

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | JANUARY 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 January 2023.¹

Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

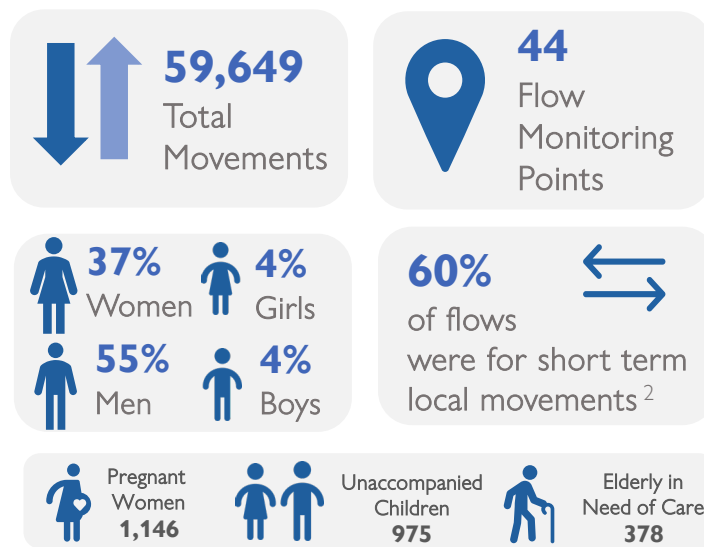
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South Africa

Over the reporting period a total of 59,649 movements were observed across 44 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 34,857 (58%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 7,158 (12%) and the Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique corridor with 5,830 (10%) movements reported.

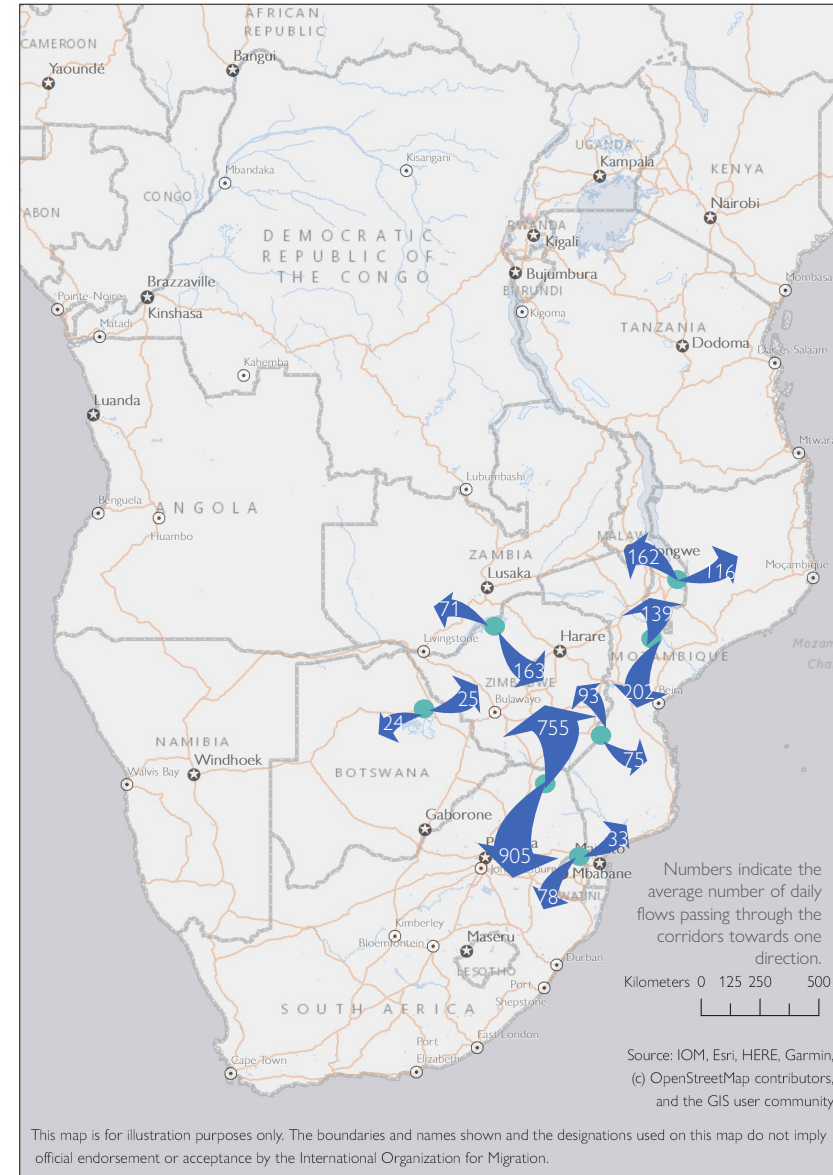
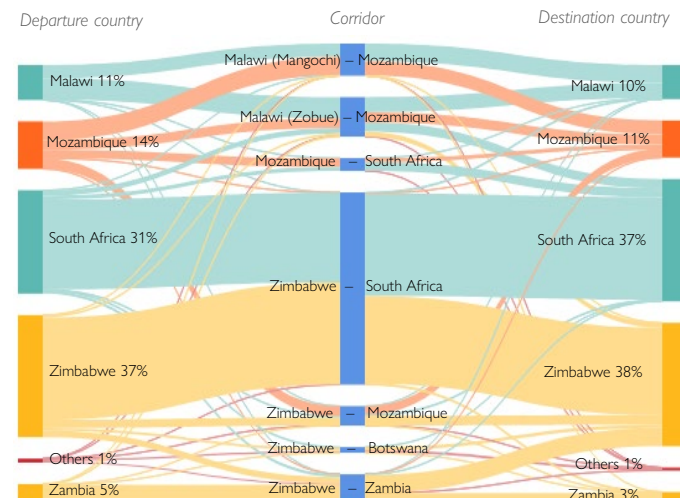
¹ Due to operational constraints over holiday season, enumeration activities were paused on certain days which may not be reflective of flows in each corridor.

² Due to data constraints, reasons for movement were unable to be verified for 22 per cent of movements in Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor. This percentage is based on the available data.

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



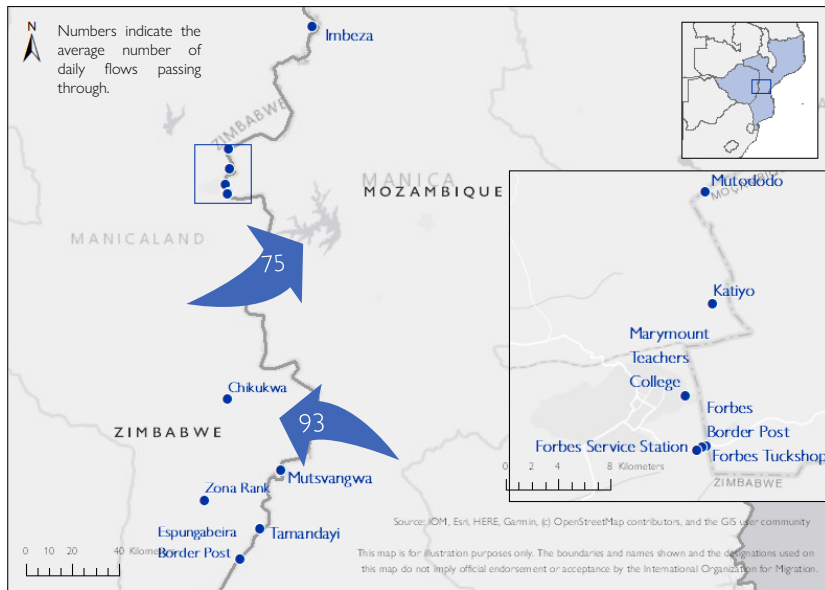
Others include Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania for departure country and Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho and United Republic of Tanzania for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

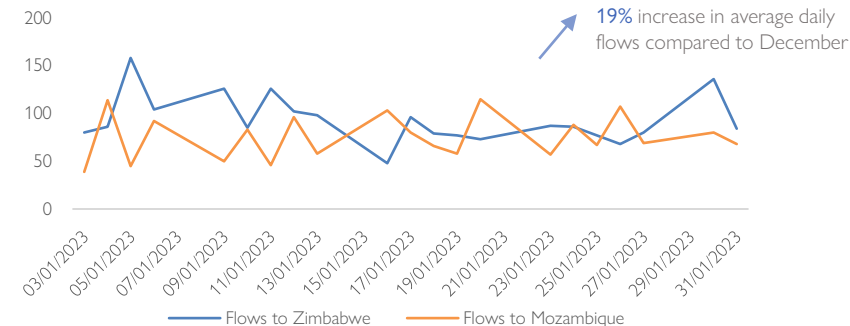
ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | JANUARY 2023

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,537 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 168. This represented a 19 per cent increase compared to December during which 142 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (54%), Zimbabwe (43%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (50%), Mozambique (45%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,537 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 45 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 15 children were unaccompanied.



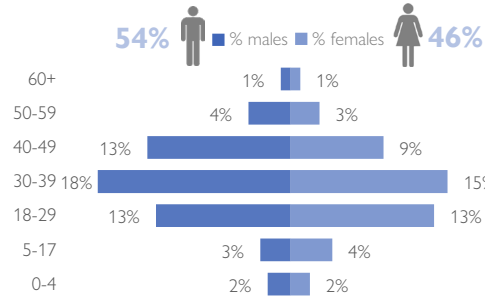
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2023



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



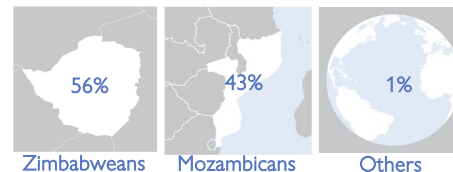
VULNERABLE GROUPS



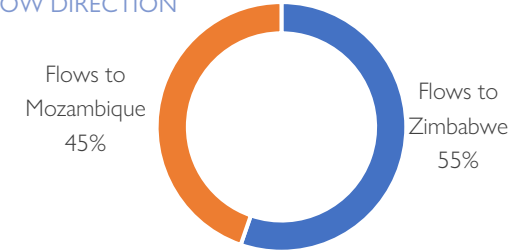
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



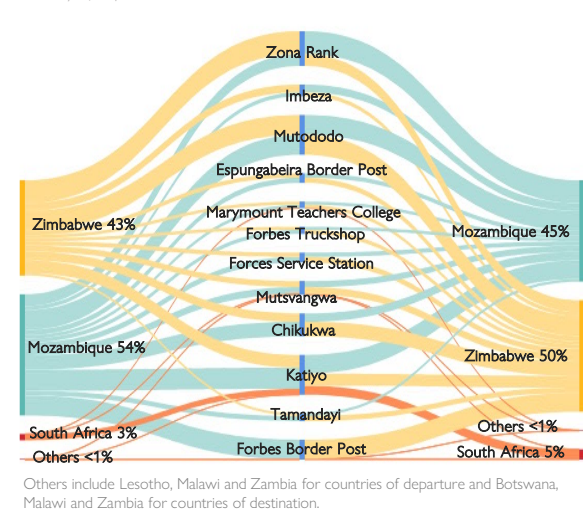
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

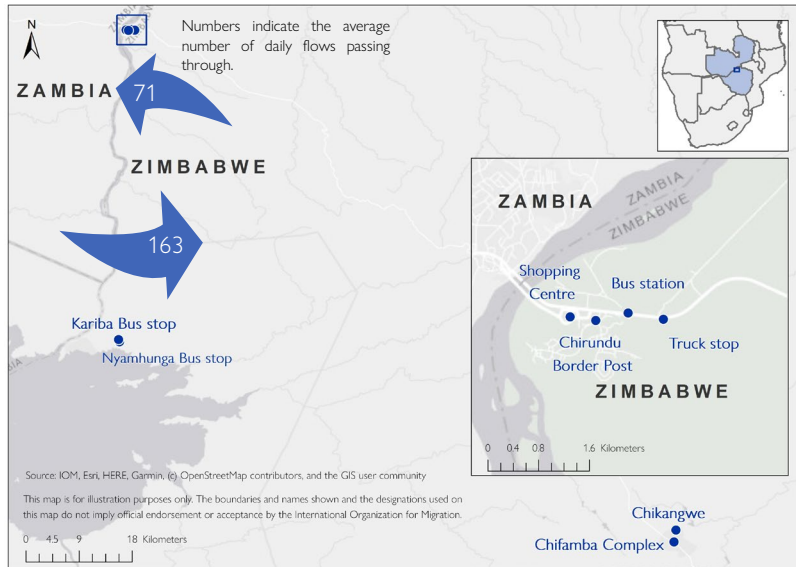
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	68%	54%	46%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	23%	59%	41%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	44%	56%
Seasonal Migration	1%	56%	44%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	33%	67%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	<1%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

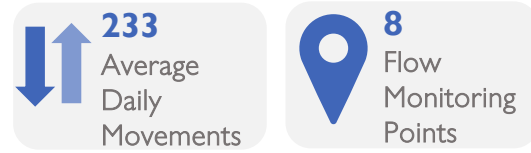
ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JANUARY 2023

OVERVIEW

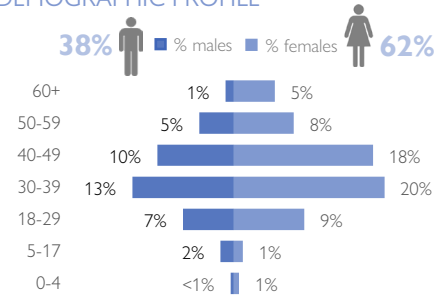
Over the reporting period, a total of 4,901 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 233. This represented a 17 per cent decrease compared to December, during which 281 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (61%), Zimbabwe (23%), South Africa (11%) and United Republic of Tanzania (5%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (68%), Zambia (30%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,901 individuals observed, 62 per cent were females and 38 per cent were males. There were 171 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up less than 5 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 196 children observed, 57 were unaccompanied boys and 15 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



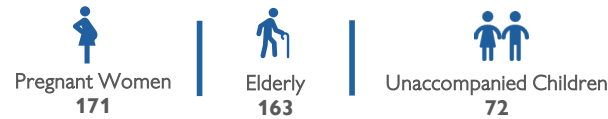
KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



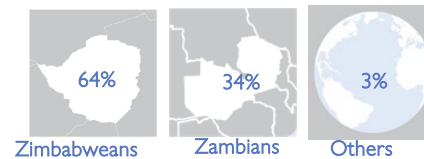
VULNERABLE GROUPS



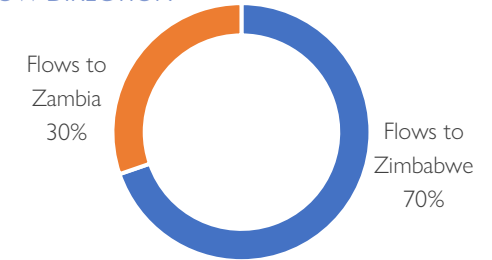
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



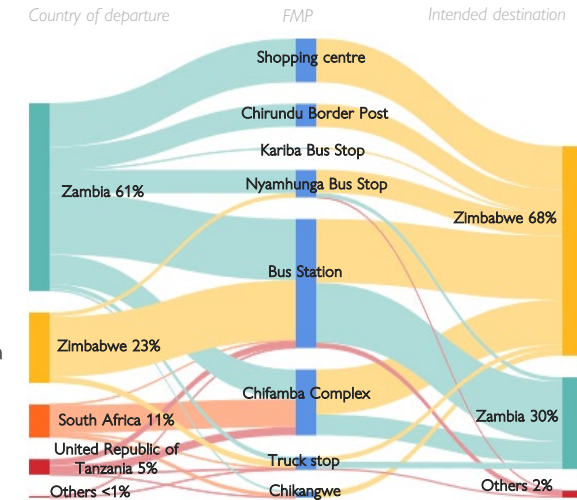
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

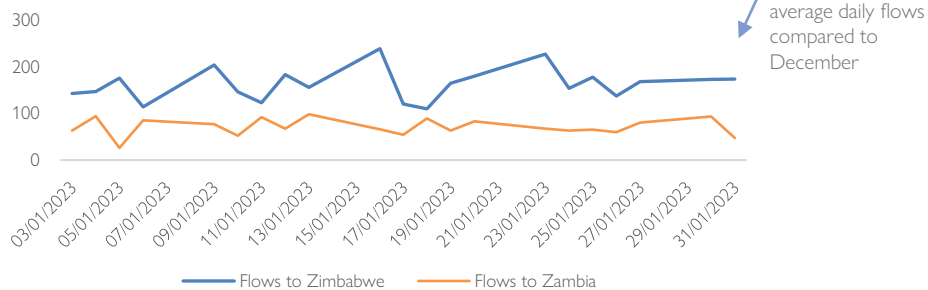


Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi and Mozambique for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	67%	64%	36%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	18%	96%	4%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	77%	23%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	73%	27%
Seasonal Migration	1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2023

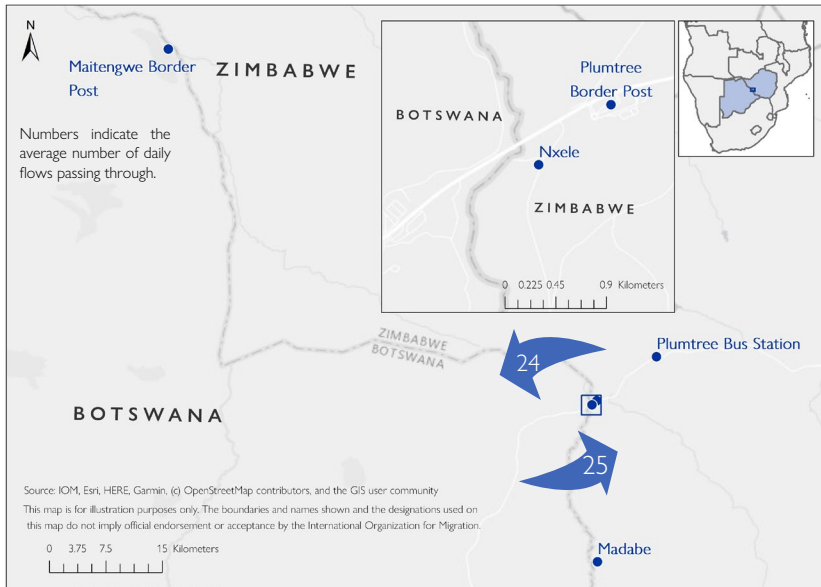


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

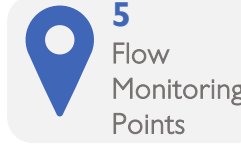
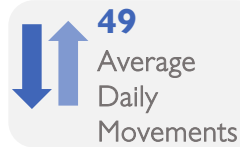
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JANUARY 2023

OVERVIEW

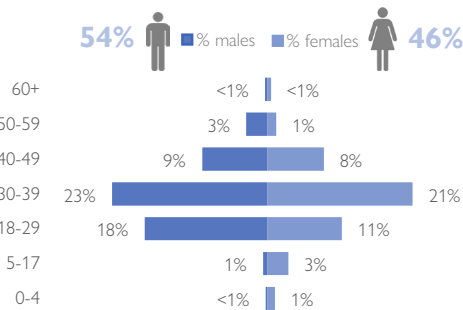
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,033 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 49. This represented 5 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to December during which 47 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (48%), Botswana (36%) and South Africa (15%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (51%), Botswana (43%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,033 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were five women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up less than 6 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



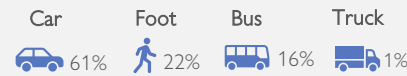
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



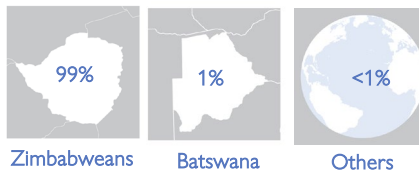
VULNERABLE GROUPS



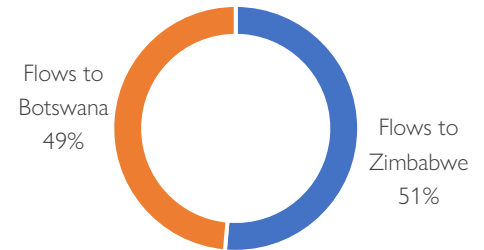
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



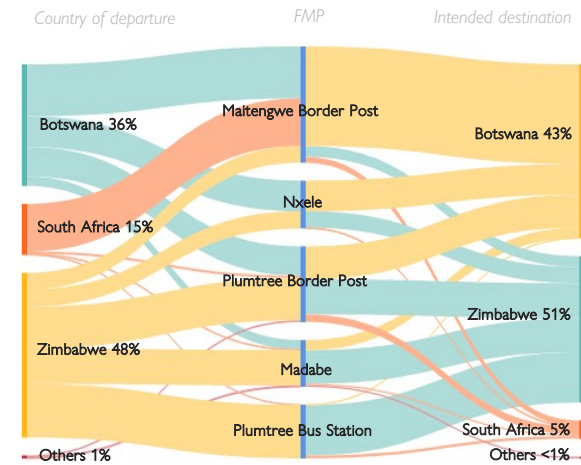
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

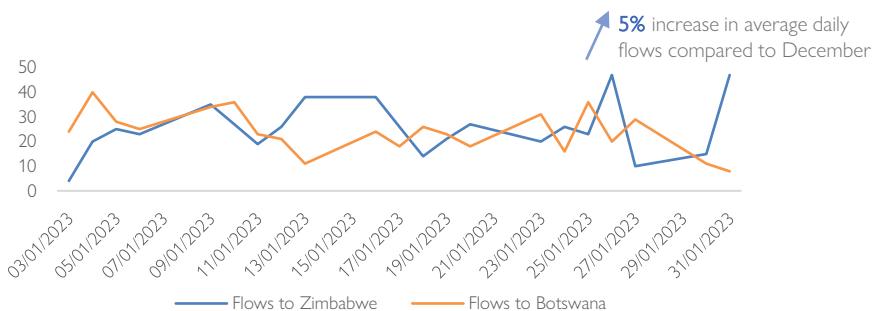


Others include Lesotho, Namibia and Zambia for countries of departure and Eswatini and Zambia for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family Reunification (>6 months)	30%	79%	21%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	27%	14%	86%
Seasonal Migration	23%	87%	13%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	20%	59%	41%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2023

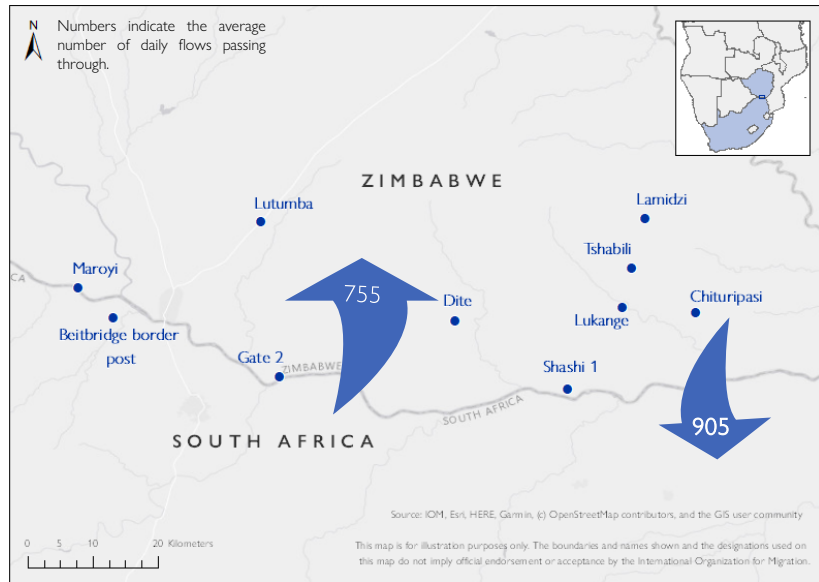


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

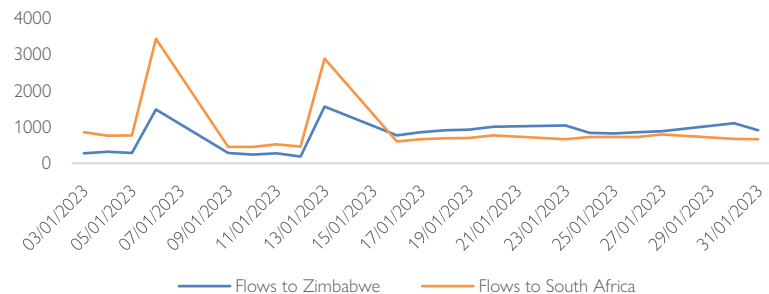
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JANUARY 2023

OVERVIEW

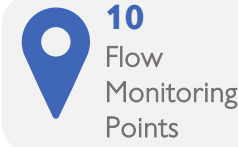
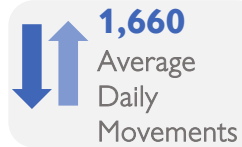
Over the reporting period, a total of 34,857 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,660. Zimbabwe (53%) and South Africa (47%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (53%) and Zimbabwe (45%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 34,857 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 822 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 803 children were unaccompanied. Due to data constraints at Beitbridge border post, 47 per cent of movements at this FMP had limited data. Therefore, it was not possible to collect disaggregated data for 22 per cent of movements at this corridor.



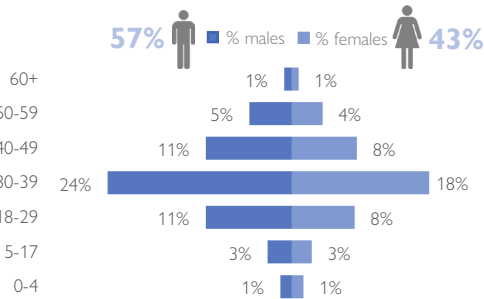
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2023³



KEY FIGURES



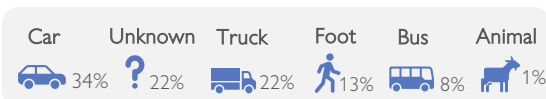
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



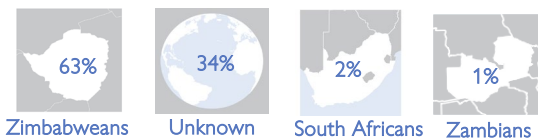
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES⁴

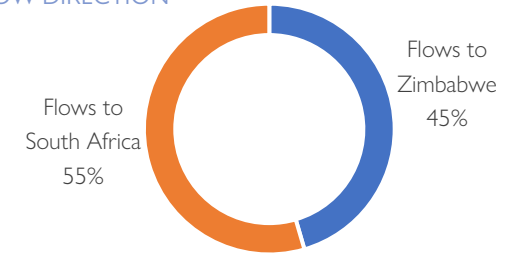


³ Data collected at Beitbridge Border Post on 6 and 13 January 2023 was a sum of movements from that week, hence the spike in movements on these dates.

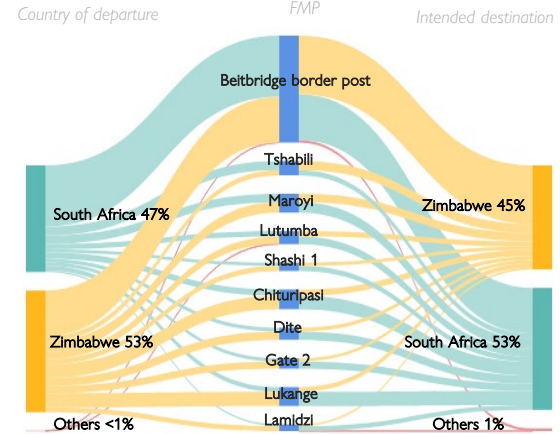
⁴ Declared nationalities unable to be verified for 22 per cent of movements due to data constraints.

⁵ Reasons for movement unable to be verified for 22 per cent of movements due to data constraints. The reasons for movement shown are based on the available data.

FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT⁵

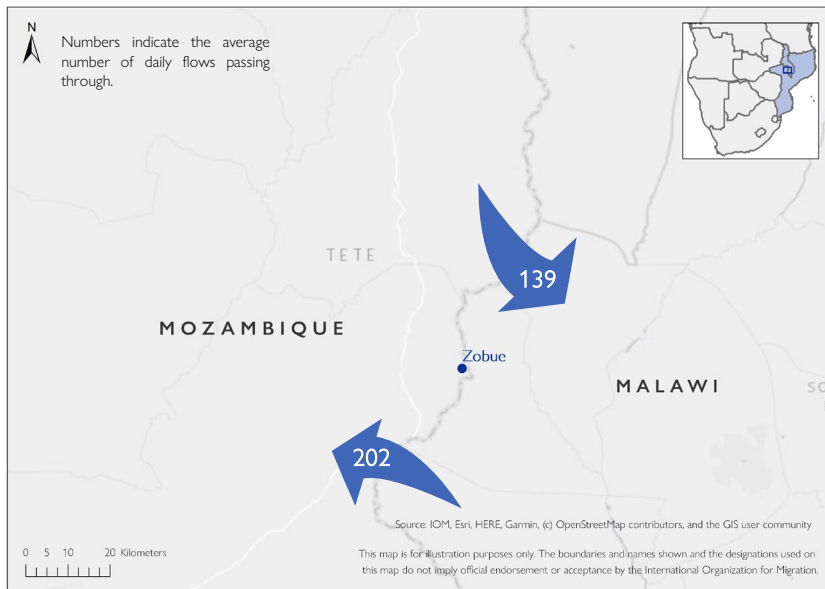
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	40%	55%	45%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	33%	30%	70%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	16%	91%	9%
Seasonal Migration	10%	11%	89%
Forced movement due to Conflict	1%	100%	0%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

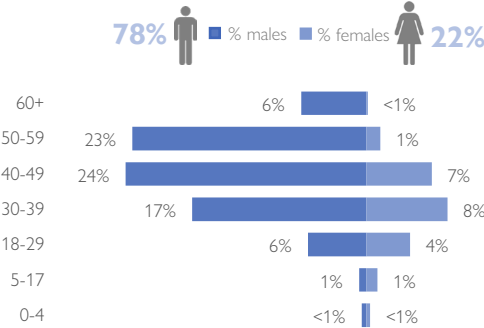
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,158 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 341. This represented a 16 per cent decrease compared to December 2022 during which 407 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (54%), Mozambique (24%) and South Africa (14%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (38%), Mozambique (26%) and South Africa (23%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,158 individuals observed, 78 per cent were males and 22 per cent were females. There were 29 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



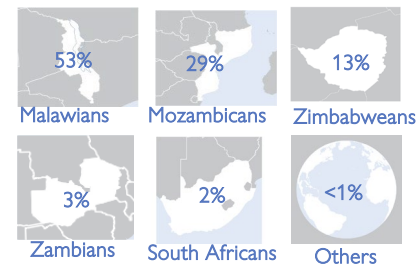
VULNERABLE GROUPS



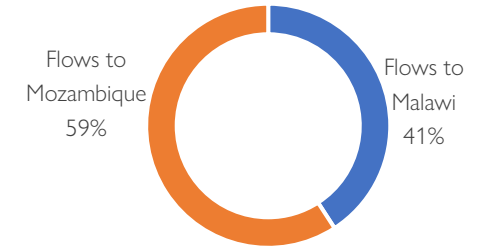
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



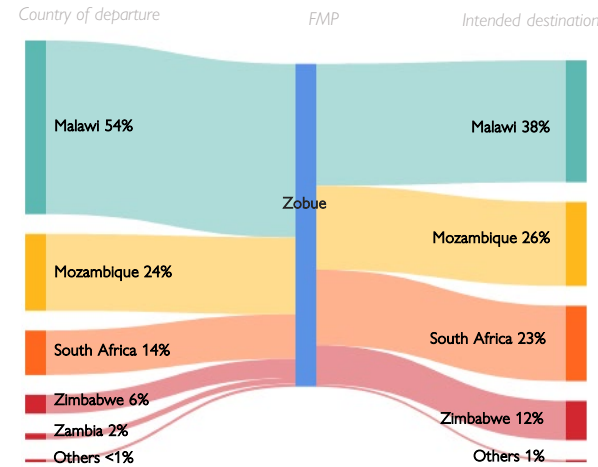
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

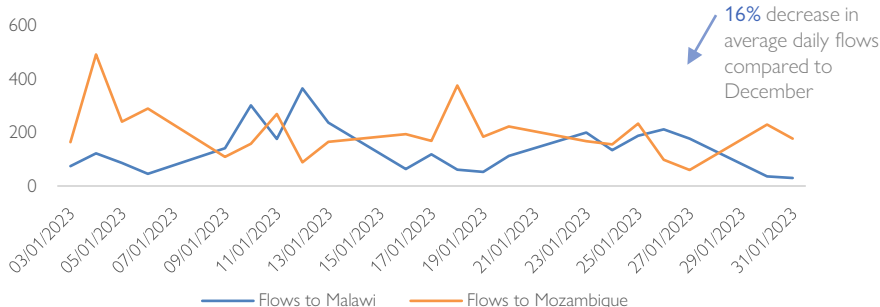


Others include Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure and Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	91%	41%	59%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	8%	6%	94%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	1%	100%	0%

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2023

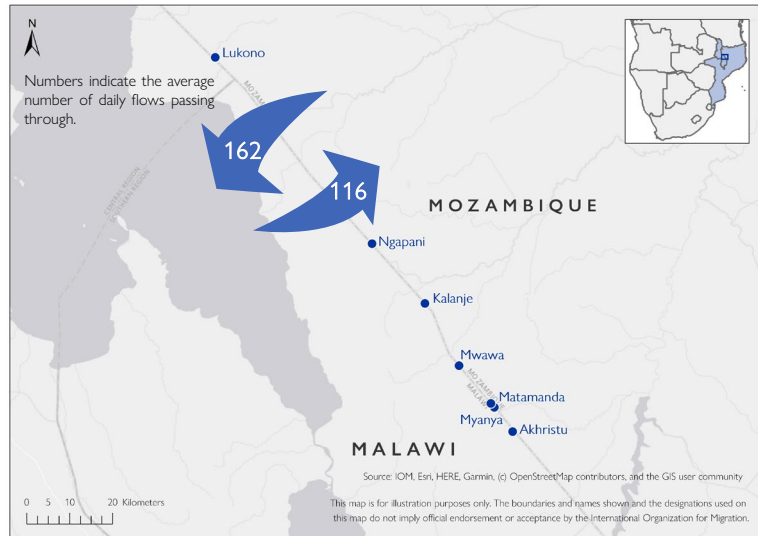


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

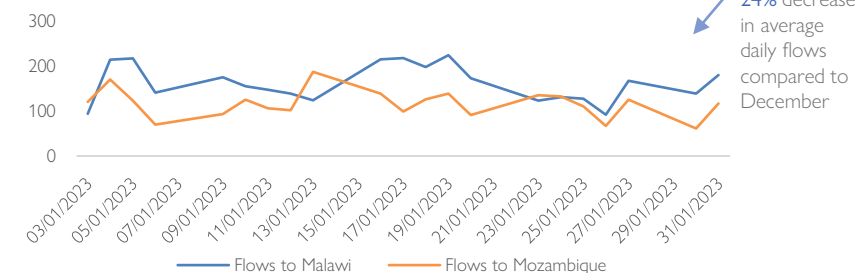
MALAWI (MANGOCHI) - MOZAMBIQUE | JANUARY 2023

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,830 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 278. This represented a 24 per cent decrease compared to December during which 366 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Movements at Mangochi corridor decreased from last month following the December holiday season. In addition, the decrease in flows can be attributed to heavy rains, poor condition of roads and crop farming season. Specifically, local travellers are busy in crop fields, and local cross border businesses are on hold because of heavy rains which have damaged unchartered routes typically used after crossing informal entry points. Mozambique (58%), Malawi (41%) and Zimbabwe (1%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (56%) and Mozambique (43%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,830 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 63 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 18 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 81 children were unaccompanied.



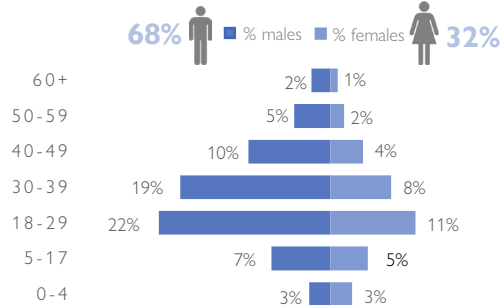
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2023



KEY FIGURES



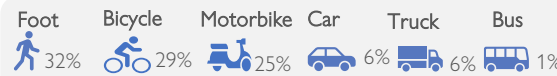
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



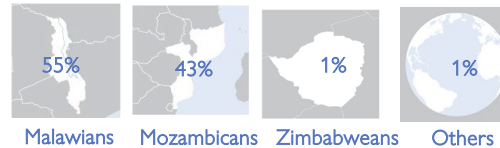
VULNERABLE GROUPS



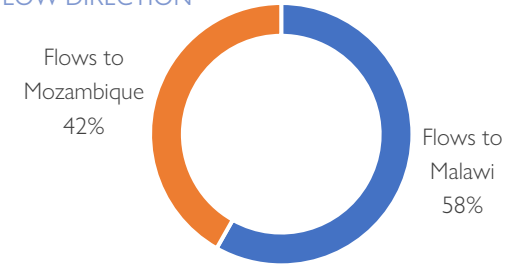
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



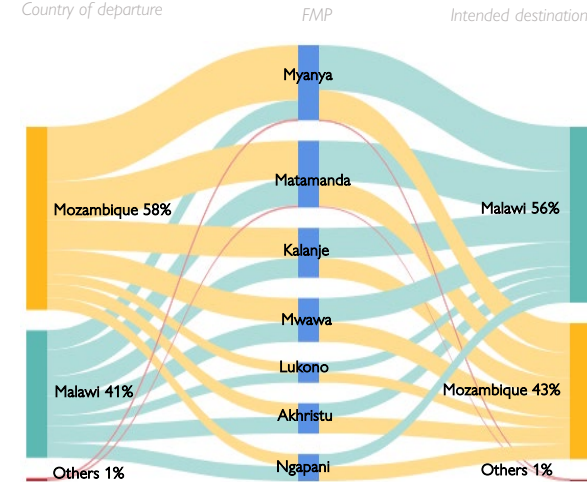
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

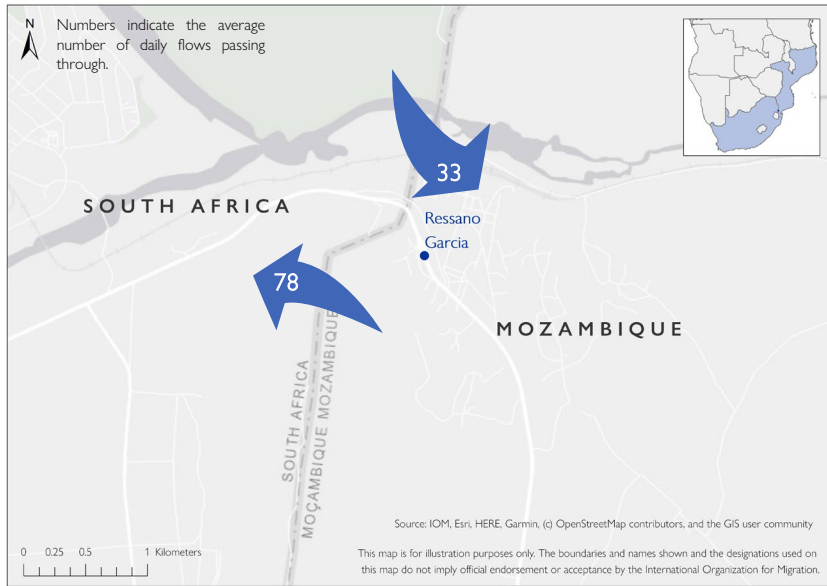
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	69%	58%	42%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	20%	63%	37%
Seasonal Migration	5%	10%	90%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	5%	34%	66%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | JANUARY 2023

OVERVIEW

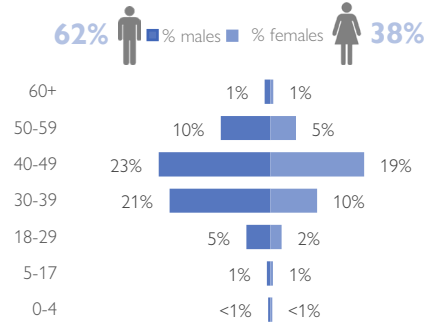
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,333 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 111. This represented a 22 per cent decrease compared to December 2022 during which 143 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (67%) and South Africa (30%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (69%) and Mozambique (30%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,333 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent were females. There were 11 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up less than 3 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



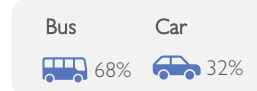
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



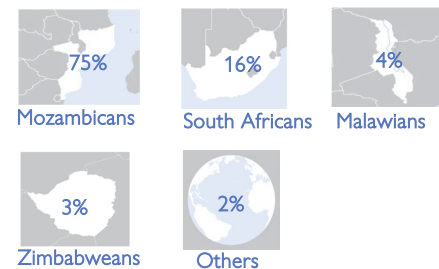
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



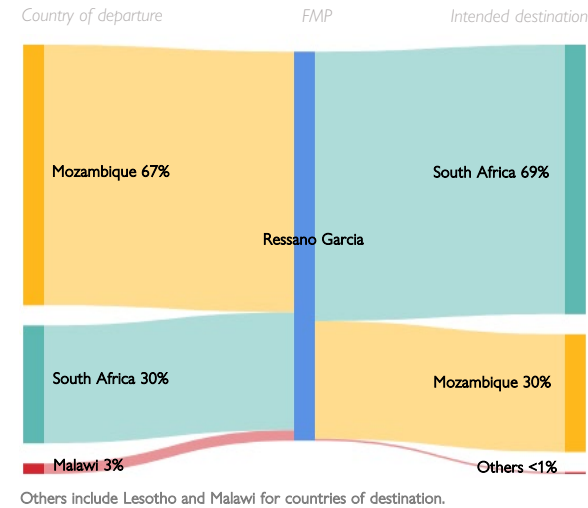
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



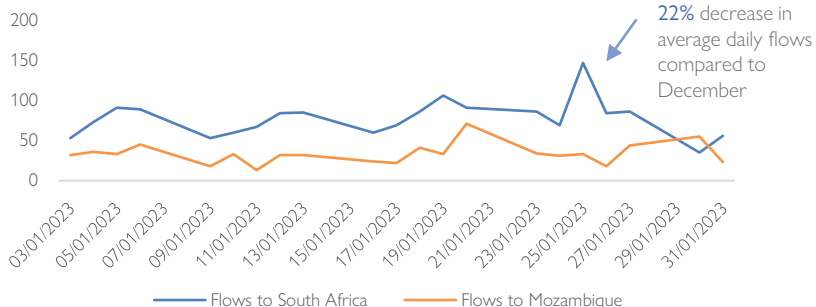
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JANUARY 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	65%	92%	8%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	21%	28%	72%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	14%	37%	63%

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 January 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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