

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | JULY 2023

## FMP NETWORK

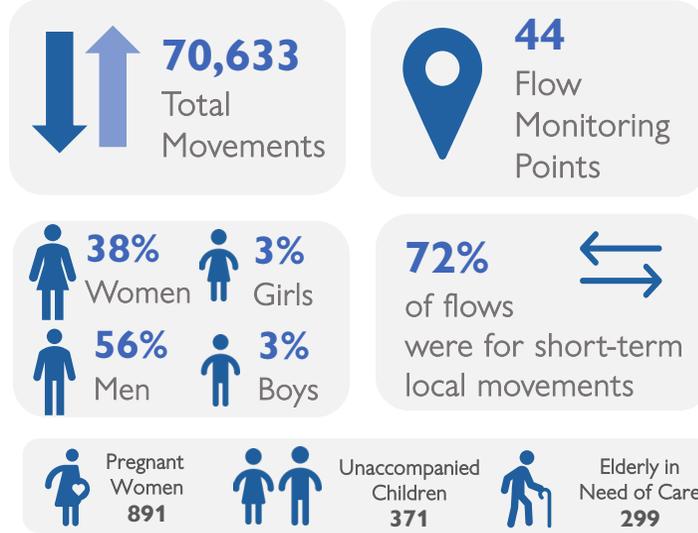
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of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

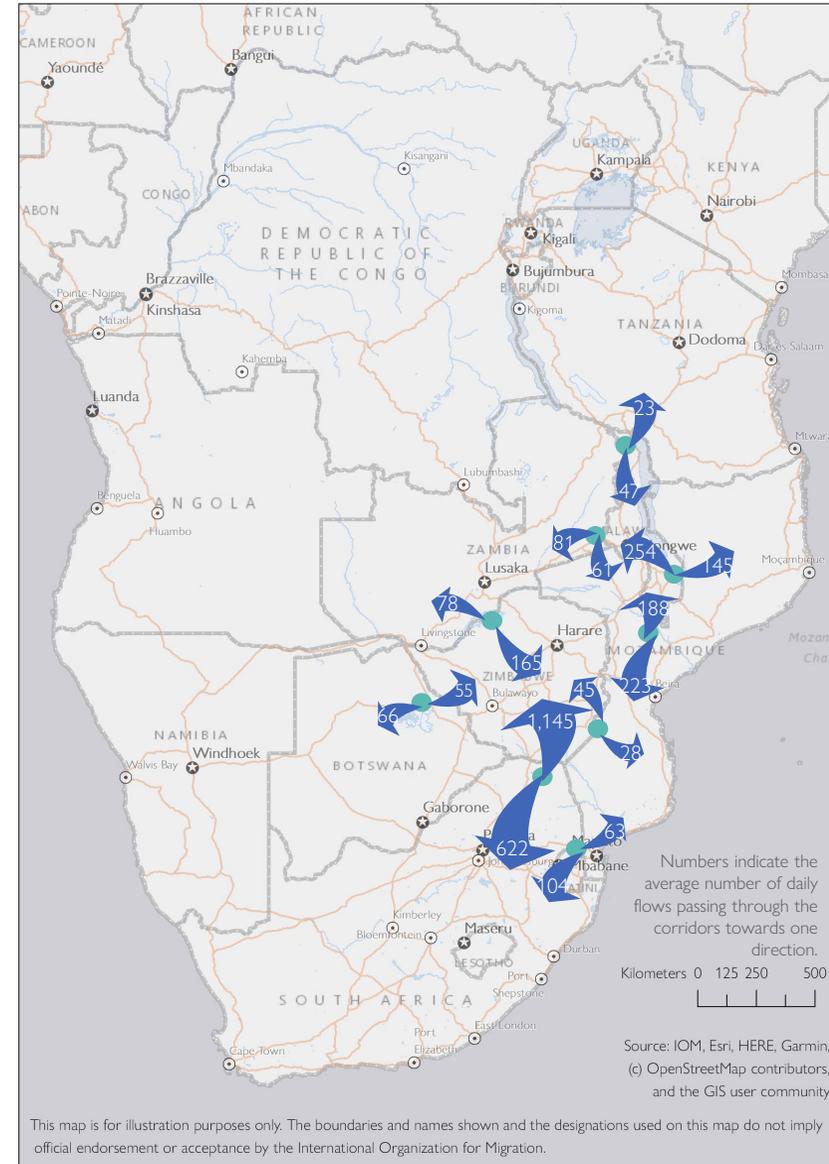
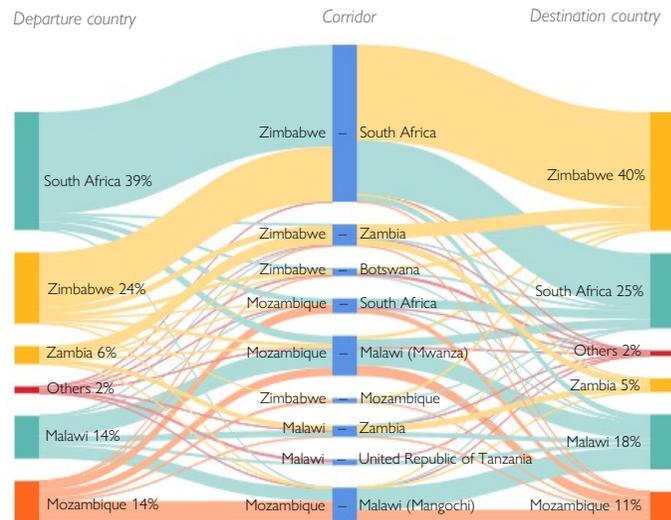
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) – Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique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

Over the reporting period a total of 70,633 movements were observed across 44 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 37,110 (53%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 9,457 (13%) and the Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique corridor with 8,382 (12%) movements reported.

## KEY FINDINGS



## DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Namibia, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure, and Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ireland, Lesotho and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | JULY 2023

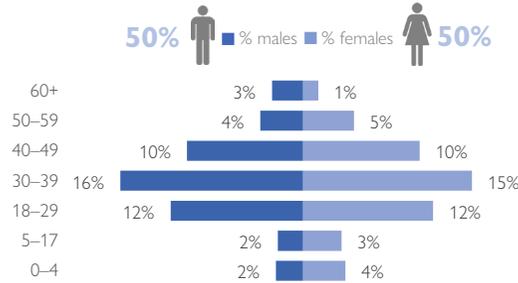
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,160 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 73. This represented a 39 per cent decrease compared to June during which 118 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (61%) and Zimbabwe (39%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (61%), Mozambique (39%) and South Africa (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,160 individuals observed, 50 per cent were males and 50 per cent were females. There were 18 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, five children were unaccompanied.

### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



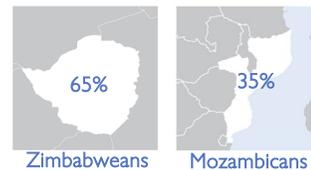
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



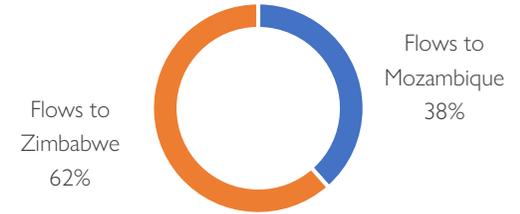
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



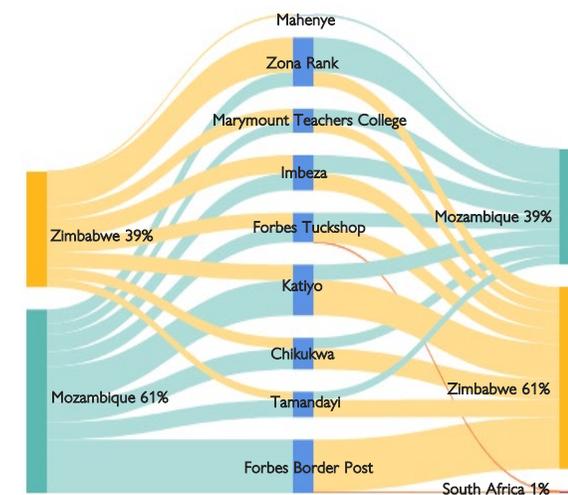
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



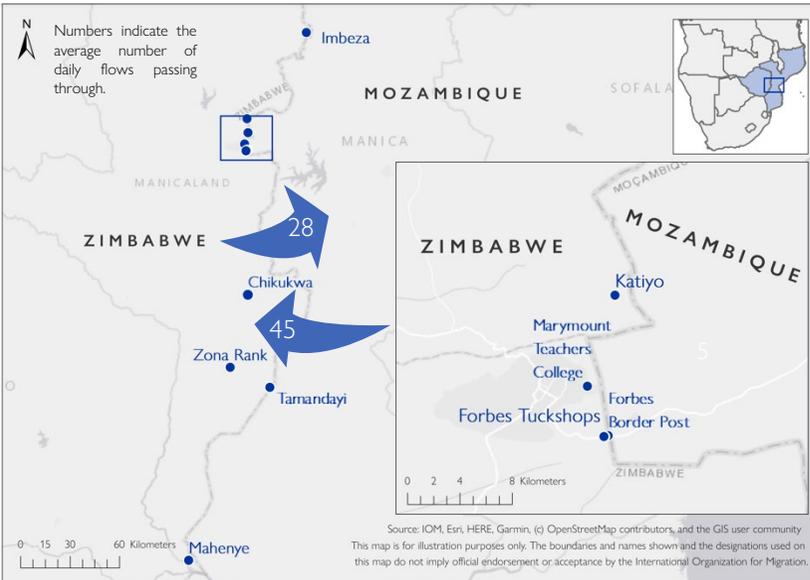
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



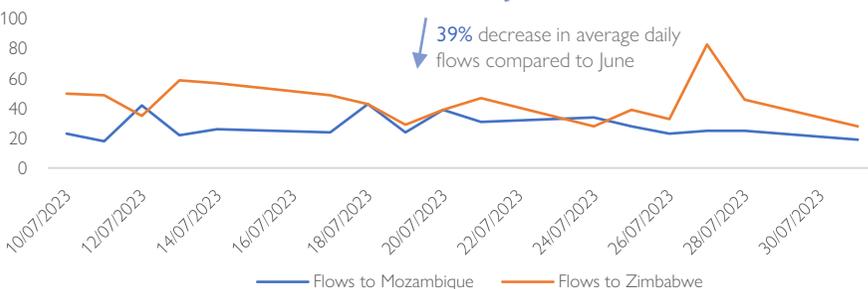
### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	79%	62%	38%
Family reunification (>6 months)	25%	53%	47%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	2%	52%	48%
Seasonal migration	<1%	100%	0%

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



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2023

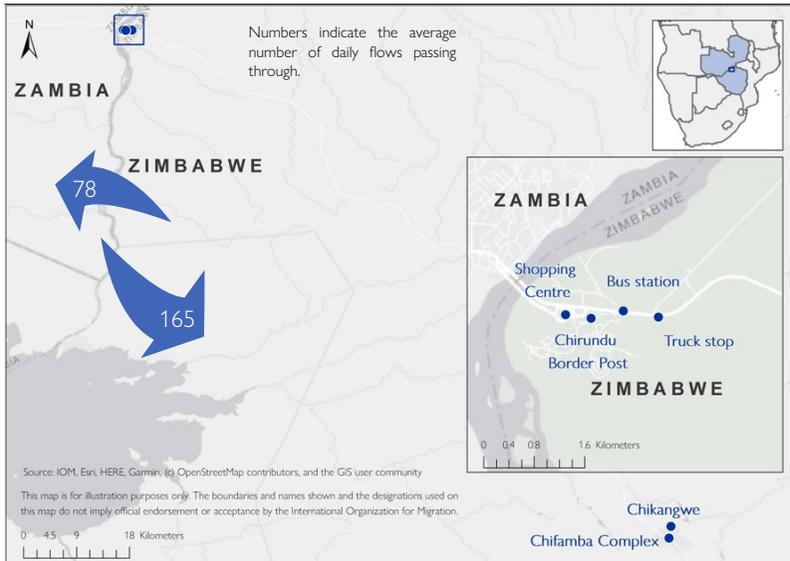


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

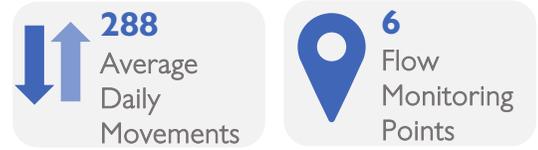
## ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JULY 2023

### OVERVIEW

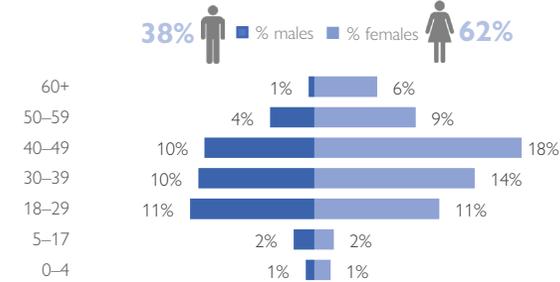
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,108 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 243. This represented a 15 per cent decrease compared to June, during which 288 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (57%), Zimbabwe (31%), United Republic of Tanzania (7%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (64%), Zambia (32%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,108 individuals observed, 38 per cent were males and 62 per cent were females. There were 171 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 296 children observed, 38 were unaccompanied boys and 4 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



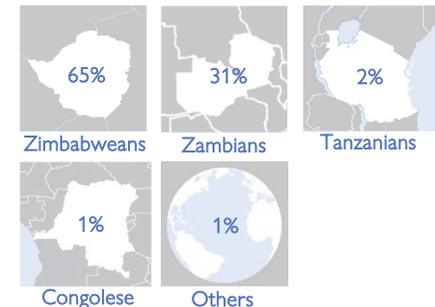
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



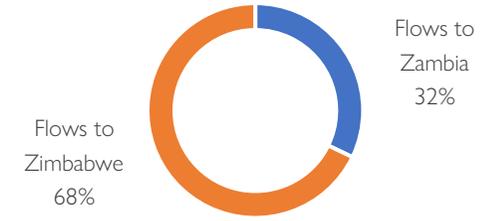
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



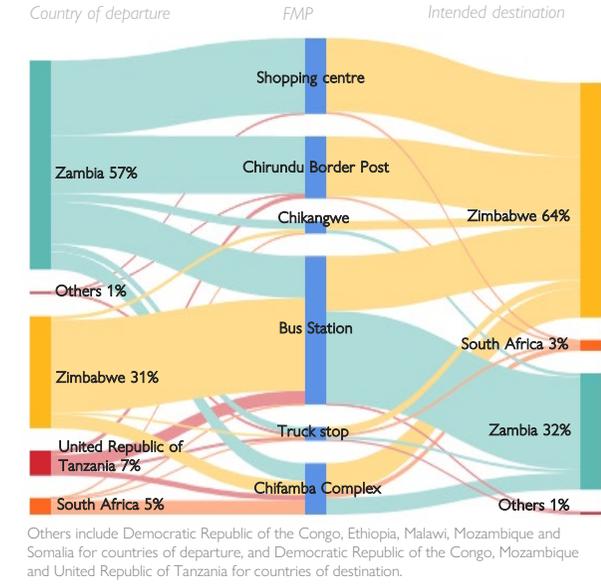
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

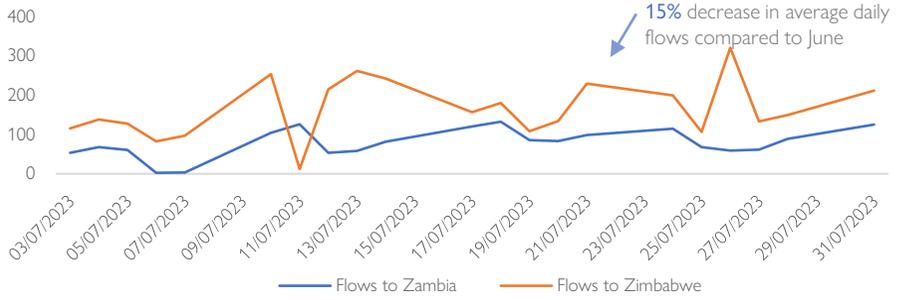


### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	83%	64%	36%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	36%	89%	11%
Family reunification (>6 months)	47%	67%	33%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	0%	100%
Seasonal migration	1%	100%	0%

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

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2023

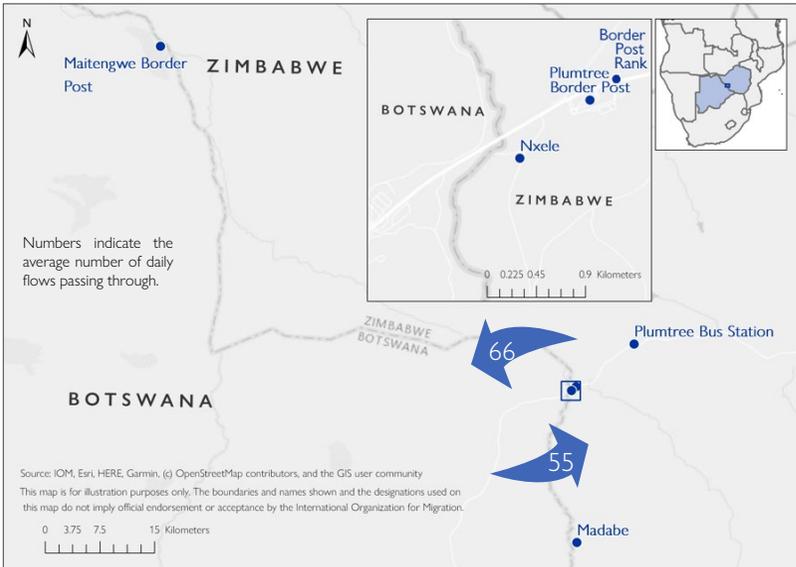


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

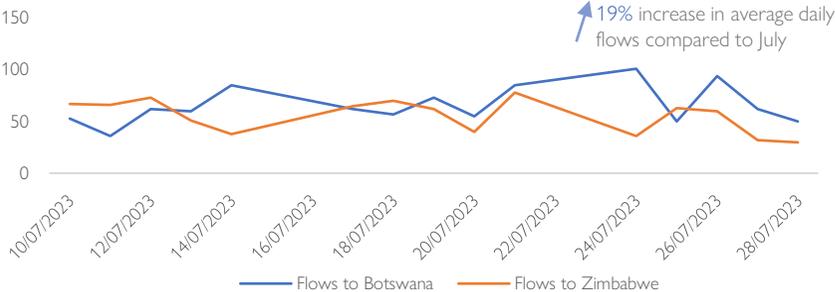
## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JULY 2023

### OVERVIEW

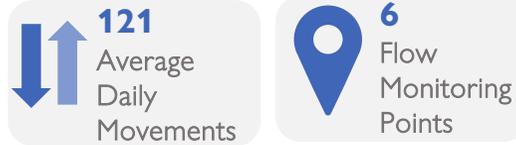
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,816 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flow was 121. This represented a 19 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to June during which 102 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (54%), Botswana (27%) and South Africa (18%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (45%), Botswana (41%) and South Africa (14%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,816 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 24 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed.



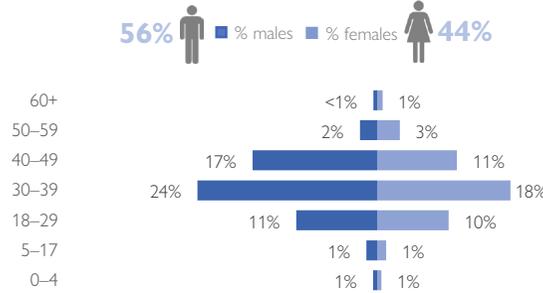
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2023



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



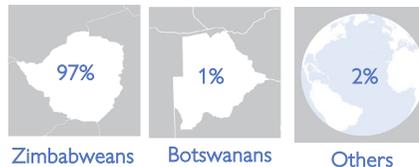
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



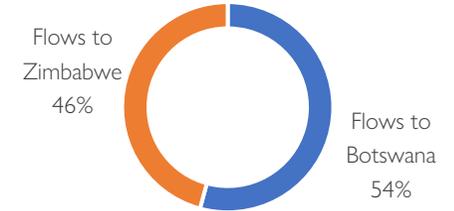
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



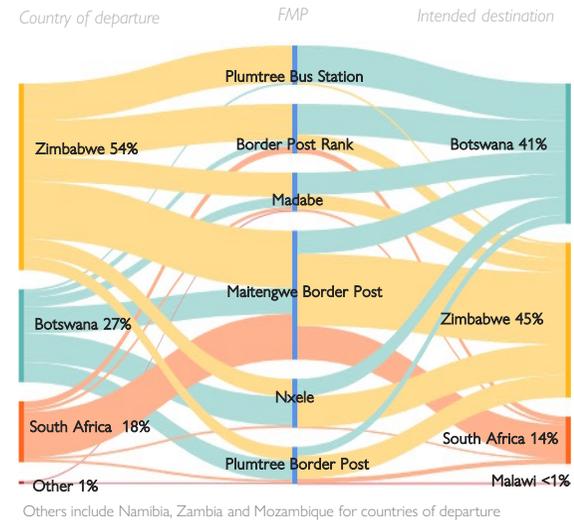
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	71%	52%	48%
Family reunification (>6 months)	40%	55%	45%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	22%	18%	82%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	71%	29%
Forced movement due to natural disasters	1%	100%	0%
Seasonal migration	<1%	0%	100%

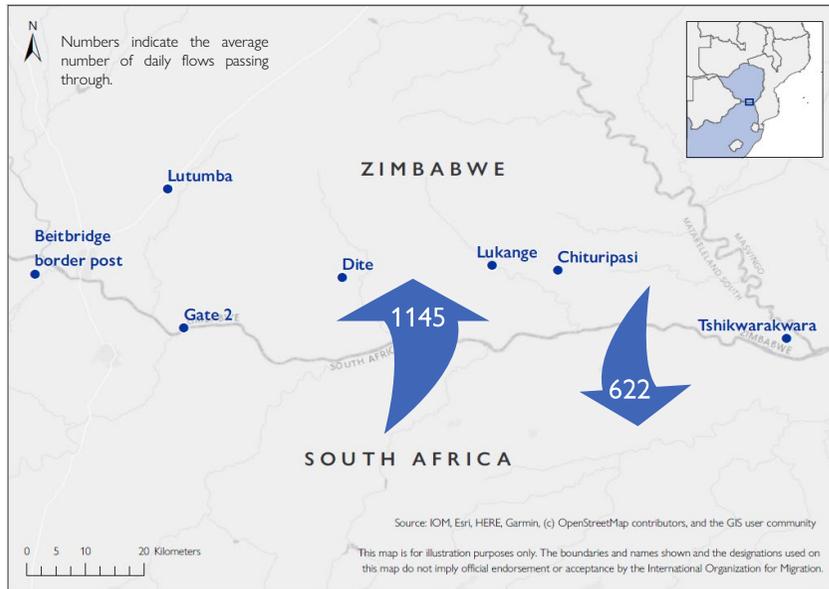
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

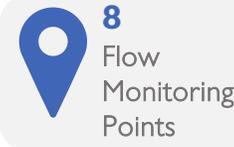
## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JULY 2023

### OVERVIEW

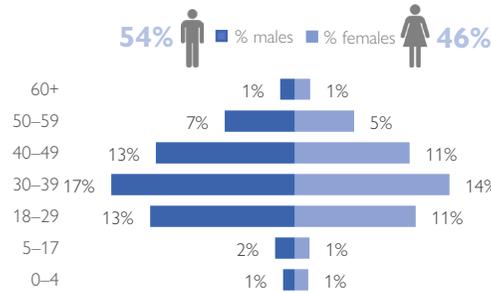
Over the reporting period, a total of 37,110 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,767. This represented a 1 per cent decrease compared to June during which 1,777 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (65%) and Zimbabwe (35%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (61%) and South Africa (35%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 37,110 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 482 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 261 children were unaccompanied.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



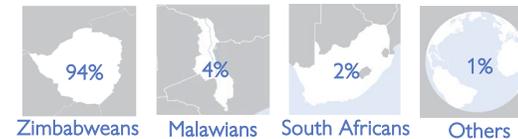
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



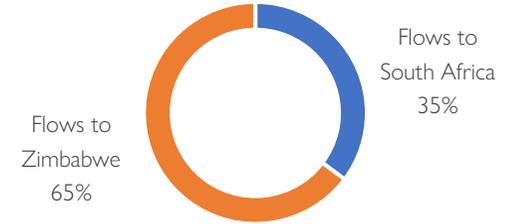
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



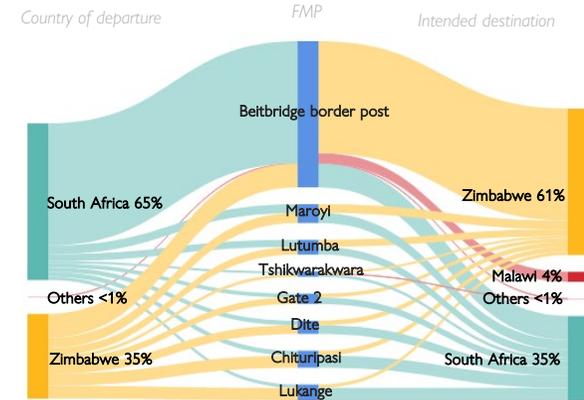
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION

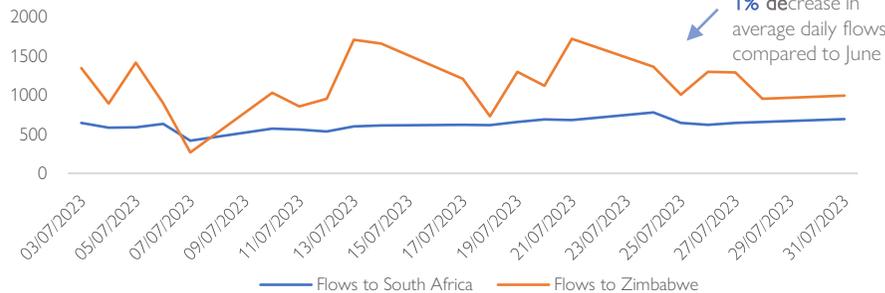


### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2023



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	64%	73%	27%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	20%	27%	73%
Family reunification (>6 months)	14%	91%	9%
Seasonal migration	6%	36%	64%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	91%	9%
Forced movement due to natural disasters	<1%	100%	0%

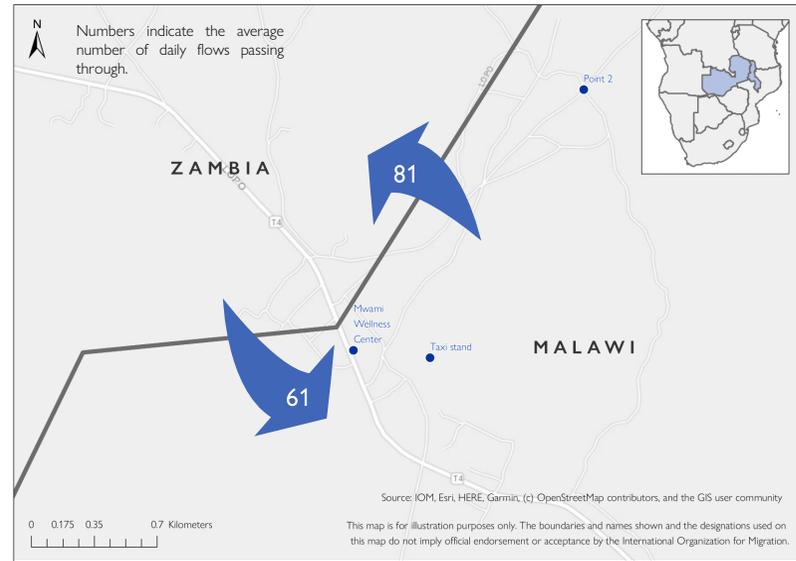
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

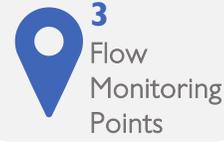
## MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | JULY 2023

### OVERVIEW

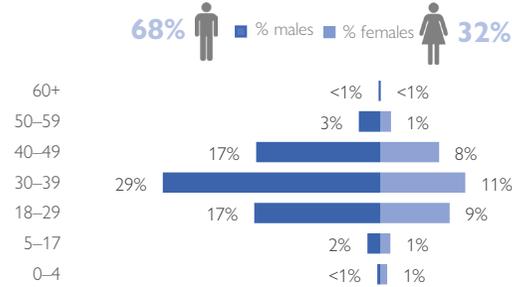
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,690 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 142. This represented a 12 per cent decrease compared to June during which 160 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (56%) and Zambia (43%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (56%) and Malawi (43%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,690 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 40 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



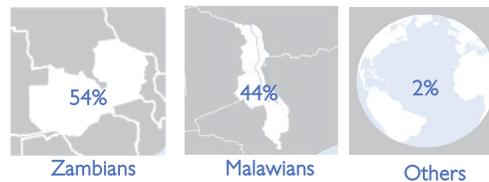
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



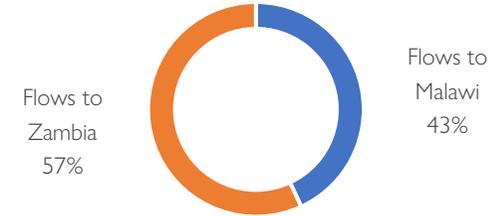
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



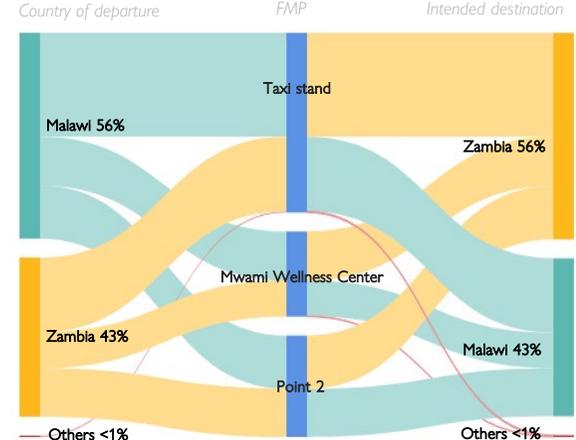
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION

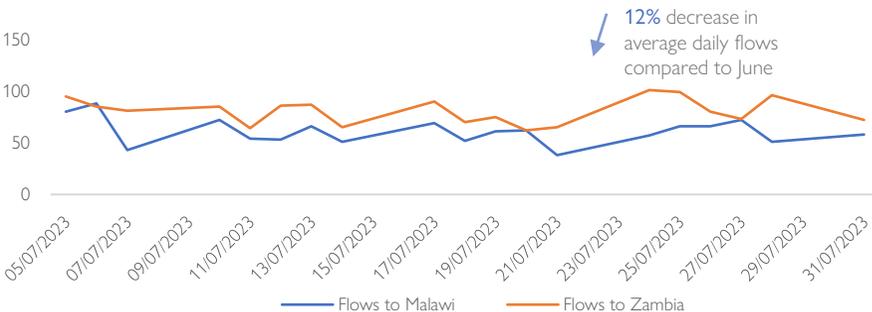


### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2023



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	87%	43%	57%
Family reunification (>6 months)	12%	44%	56%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	1%	5%	95%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	0%	100%
Tourism	<1%	100%	0%

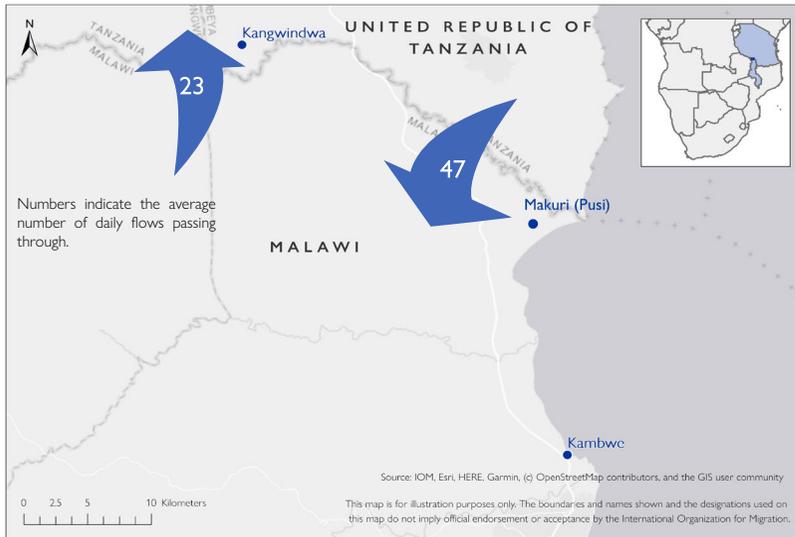
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | JULY 2023

### OVERVIEW

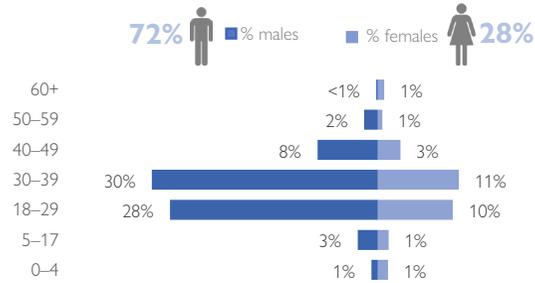
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,396 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 70. This represented a 26 per cent decrease compared to June during which 94 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The decrease in flows observed can be attributed to the rains and heavy strong winds over the lake caused by the winter season, which restricted movements at the lake and across FMPs. United Republic of Tanzania (50%), Malawi (49%) Democratic Republic of the Congo (1%) and Burundi (1%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (67%) and United Republic of Tanzania (33%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,396 individuals observed, 72 per cent were males and 28 per cent were females. There were 13 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed with only 4 flows being unaccompanied children.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



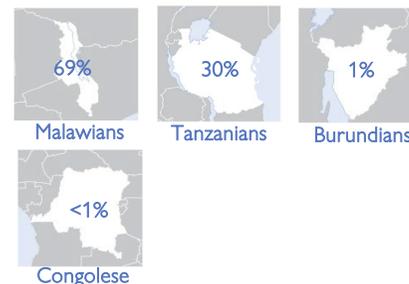
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



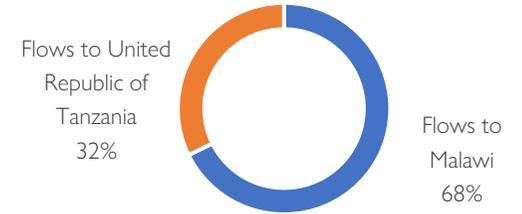
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



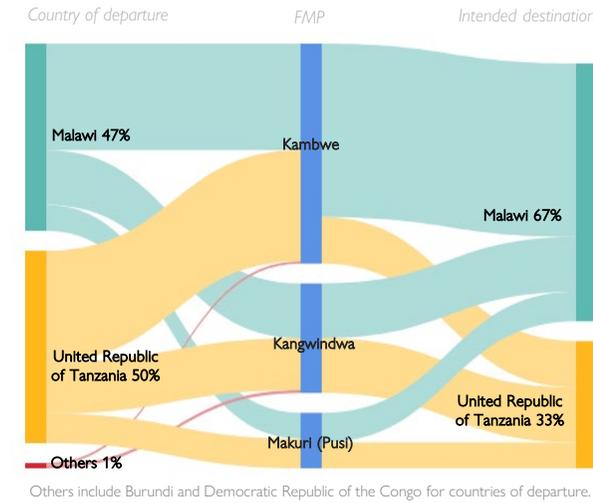
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

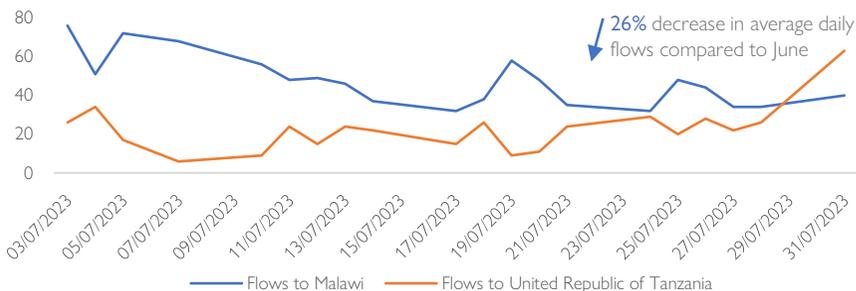


### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	47%	63%	37%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	39%	80%	20%
Seasonal migration	1%	0%	100%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	8%	42%	58%
Tourism	2%	68%	32%

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

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2023

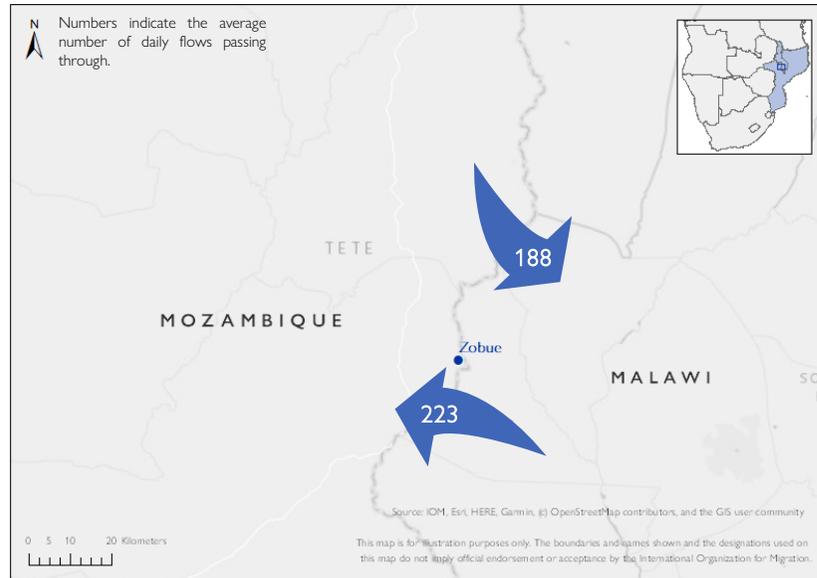


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

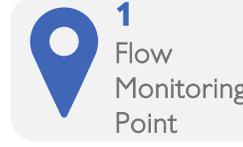
## MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | JULY 2023

### OVERVIEW

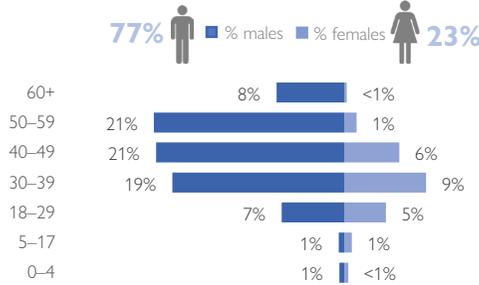
Over the reporting period, a total of 9,457 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 411. This represented a 14 per cent increase compared to June during which 360 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (50%), Mozambique (20%) and South Africa (20%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (44%), Mozambique (26%) and South Africa (22%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 9,457 individuals observed, 77 per cent were males and 23 per cent were females. There were 61 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of the individuals observed.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



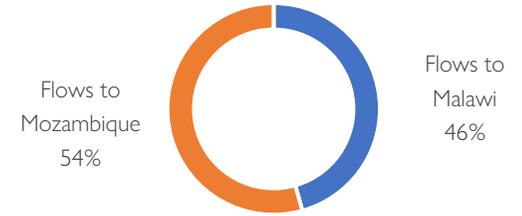
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



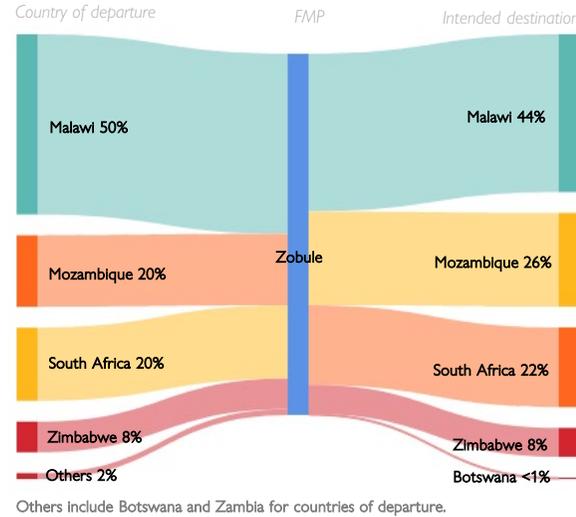
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

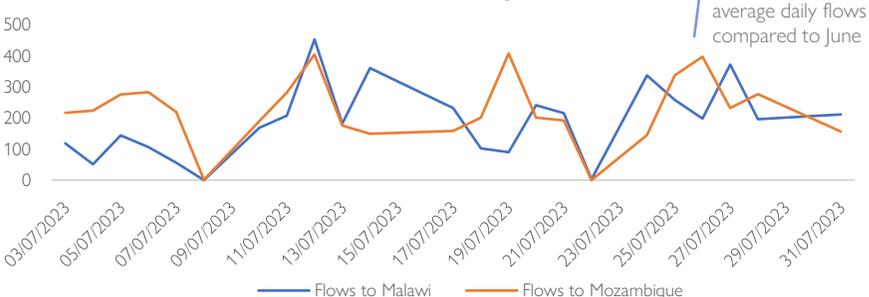


### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

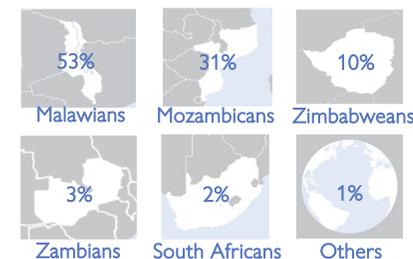
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	100%	46%	54%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	11%	4%	96%
Family reunification (>6 months)	7%	56%	44%
COVID-19	<1%	0%	100%
Seasonal migration	<1%	0%	100%

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

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2023



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES

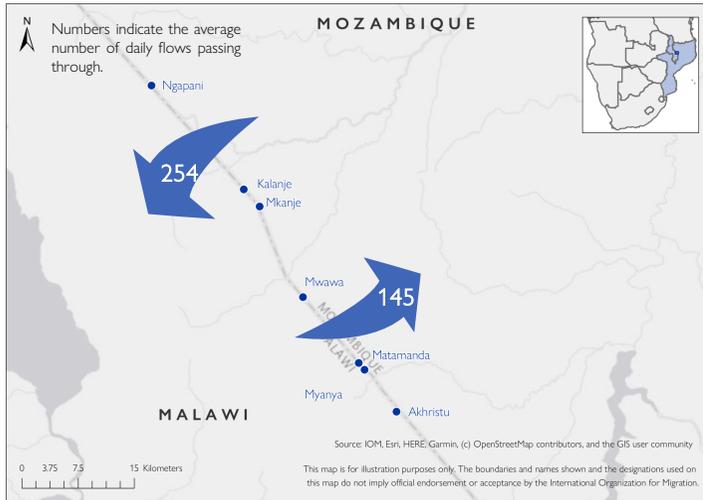


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

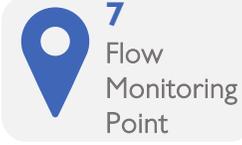
## MALAWI (MANGOCHI) - MOZAMBIQUE | JULY 2023

### OVERVIEW

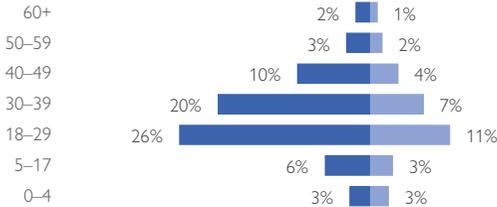
Over the reporting period, a total of 8,382 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 399. This represented a 1 per cent increase compared to June during which 396 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Cross-border agrobusiness activities are the main driver of movement during this season of crop harvesting. High prices of agricultural produce in Malawi keep pulling flows more towards the Malawi side than the Mozambique side. Both local and international travelers have been observed crossing FMPs looking for markets to buy and sell the crop produce. Mozambique (62%) and Malawi (37%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (62%) and Mozambique (38%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 8,382 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females. There were 55 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 14 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, the number of unaccompanied children has decreased from 74 last month to 25 this month. A total of 36 individuals were forcibly moved due to conflicts.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



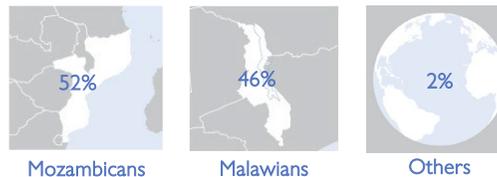
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



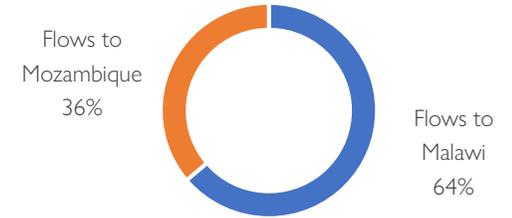
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



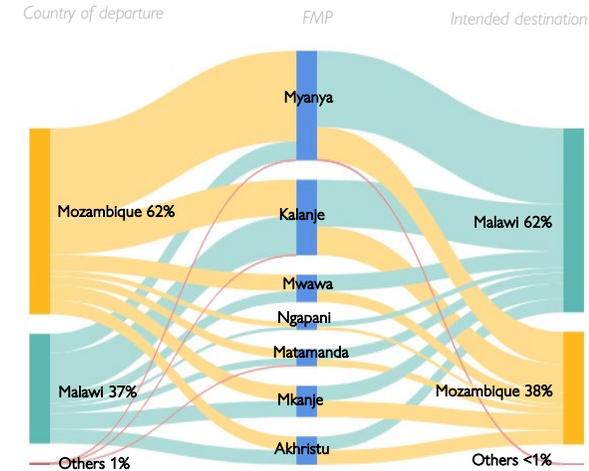
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION

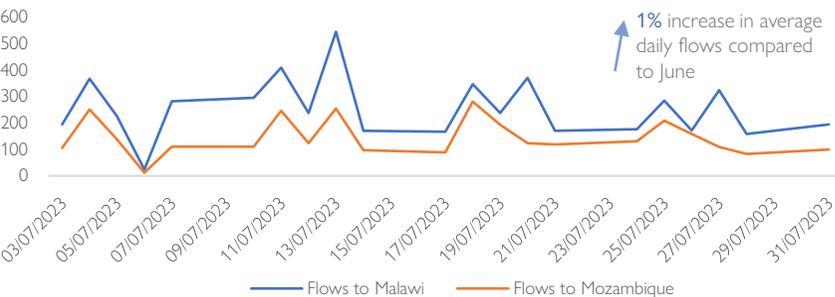


### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2023



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	88%	65%	35%
Family reunification (>6 months)	7%	51%	49%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	4%	56%	44%
Seasonal migration	3%	62%	38%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%
Tourism	<1%	100%	0%

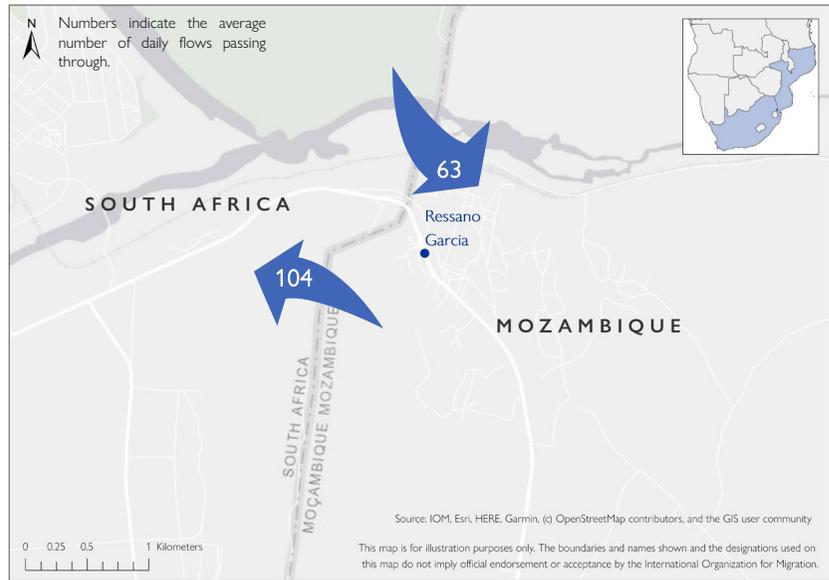
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | JULY 2023

### OVERVIEW

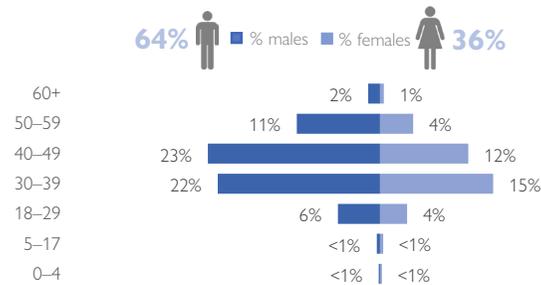
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,514 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 167. This represented a 4 per cent increase compared to June during which 160 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (60%) and South Africa (38%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (62%) and Mozambique (38%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 3,514 individuals observed, 64 per cent were males and 36 per cent were females. There were 27 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 1 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, two children were unaccompanied.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



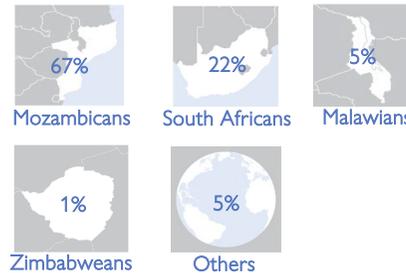
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



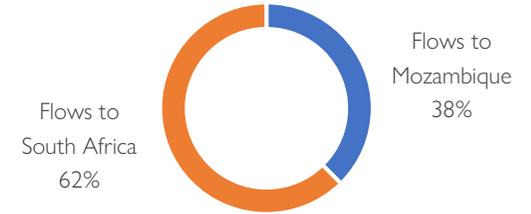
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



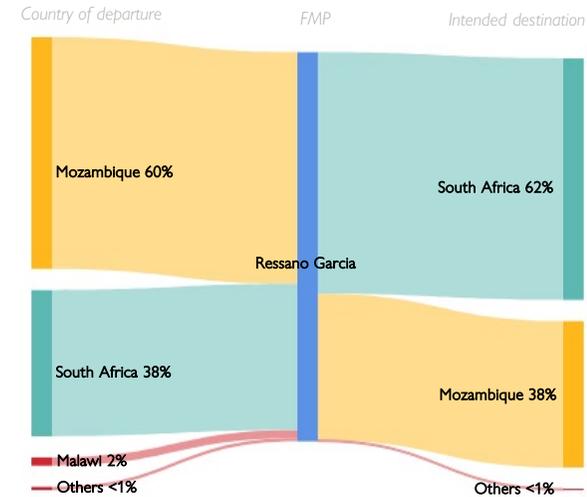
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



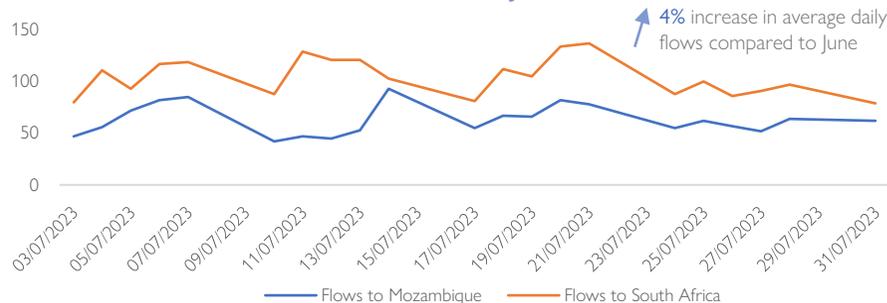
Others include Angola, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for countries of departure, and Botswana, Lesotho and Malawi for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	70%	86%	14%
Family reunification (>6 months)	41%	45%	55%
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	33%	87%	13%
Seasonal migration	2%	11%	89%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%

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

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2023



### 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 July 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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