FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | AUGUST 2023

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

FMP NETWORK

IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of observed individuals at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). This report is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs from 1 to 31 August 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 71,106 movements were observed across 43 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge) corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 42,394 (60%), followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 10,038 (14%) and the Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia corridor with 5,764 (8%) movements reported.

KEY FINDINGS

71,106 Total Movements

43 Flow Monitoring Points

40% Women
3% Girls
55% Men
3% Boys

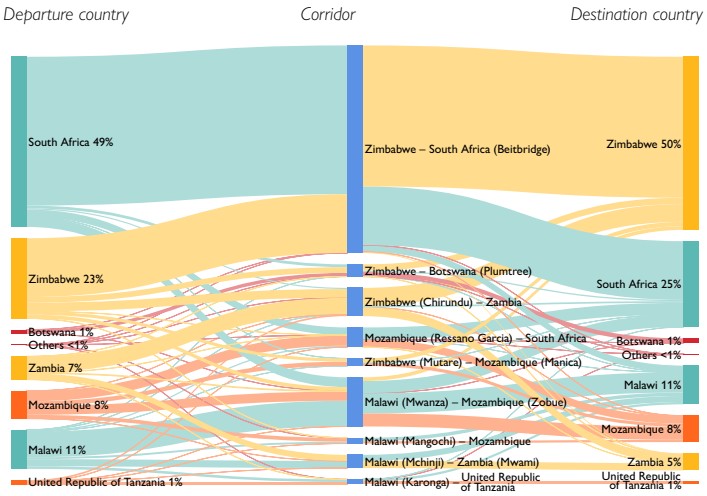
74% of flows were for short-term local movements

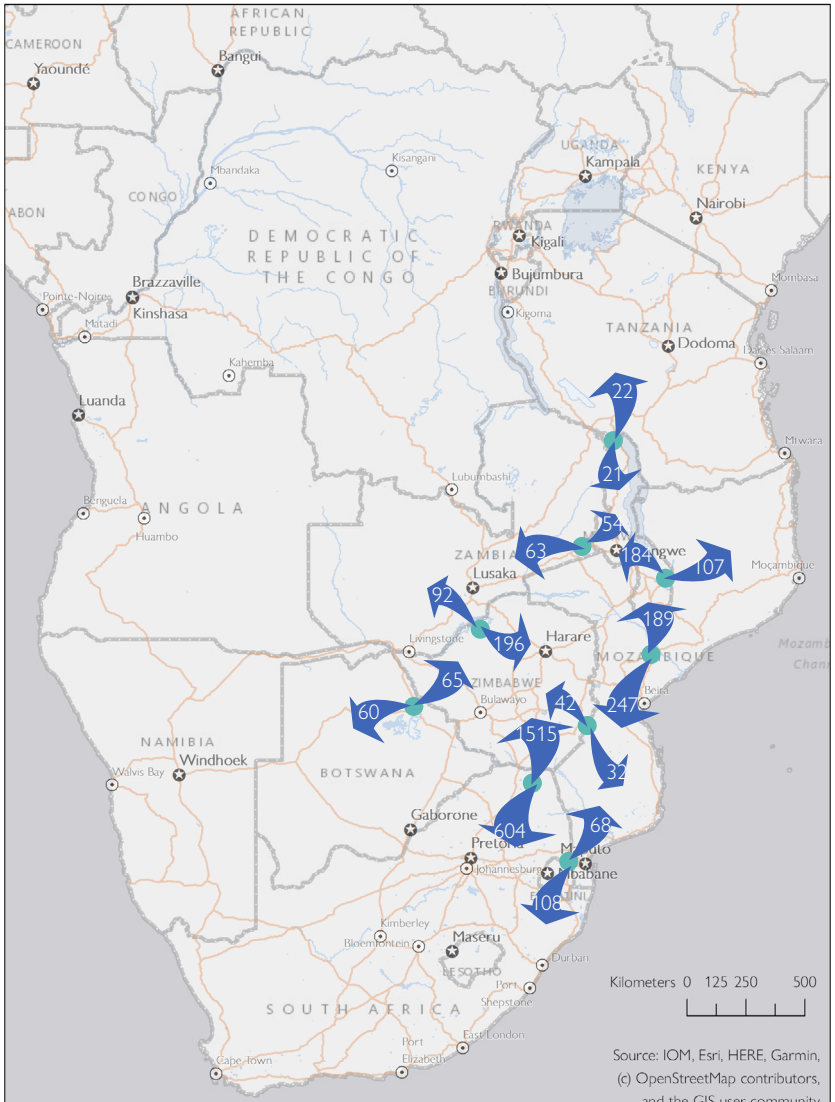
Pregnant Women **736**

Unaccompanied Children **345**

Elderly in Need of Care **285**

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 Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for countries of departure, and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia for countries of destination.

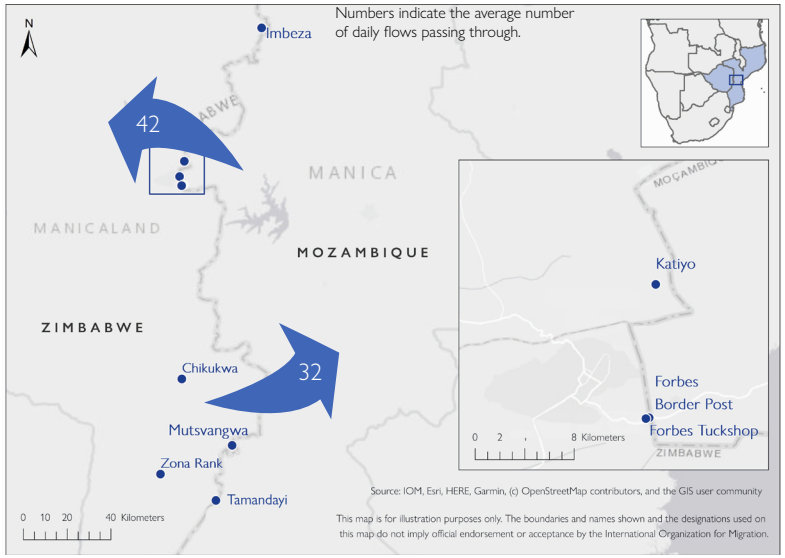
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

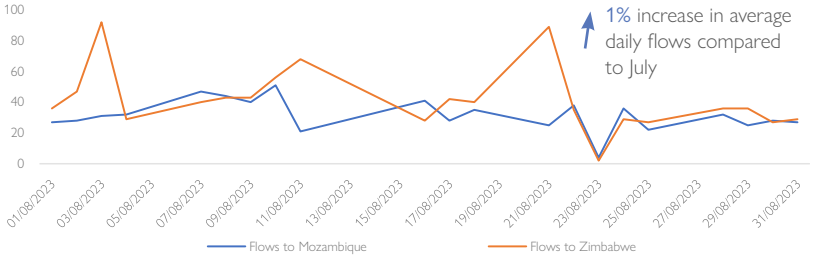
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,536 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 73. This represented a 1 per cent increase compared to July, during which 72 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (58%), Zimbabwe (42%), Malawi (<1%) and South Africa (<1%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (58%), Mozambique (42%) and South Africa (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,536 individuals observed, 48 per cent were males and 52 per cent were females. There were 19 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 184 children observed, 1 was an unaccompanied boy and 6 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2023



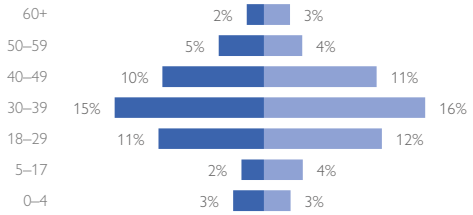
KEY FINDINGS

73 Average Daily Movements

8 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

48% % males % females 52%



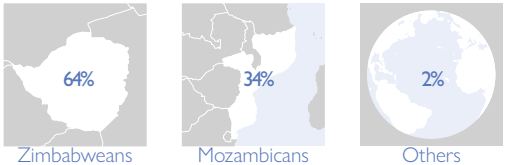
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Elderly	Unaccompanied Children
19	12	7

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

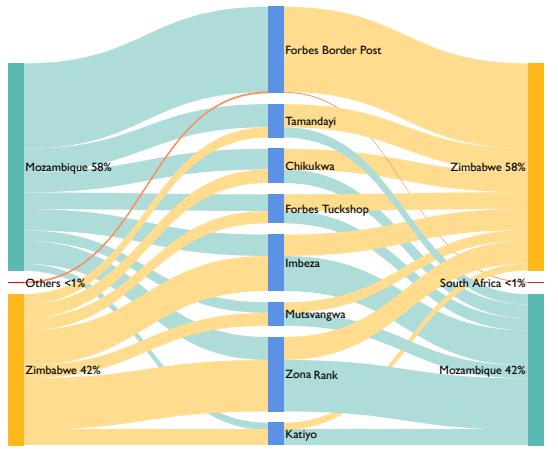
Car	Foot	Bus	Motorbike	Truck
57%	21%	14%	7%	1%

DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Malawi and South Africa for countries of departure.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Mozambique	Flows to Zimbabwe
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	77%	46%	54%
Family reunification (>6 months)	28%	43%	57%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	2%	64%	36%
Seasonal migration	<1%	50%	50%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

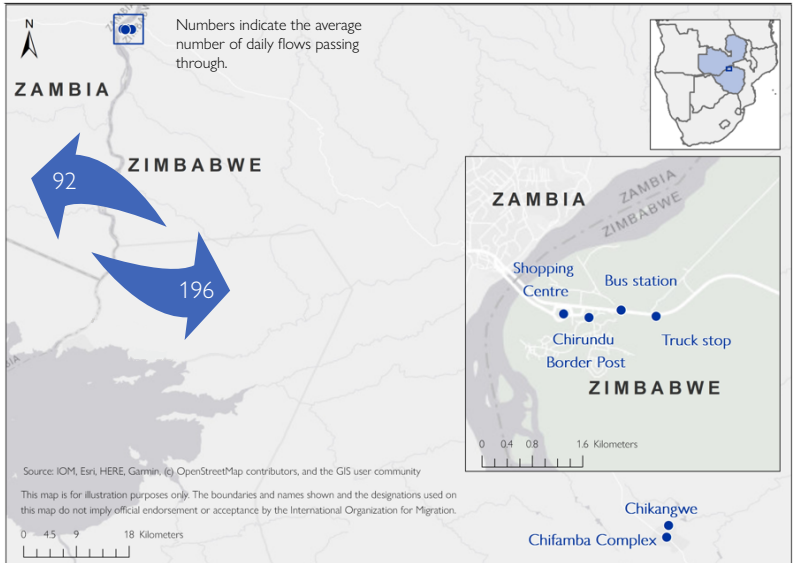
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | AUGUST 2023

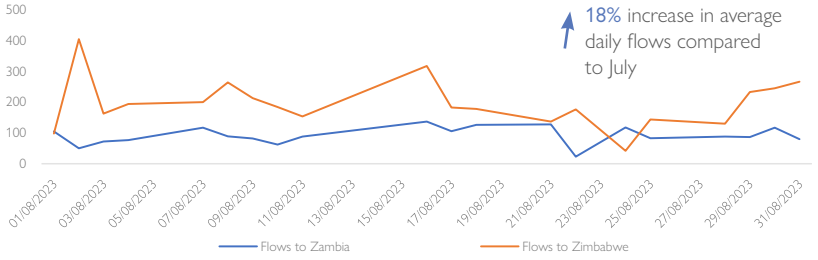
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,764 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 288. This represented an 18 per cent increase compared to July, during which 243 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (57%), Zimbabwe (31%), United Republic of Tanzania (6%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (63%), Zambia (31%), South Africa (6%) and Mozambique (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,764 individuals observed, 40 per cent were males and 60 per cent were females. There were 178 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 383 children observed, 60 were unaccompanied boys and 3 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2023



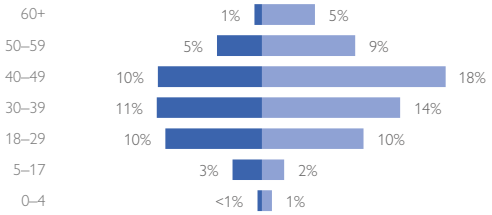
KEY FINDINGS

288 Average Daily Movements

6 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

40% % males % females 60%



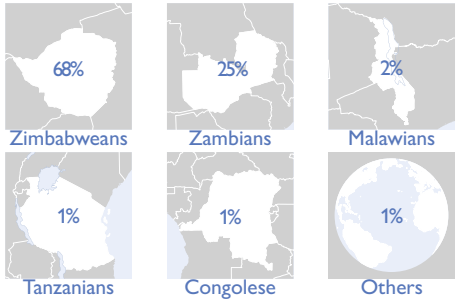
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Elderly	Unaccompanied Children
178	169	63

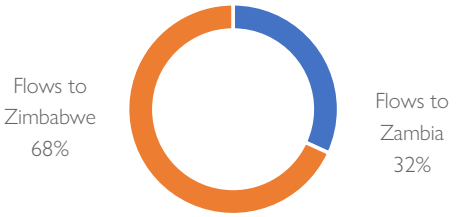
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus	Car	Truck	Foot	Aeroplane
81%	18%	1%	<1%	<1%

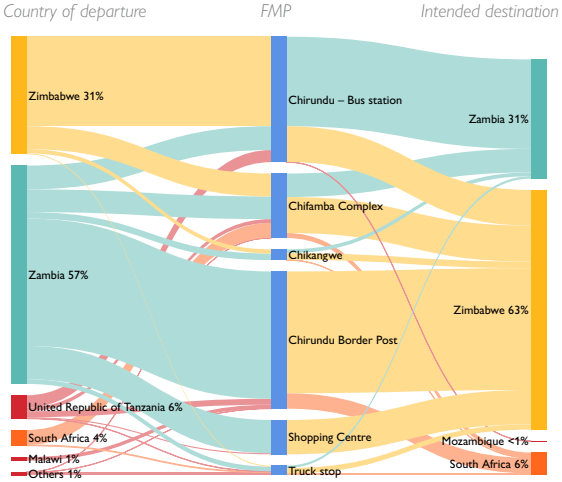
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for countries of departure.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zambia	Flows to Zimbabwe
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	92%	34%	66%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	52%	13%	87%
Family reunification (>6 months)	52%	20%	80%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	<1%	100%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

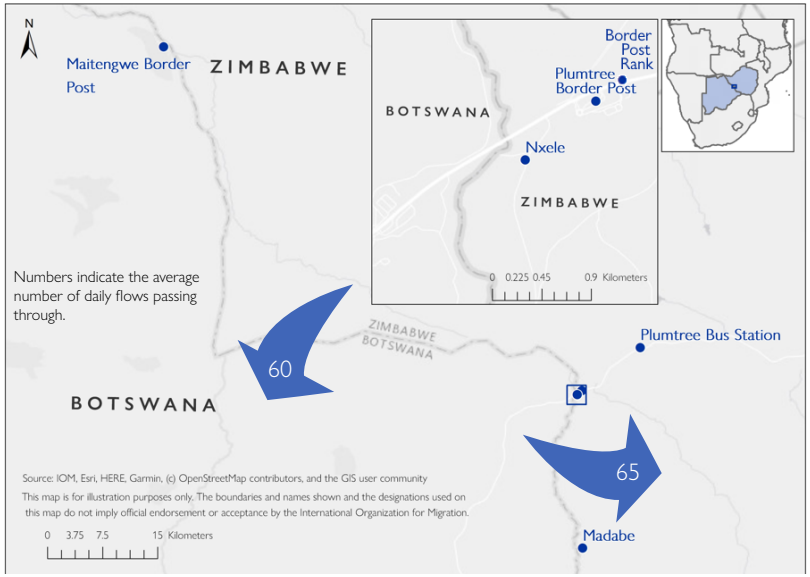
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | AUGUST 2023

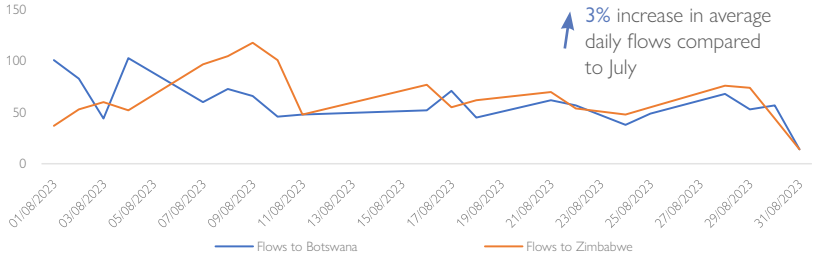
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,490 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 124. This represented a 3 per cent increase compared to July, during which 121 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (47%), Botswana (29%), South Africa (23%) and Namibia (1%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (52%), Botswana (37%), South Africa (11%) and Namibia (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,490 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 16 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 120 children observed, 17 were unaccompanied boys and 18 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2023

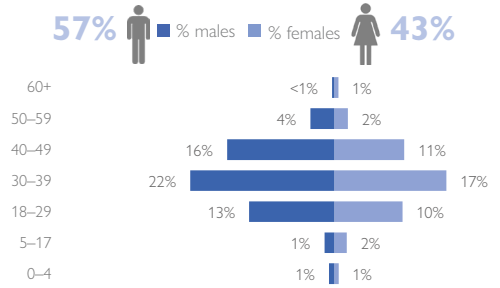


KEY FINDINGS

124 Average Daily Movements

6 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



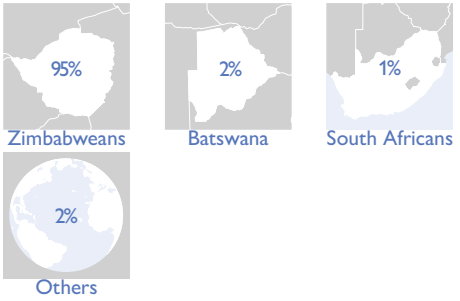
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Unaccompanied Children	Pregnant Women	Elderly
35	16	13

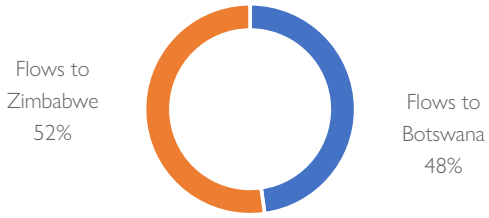
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Car	Foot	Bus	Truck	Bicycle
59%	21%	13%	7%	<1%

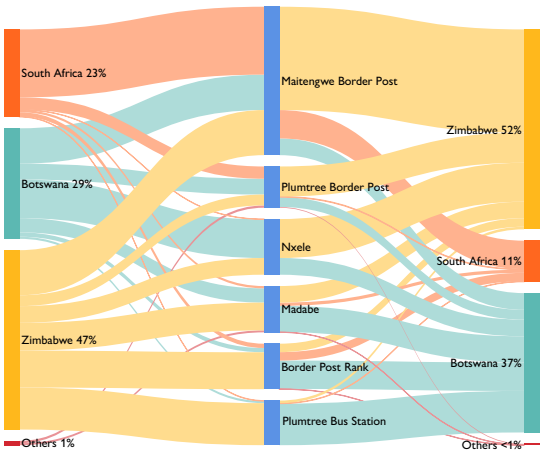
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Botswana	Flows to Zimbabwe
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	74%	40%	60%
Family reunification (>6 months)	40%	32%	68%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	20%	81%	19%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

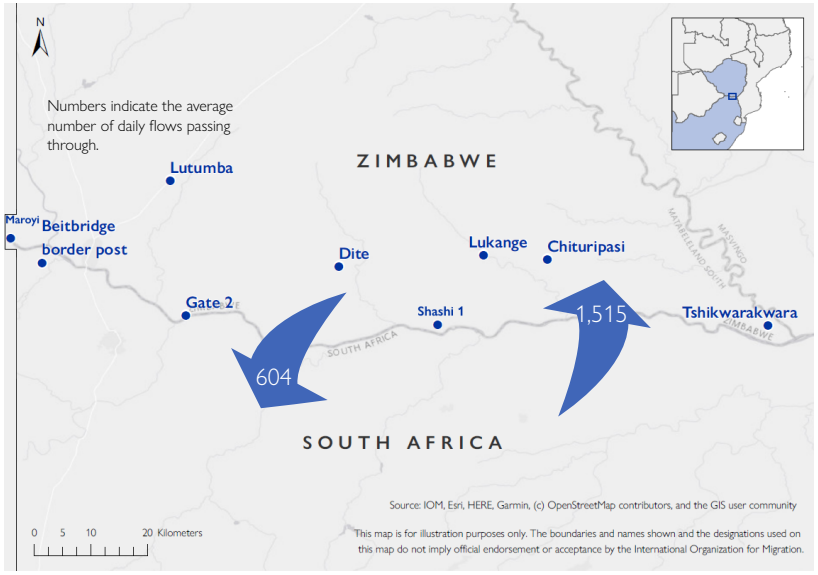
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | AUGUST 2023

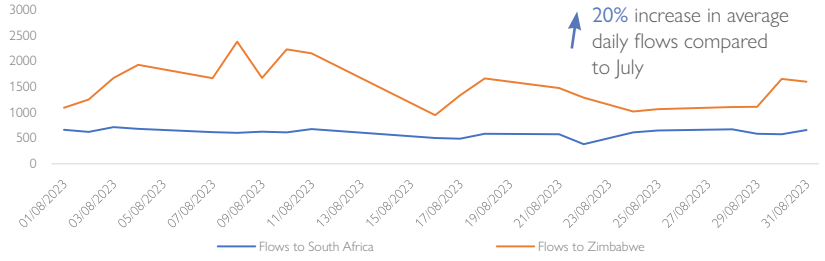
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 42,394 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 2,120. This represented an 20 per cent increase compared to July, during which 1767 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (72%), Zimbabwe (28%), Botswana (<1%) and Eswatini (<1%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (68%), South Africa (28%), Malawi (3%) and Zambia (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 42,394 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 409 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 2,330 children observed, 119 were unaccompanied boys and 118 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2023



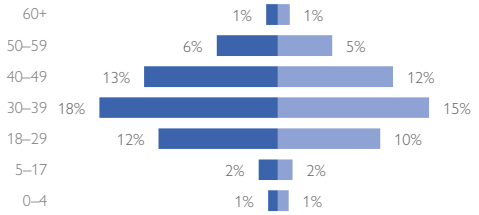
KEY FINDINGS

2,120 Average Daily Movements

9 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

54% % males % females 46%



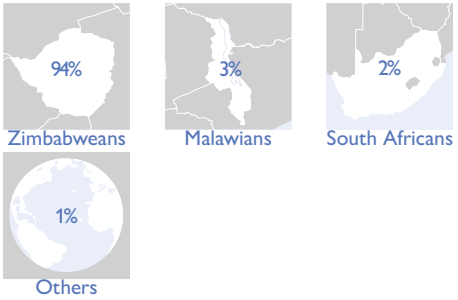
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women	Unaccompanied Children	Elderly
409	**237**	**53**

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

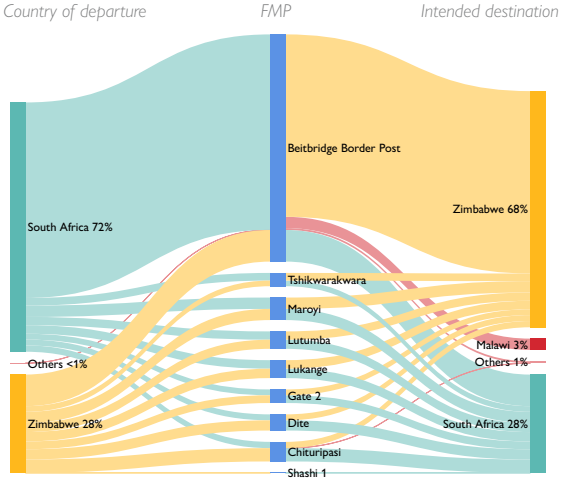
Foot	Car	Bus	Truck	Animal	Motorbike	Bicycle	Other
33%	29%	21%	16%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Zimbabwe
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	69%	23%	77%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	16%	62%	38%
Family reunification (>6 months)	16%	10%	90%
Seasonal migration	6%	47%	53%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	2%	98%
Forced movement due to disaster	<1%	<1%	100%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

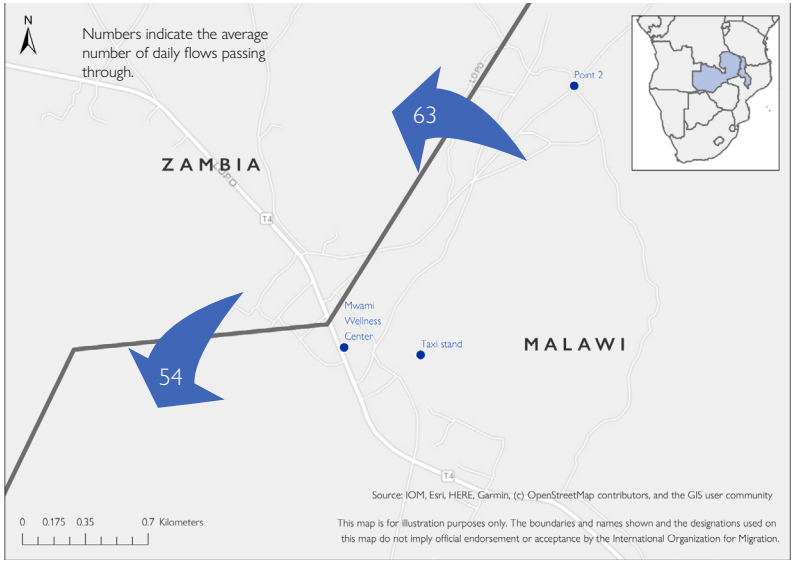
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MCHINJI) – ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | AUGUST 2023

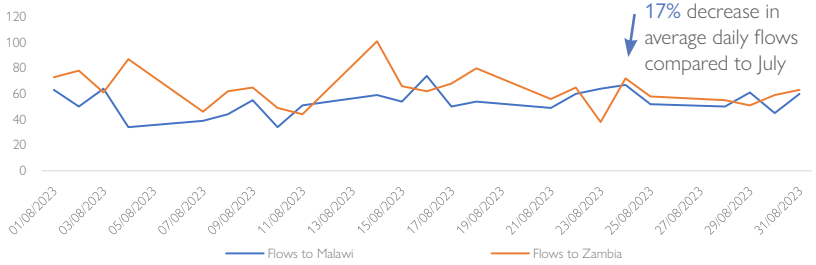
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,692 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 117. This represented a 17 per cent decrease compared to July, during which 142 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (54%), Zambia (46%), Mozambique (<1%) and United Republic of Tanzania (<1%) were the main countries of departure, while Zambia (54%) and Malawi (46%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,692 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 32 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 119 children observed, 3 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2023



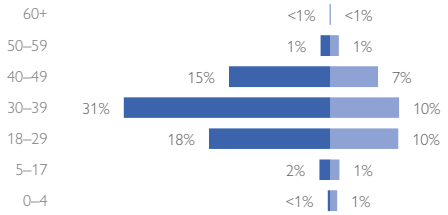
KEY FINDINGS

117 Average Daily Movements

3 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

68% % males % females 32%



VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women **32**

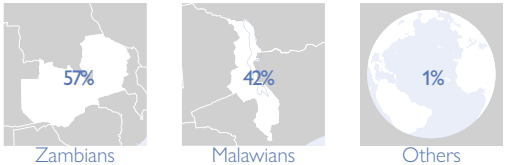
Unaccompanied Children **3**

Elderly **2**

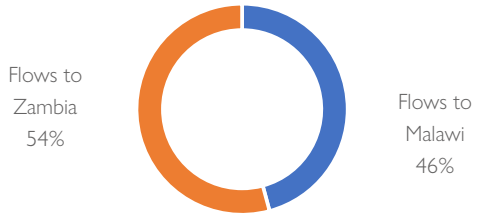
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Foot	Bicycle	Motorbike	Car	Animal	Truck	Bus
61%	26%	5%	5%	2%	1%	<1%

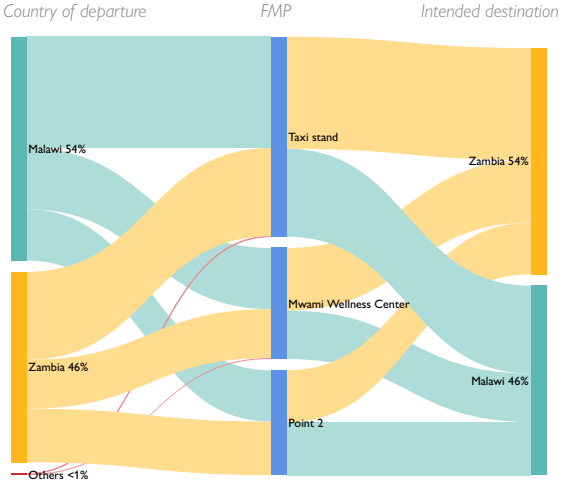
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	90%	45%	55%
Family reunification (>6 months)	9%	57%	43%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	1%	17%	83%
Tourism	<1%	<1%	100%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

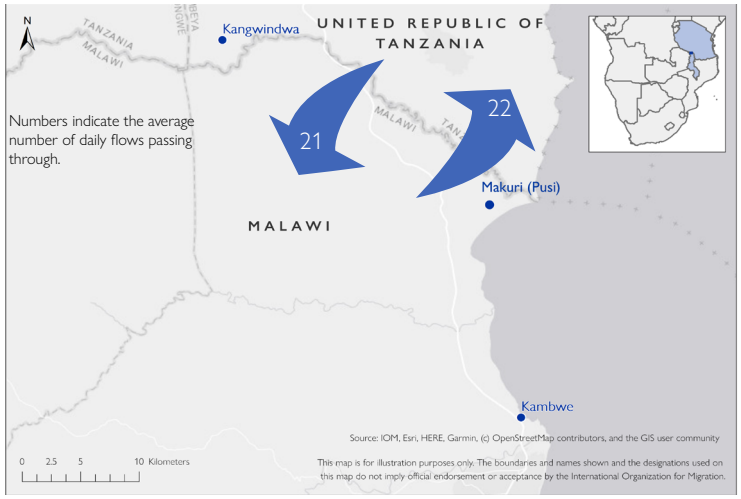
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

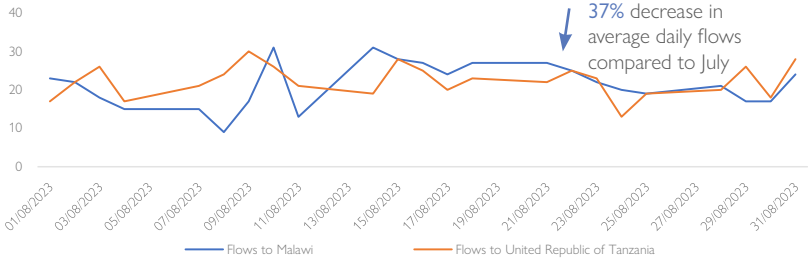
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,005 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows were 44. This represented a 37 per cent decrease compared to July during which 70 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The decrease in flows observed can be attributed to the heavy strong winds over the lake caused by the winter gales, which restricted movements at the lake—and decreased fishing activities/business across FMPs which is the main reason of movement across the lake. Cross-border irregular business activities, exacerbated by the devaluation of Malawi kwacha, was the key short-term reason of movement across FMPs. The increase in middle-aged men and women crossing to Tanzania, along with other nationals transiting to Malawi and South Africa as destination countries have, is attributable to searching for livelihood opportunities. United Republic of Tanzania (52%) and Malawi (46%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (47%) and United Republic of Tanzania (52%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,005 individuals observed, 71 per cent were males and 29 per cent were females. There were 5 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of the total individuals observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2023



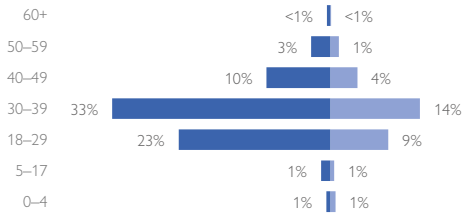
KEY FINDINGS

44 Average Daily Movements

3 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

71% % males % females 29%



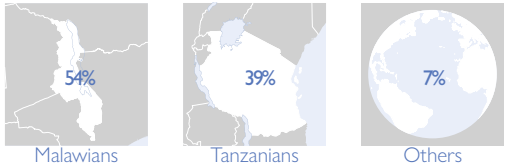
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women
5

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

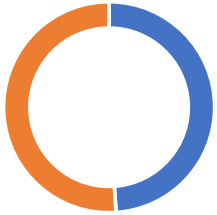
Foot	Motorbike	Boat	Bus	Bicycle	Car	Truck
44%	28%	13%	6%	5%	4%	<1%

DECLARED NATIONALITIES



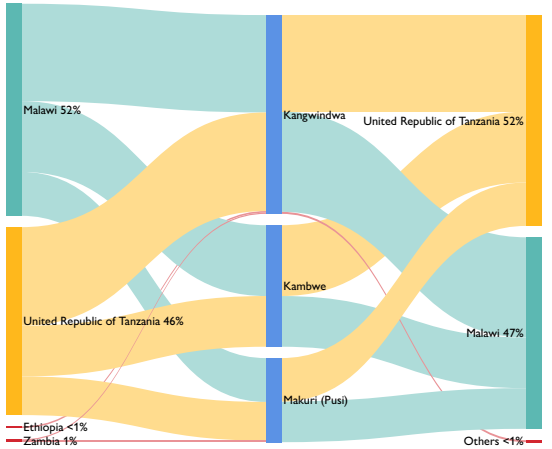
FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to United Republic of Tanzania 51%



Flows to Malawi 49%

AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Africa for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	53%	46%	54%
Family reunification (>6 months)	31%	55%	45%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	10%	43%	57%
Tourism	1%	57%	43%
Seasonal migration	<1%	<1%	100%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

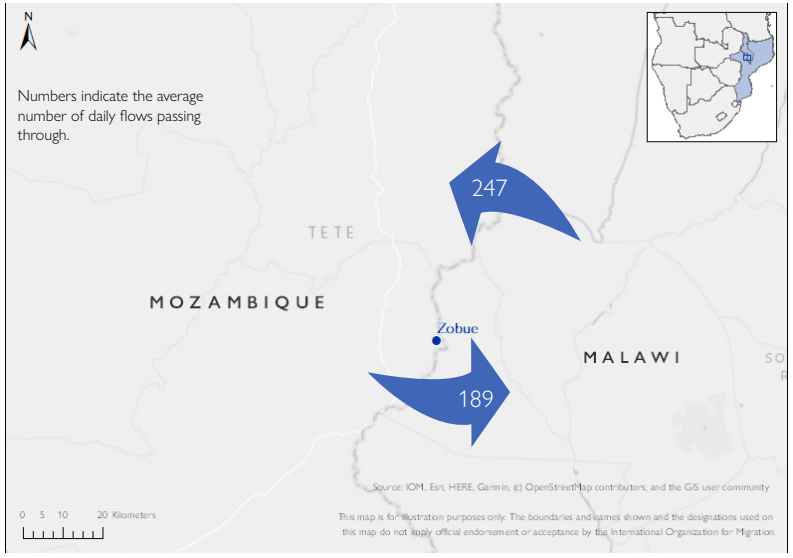
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MWANZA) – MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | AUGUST 2023

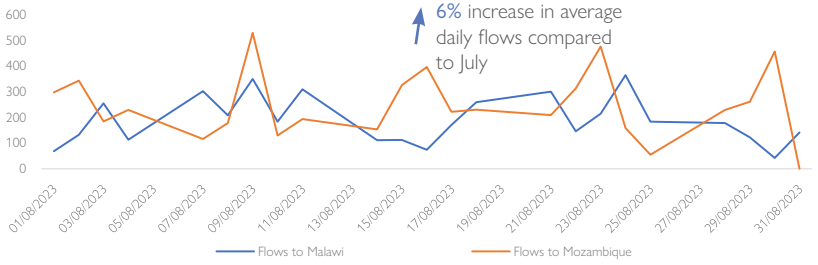
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 10,038 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 436. This represented a 6 per cent increase compared to July, during which 411 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (52%), South Africa (20%), Mozambique (19%) and Zimbabwe (7%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (41%), Mozambique (27%), South Africa (25%) and Zimbabwe (8%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 10,038 individuals observed, 76 per cent were males and 24 per cent were females. There were 40 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 247 children observed, none were unaccompanied. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2023



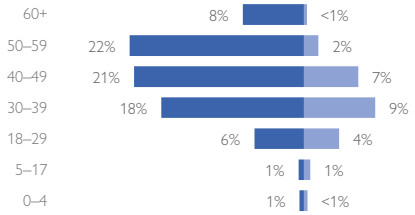
KEY FINDINGS

436 Average Daily Movements

1 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

76% % males % females 24%



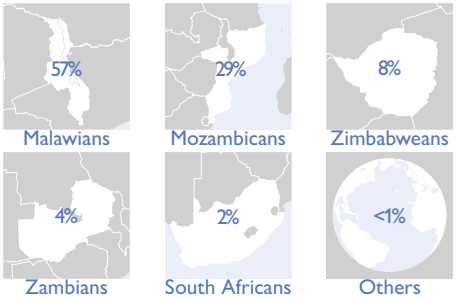
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women
40

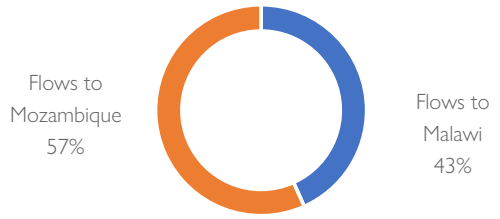
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus	Truck	Car	Foot	Motorbike	Bicycle
39%	39%	8%	7%	6%	3%

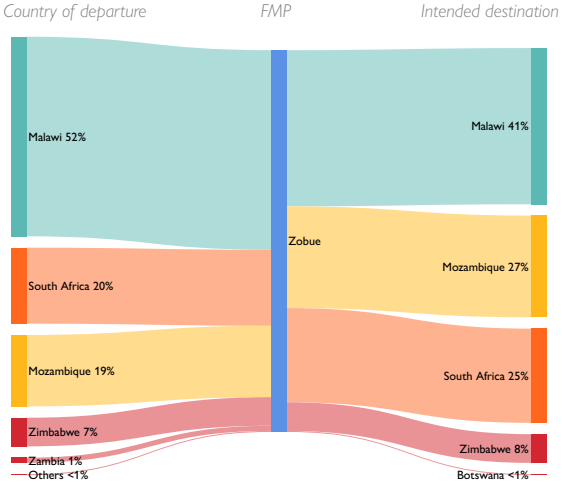
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	98%	44%	56%
Family reunification (>6 months)	10%	64%	36%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	9%	<1%	100%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

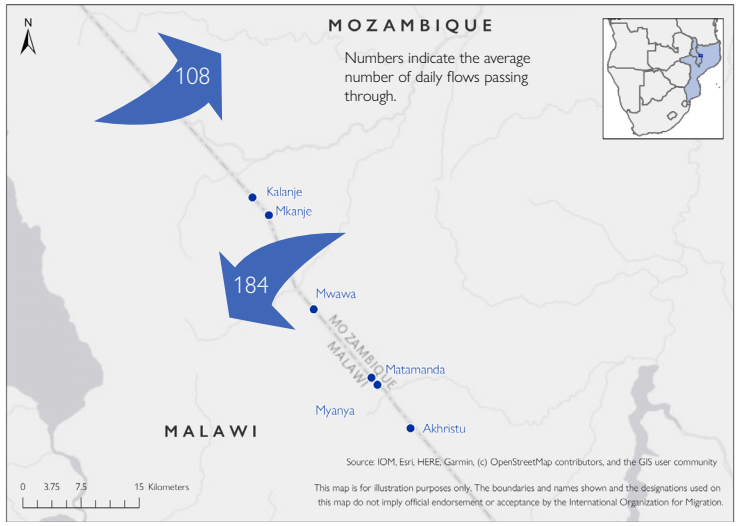
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MANGOCHI) – MOZAMBIQUE | AUGUST 2023

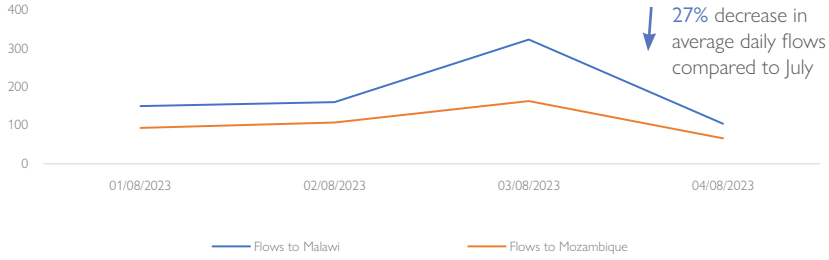
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,166 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 292. This represented a 27 per decrease compared to July during which 399 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Cross-border agrobusiness activities continue to be the main driver of movement during this season of crop harvesting. High prices of agricultural produce in Malawi continues 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 (65%) and Malawi (34%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (61%) and Mozambique (39%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,166 individuals observed, 71 per cent were males and 29 per cent were females. There were 5 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 14 per cent of the individuals observed. No forced movements due to conflicts were observed.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2023



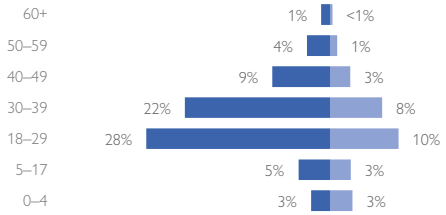
KEY FINDINGS

292 Average Daily Movements

6 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

71% % males % females 29%



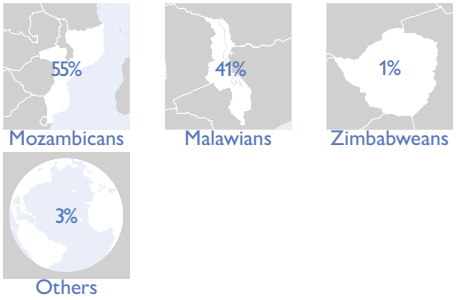
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Pregnant Women
5

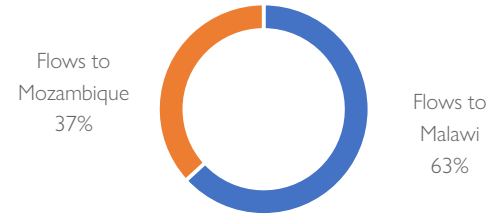
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Motorbike	Bicycle	Foot	Car	Truck	Bus
33%	33%	23%	7%	4%	<1%

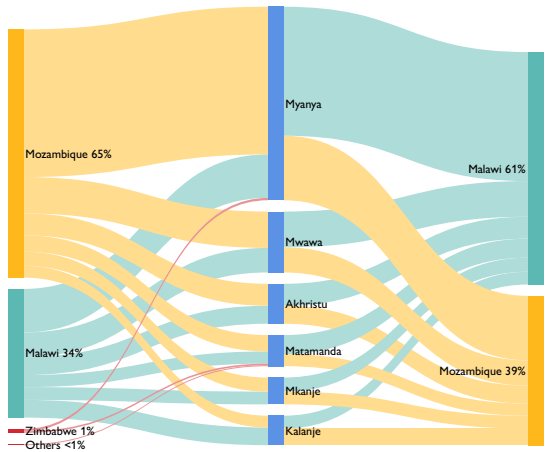
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	89%	62%	38%
Family reunification (>6 months)	10%	76%	24%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	3%	31%	69%
Seasonal migration	1%	14%	86%
Tourism	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced movement due to conflict	0%	0%	0%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

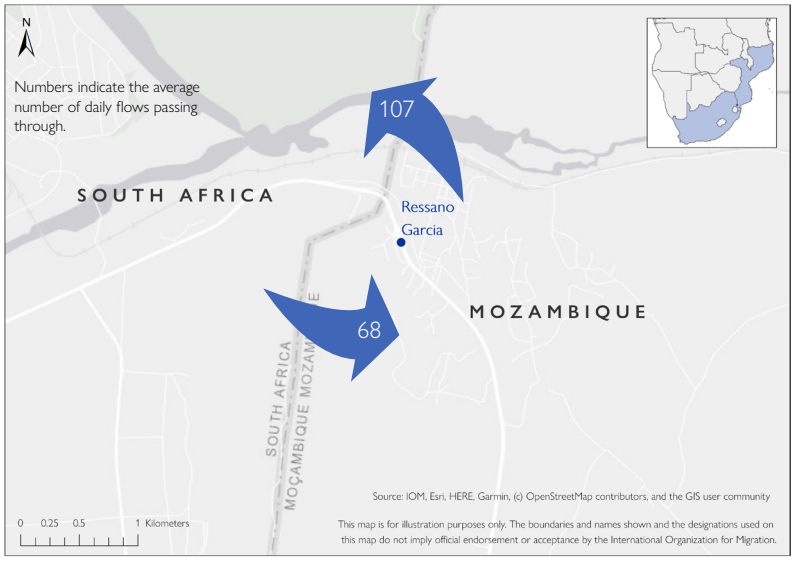
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | AUGUST 2023

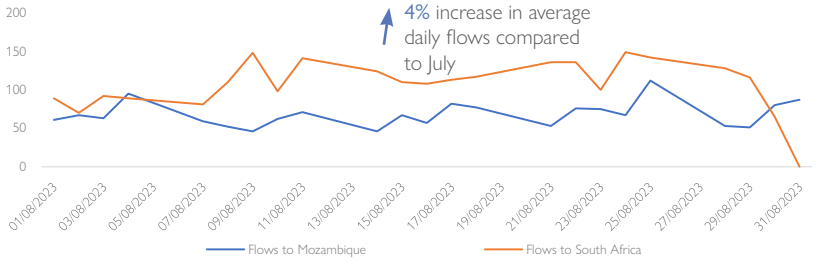
DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 4,021 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 175. This represented an 4 per cent increase compared to July, during which 167 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (52%), South Africa (39%), Malawi (7%) and Zambia (1%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (60%), Mozambique (39%), Malawi (<1%) and Zambia (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,021 individuals observed, 66 per cent were males and 34 per cent were females. There were 32 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 85 children observed, none were unaccompanied. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2023



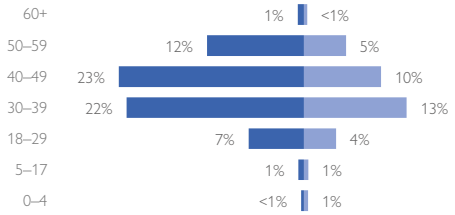
KEY FINDINGS

175 Average Daily Movements

1 Flow Monitoring Points

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

66% % males % females 34%



VULNERABLE GROUPS

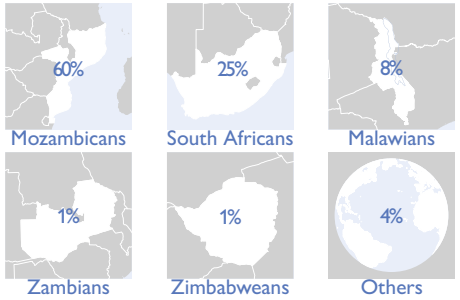
Elderly **36**

Pregnant Women **32**

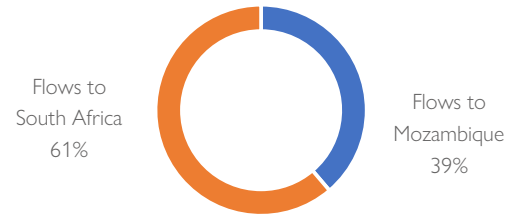
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus	Car	Foot	Motorbike	Truck
55%	39%	4%	1%	1%

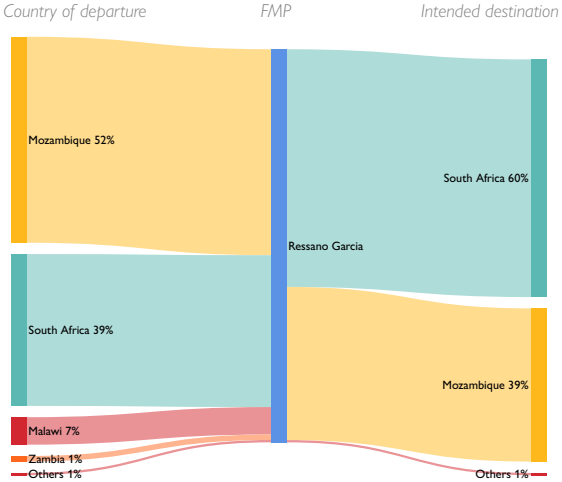
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Mozambique	Flows to South Africa
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	67%	14%	86%
Family reunification (>6 months)	38%	69%	31%
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	26%	4%	96%
Seasonal migration	2%	92%	8%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | AUGUST 2023

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility and migrant profiles. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows occur and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). This report focuses on FMR data only. The FMR collects data at FMPs through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travellers. At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Enumerators collect data via a mobile data collection form to ensure data integrity and quality. This report is an overview of the data collected from 1 to 31 August 2023.

Flow Monitoring Point: Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are points set up by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in high mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes).

LIMITATIONS

Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the border area, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and self-reporting. Therefore, the findings should be understood as mainly indicative.

Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.

On occasions demographic percentages do not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations, as it also occurs when breaking down the relative flows of different nationalities through a border crossing.

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

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"Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)"