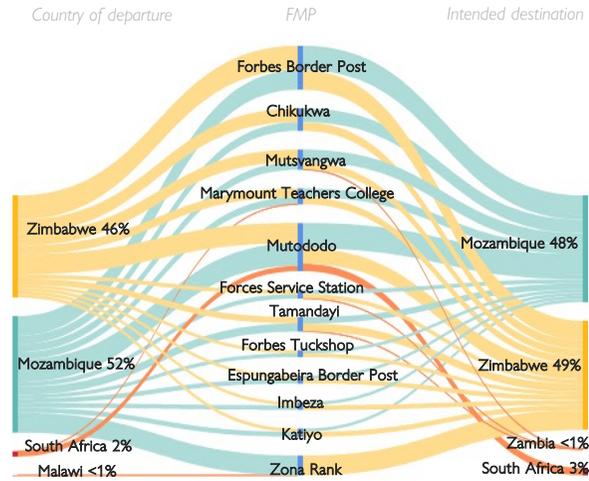
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



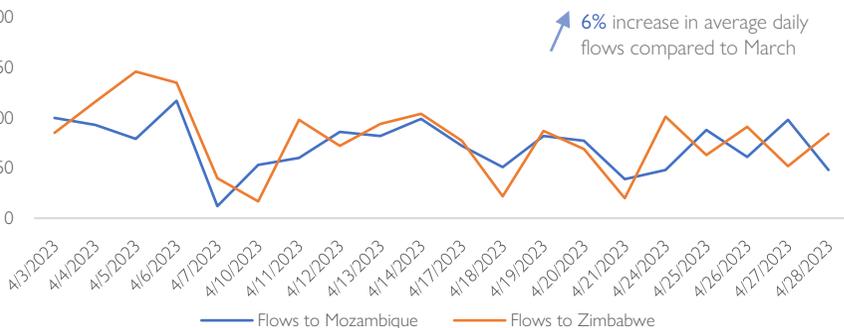
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

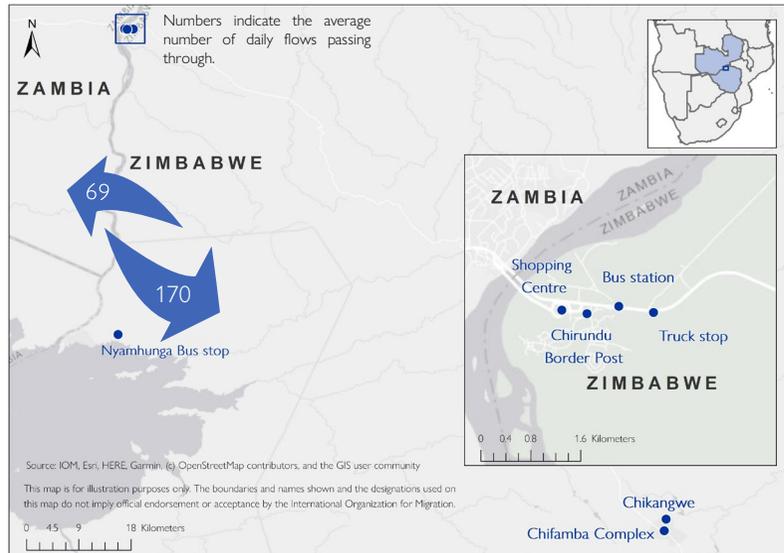
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	72%	52%	48%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	52%	48%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	39%	61%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	25%	75%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

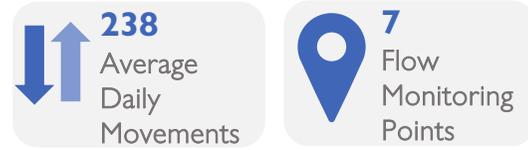
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | APRIL 2023

OVERVIEW

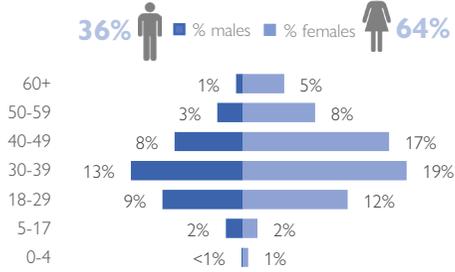
Over the reporting period, a total of 4,761 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 238. This represented a 23 per cent decrease compared to March, during which 308 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (62%), Zimbabwe (26%), United Republic of Tanzania (6%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (69%) and Zambia (28%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,761 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 132 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 212 children observed, 56 were unaccompanied boys and 24 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



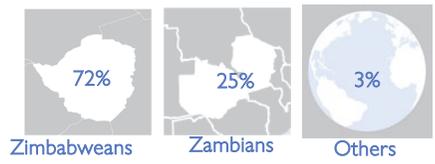
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



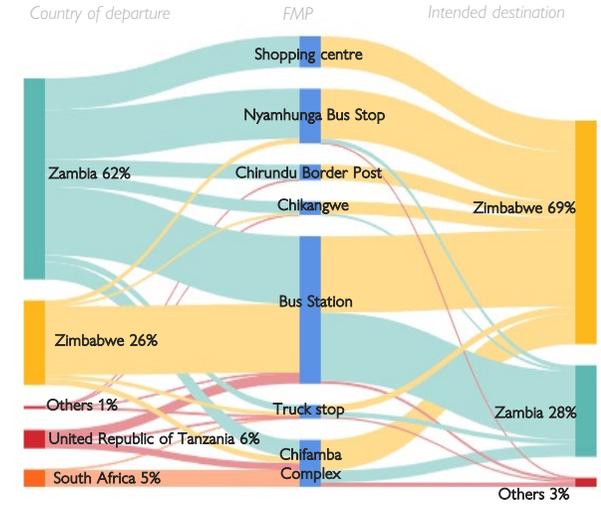
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

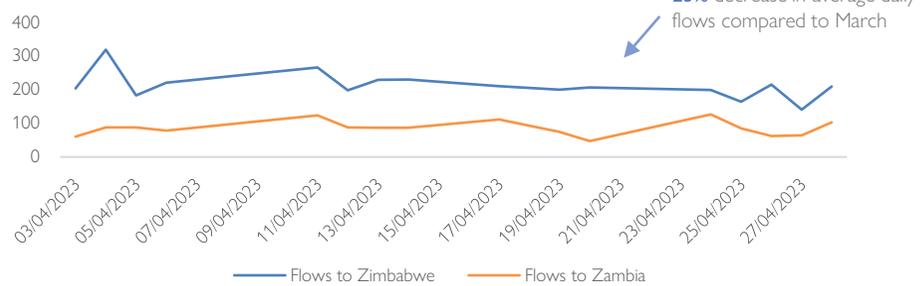


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	61%	65%	35%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	20%	97%	3%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	70%	30%
Seasonal Migration	4%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to Conflict	2%	99%	1%
Forced movement due to Natural Disaster	1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | APRIL 2023

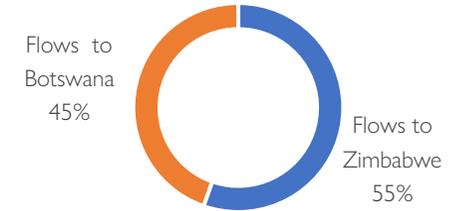
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,239 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 77. This represented 1% per cent decrease in the number of movements compared to March during which 78 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (45%), Botswana (38%) and South Africa (16%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (55%), Botswana (39%) and South Africa (6%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,239 individuals observed, 49 per cent were males and 51 per cent were females. There were 13 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed.

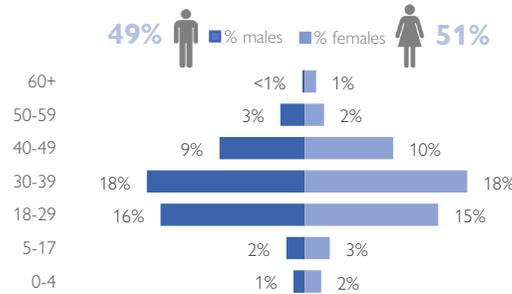
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION

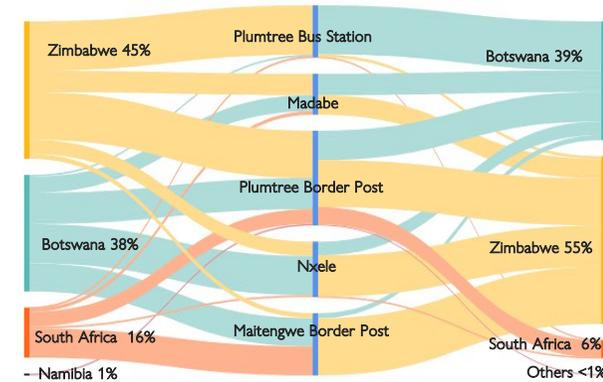


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

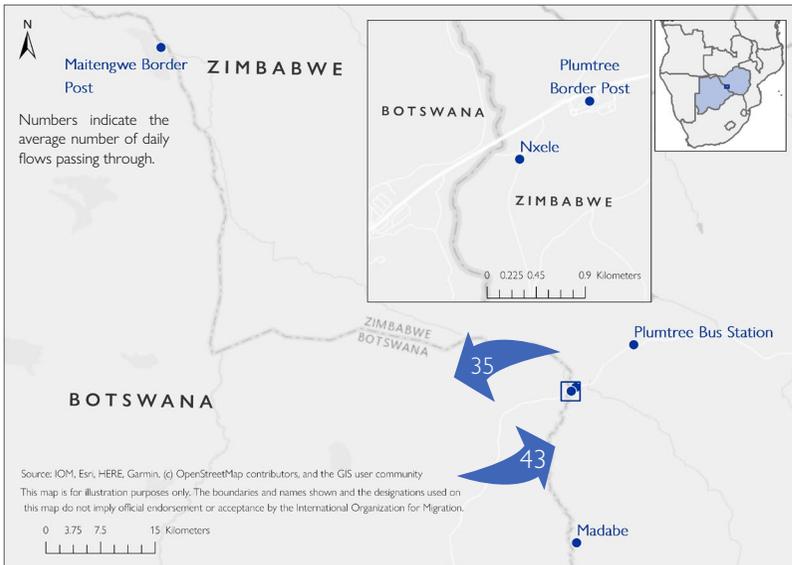


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure | FMP | Intended destination



Others include Namibia and Malawi for countries of destination.



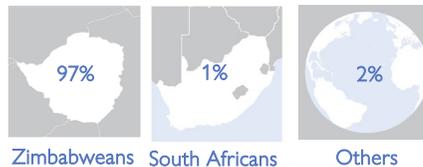
VULNERABLE GROUPS



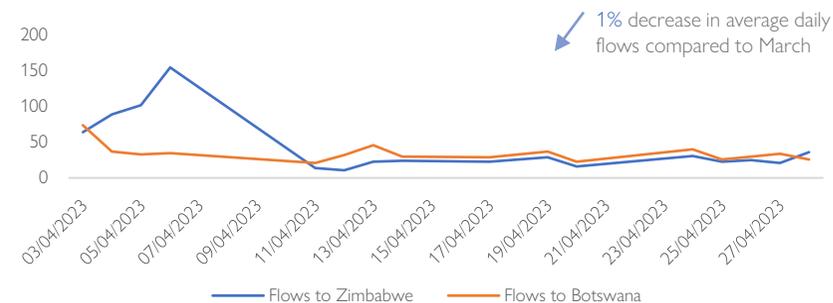
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	40%	59%	41%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	23%	80%	20%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	23%	18%	82%
Seasonal Migration	13%	91%	9%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	<1%	100%

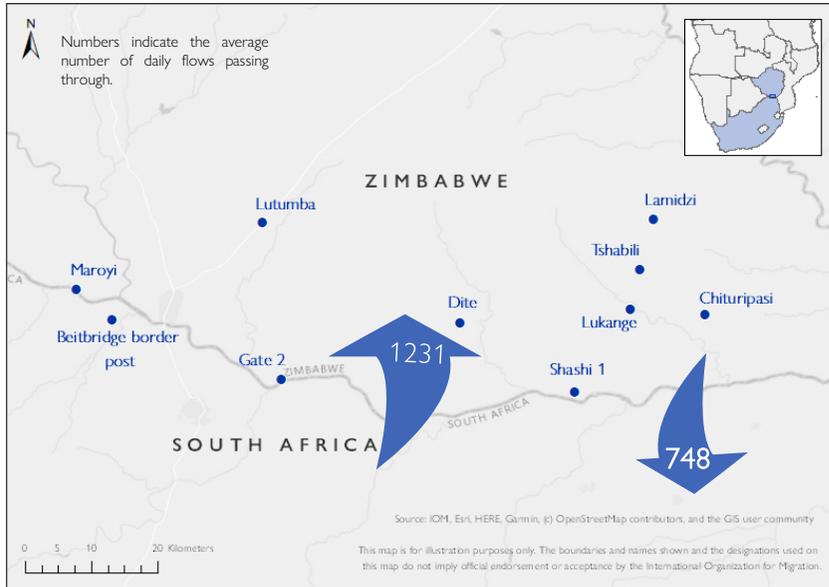
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | APRIL 2023

OVERVIEW

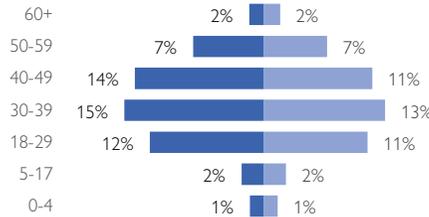
Over the reporting period, a total of 31,656 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,979. This represented a 38 per cent increase compared to March during which 1,437 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (63%) and Zimbabwe (37%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (62%) and South Africa (37%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 31,656 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 420 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 345 children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS



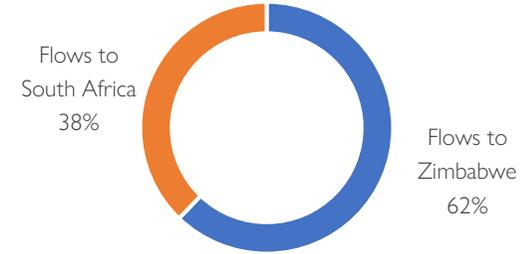
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



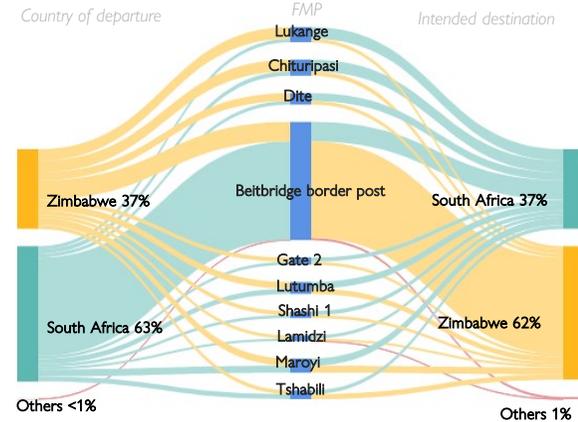
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

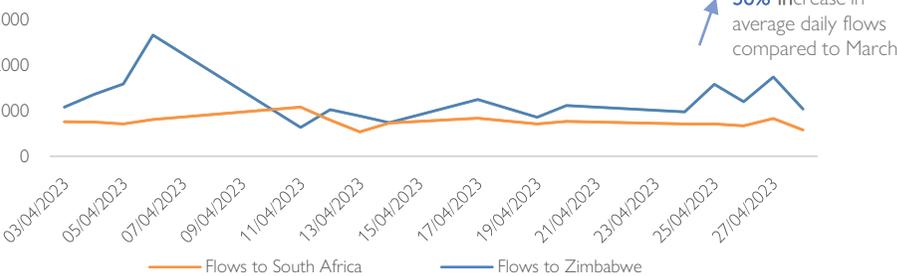


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

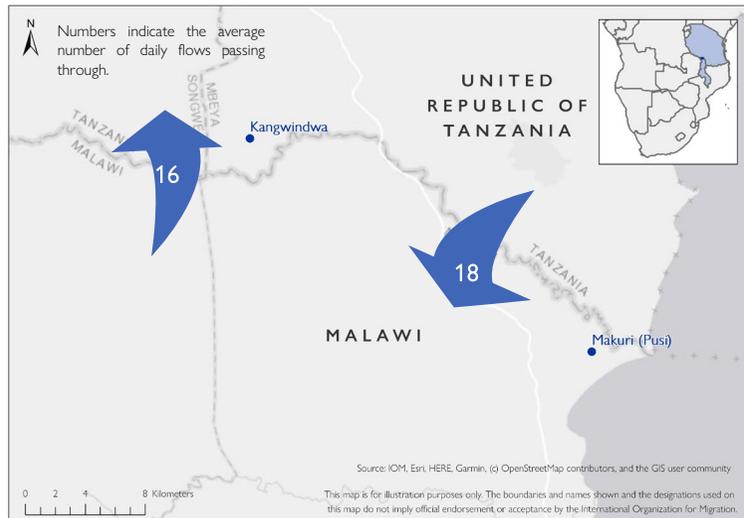
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe (<6 months)	Flows to South Africa (>6 months)
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	41%	58%	42%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	26%	93%	7%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	23%	36%	64%
Seasonal Migration	9%	57%	43%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	96%	4%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	<1%	12%	88%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

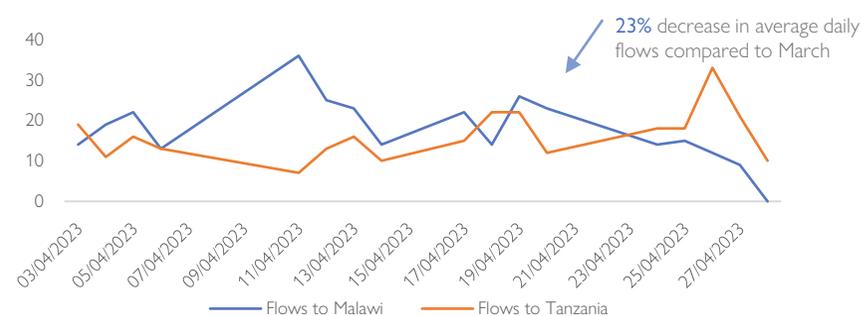
MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | APRIL 2023

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 577 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 34. This represented a 23 per cent decrease compared to March during which 44 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The decrease of flows observed can be attributed to the heavy rains which contributed flooding of Songwe river (natural boundary between Malawi and Tanzania) and other tributaries causing flood across the FMPs and connecting roads restricting movement for some hours and/or days. United Republic of Tanzania (52%), Malawi (47%) and Burundi (1%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (54%) and United Republic of Tanzania (46%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 577 individuals observed, 65 per cent were males and 35 per cent were females. There were 5 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed with only 1 flow being an unaccompanied child.



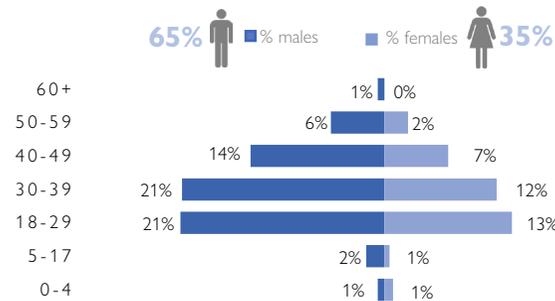
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2023



KEY FIGURES



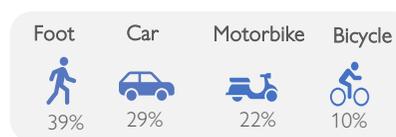
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



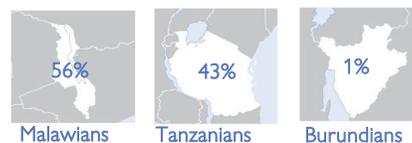
VULNERABLE GROUPS



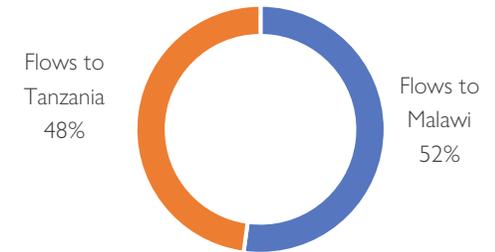
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



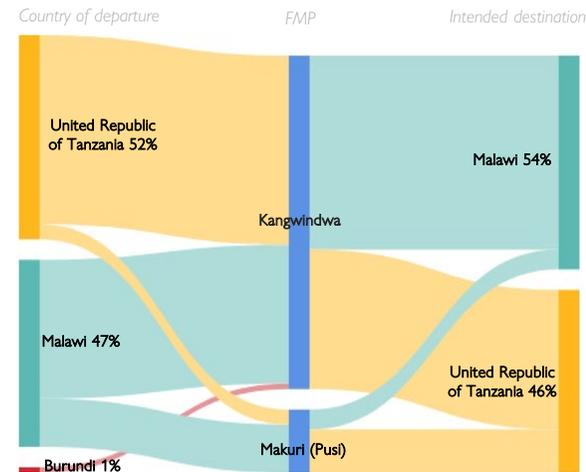
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



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)	88%	51%	49%
Long term economic migration (>6 months)	8%	68%	32%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	4%	35%	65%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

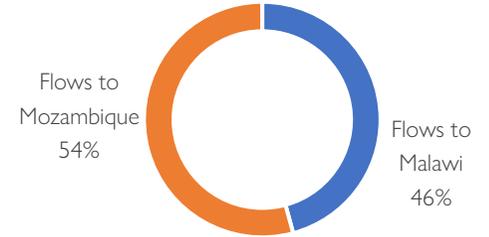
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 6,689 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 334. This represented a 3 per cent decrease compared to March during which 346 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (48%), Mozambique (28%) and South Africa (15%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (43%), Mozambique (29%) and South Africa (18%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,689 individuals observed, 81 per cent were males and 19 per cent were females. There were 22 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of the individuals observed.

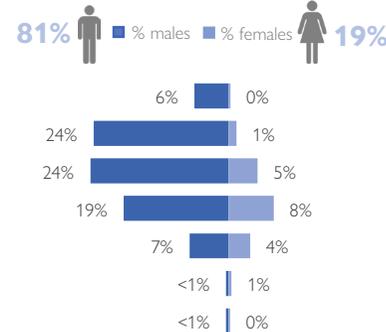
KEY FIGURES



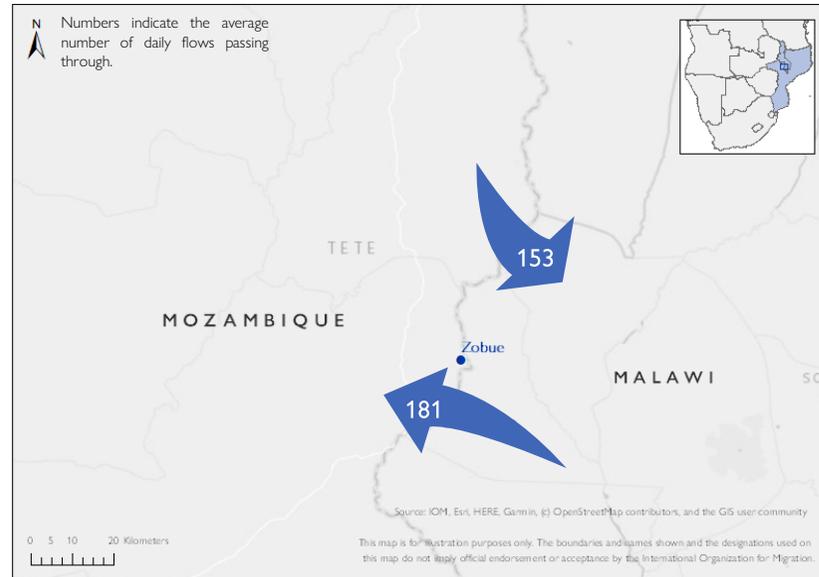
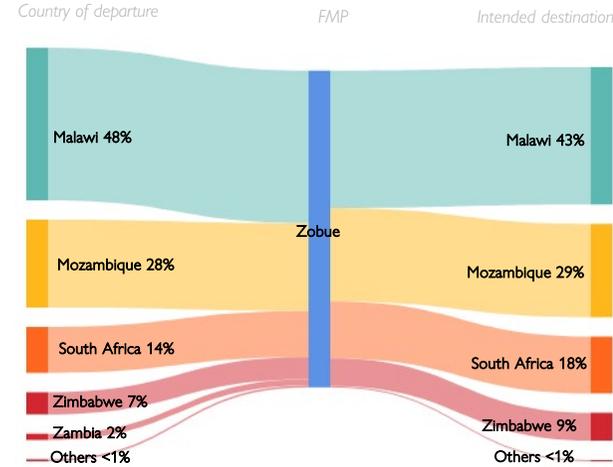
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



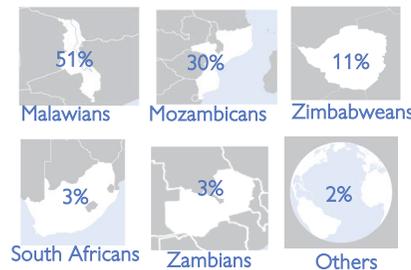
VULNERABLE GROUPS



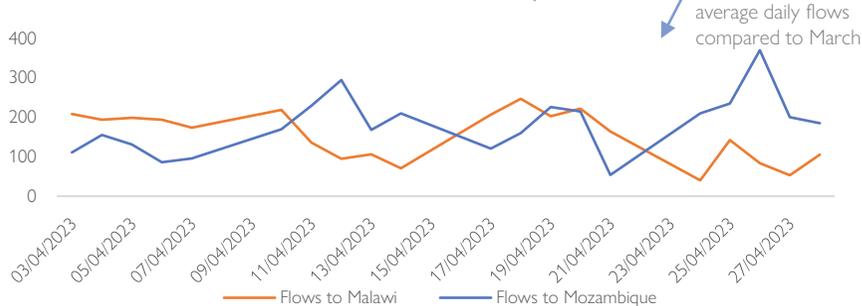
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 April 2023



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	89%	47%	53%
Long term Economic Migration (>6 months)	6%	0%	100%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	5%	83%	17%

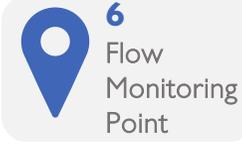
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MANGOCHI) - MOZAMBIQUE | APRIL 2023

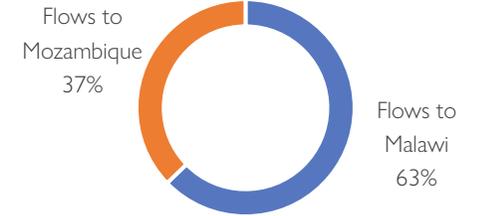
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 4,075 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 240. This represented a 7 per cent increase compared to March during which 2,224 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase in flows for Mangochi corridor can be attributed to the completion of the heavy rain season, whereby road conditions became better. In addition to this, it is crop harvesting season, during which local and international travelers cross FMPs looking for a market for the crop produce. Meanwhile, Makanjira FMPs can only be accessed through other means of local transport excluding cars due to the bad road condition caused by Tropical Cyclone (TC) Freddy. Mozambique (63%) and Malawi (36%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (60%) and Mozambique (40%) were the main countries of intended destination for individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,075 individuals observed, 66 per cent were males and 34 per cent were females. There were 35 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 20 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 48 children were unaccompanied, and five individuals crossed the border due to natural disaster.

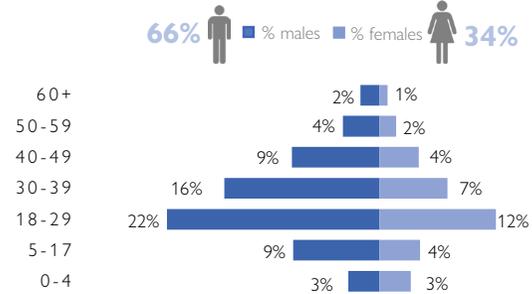
KEY FIGURES



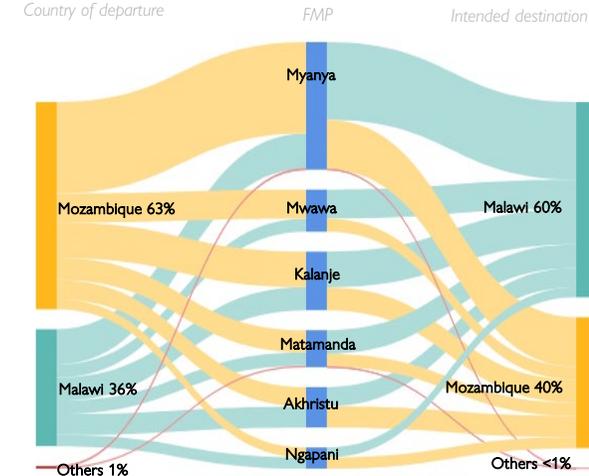
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



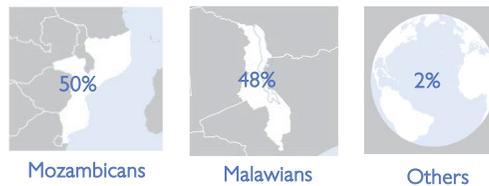
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

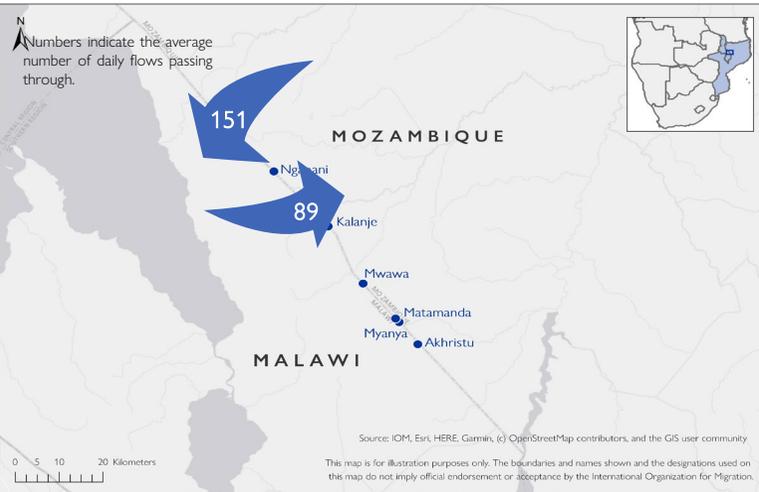


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

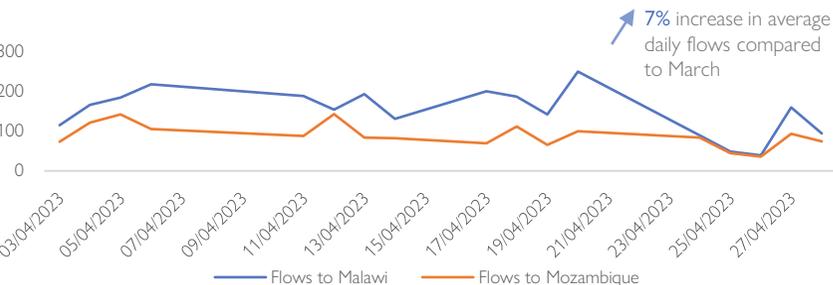


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	79%	65%	35%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	55%	45%
Seasonal migration	4%	35%	65%
Long term economic migration (>6 months)	3%	56%	44%



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2023



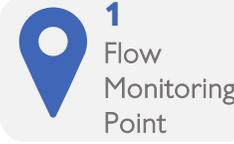
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | APRIL 2023

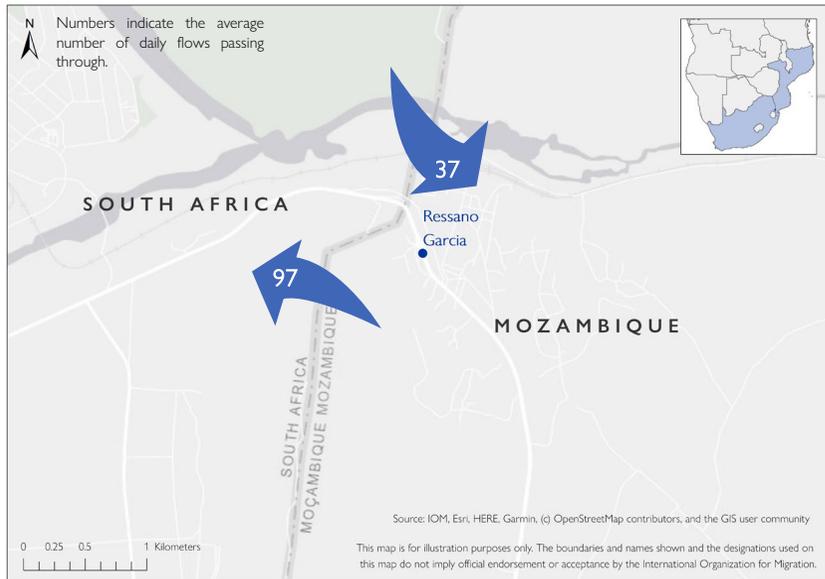
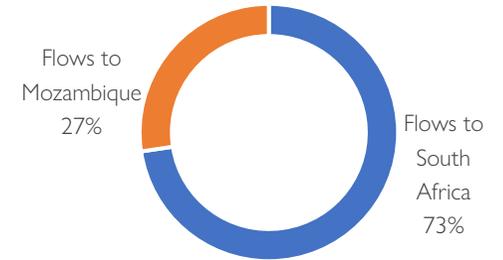
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,673 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 134. This represented an 8 per cent decrease compared to March during which 145 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (69%) and South Africa (28%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (72%) and Mozambique (28%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,673 individuals observed, 51 per cent were males and 49 per cent were females. There were 19 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of the individuals observed.

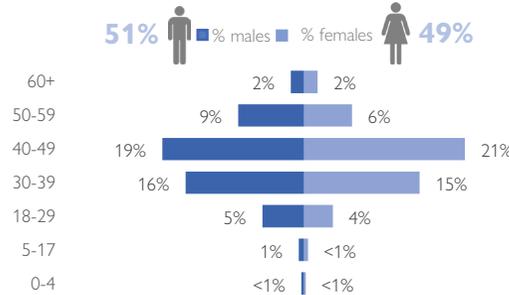
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



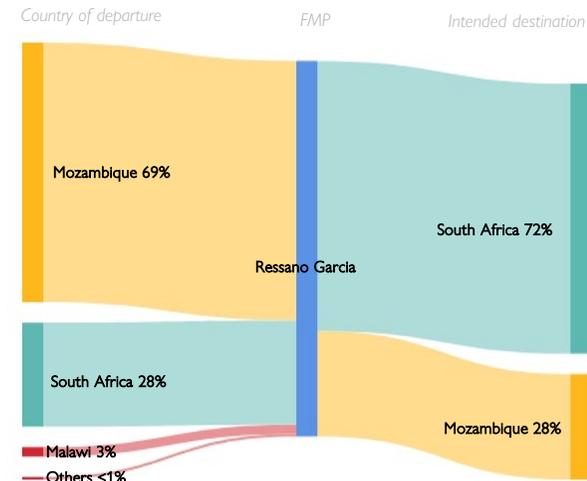
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

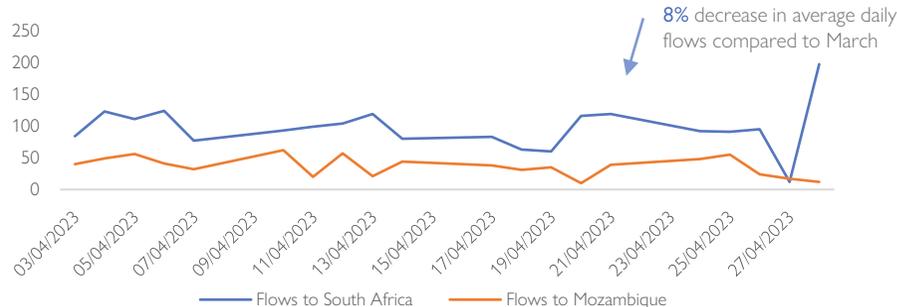


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

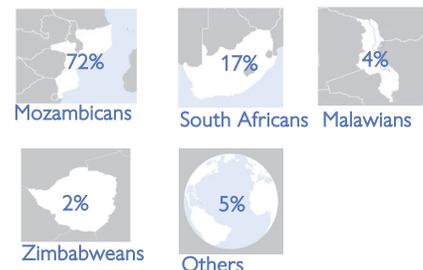


Others include Zambia and Zimbabwe for countries of departure.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 APRIL 2023



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Long Term Local Movement (<6 months)	70%	88%	12%
Short Term Local (>6 months)	16%	36%	64%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	49%	51%

METHODOLOGY

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

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The maps displayed in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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