

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | MAY 2023

## FMP NETWORK

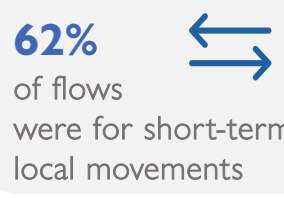
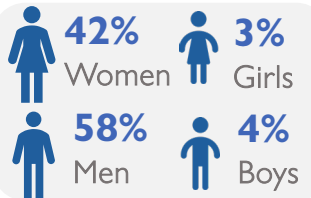
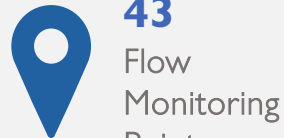
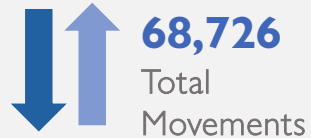
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of 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 May 2023.

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

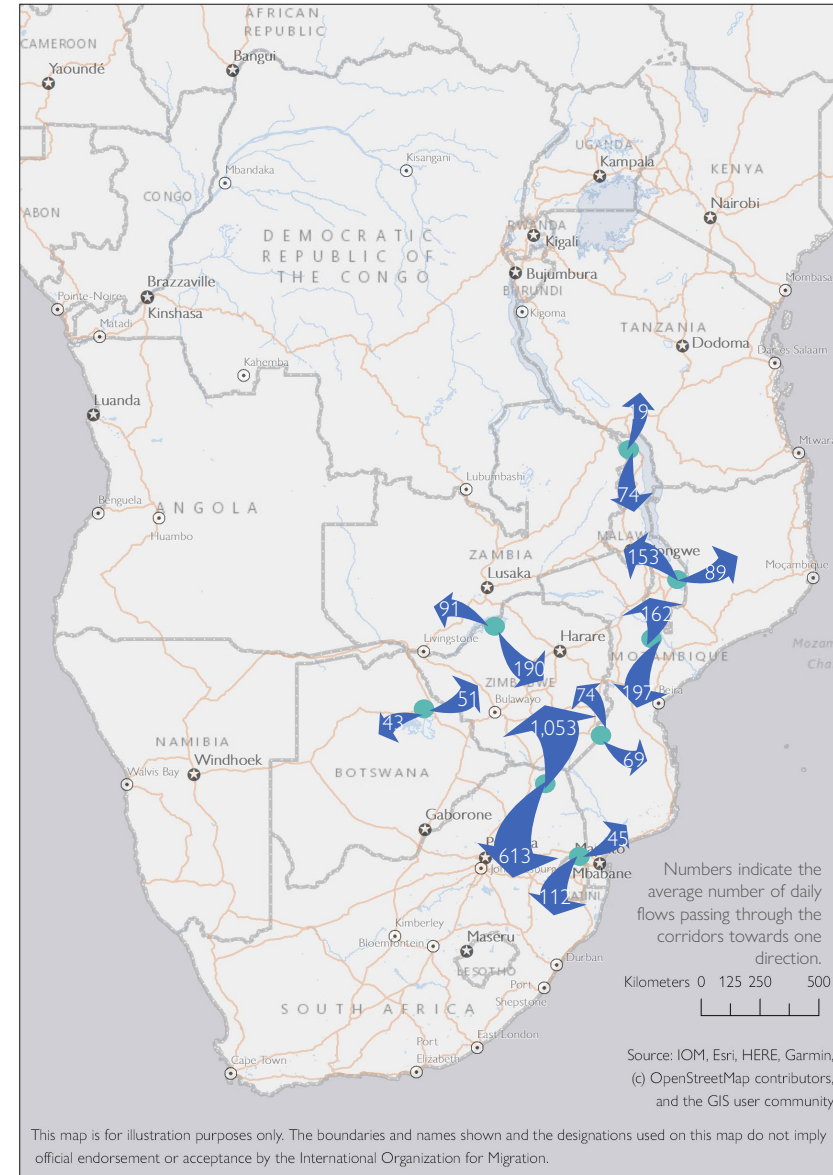
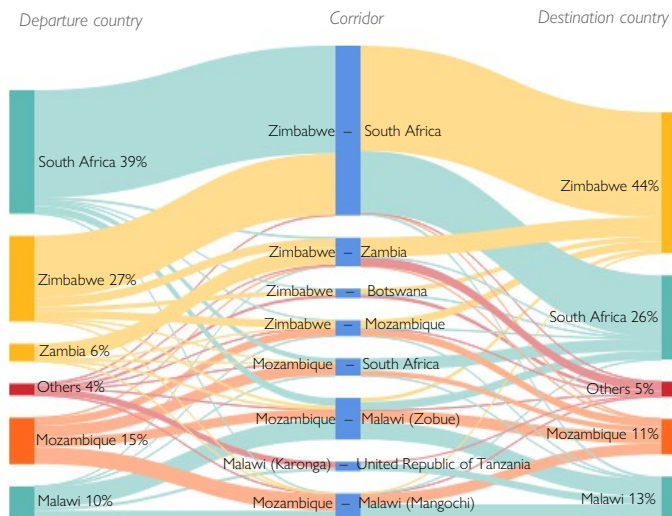
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South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

Over the reporting period a total of 68,726 movements were observed across 43 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 336,669 (53%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 8,983 (13%) and the Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia corridor with 6,200 (9%) movements reported.

## KEY FINDINGS



## DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

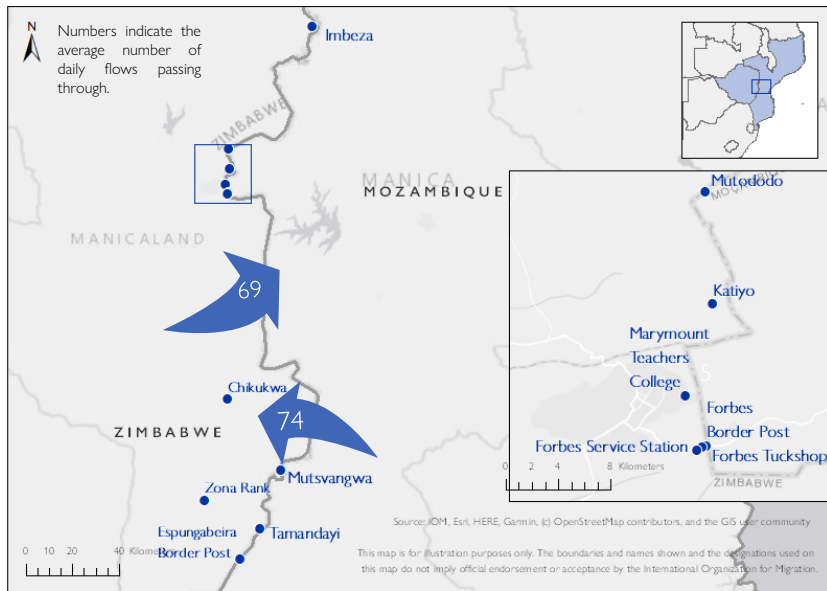
Others include Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Namibia, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania for departure country and Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for destination country.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

### OVERVIEW

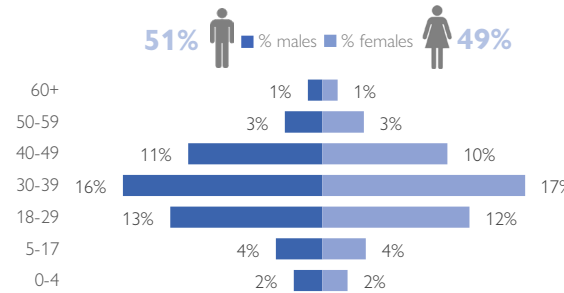
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,434 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 143. This represented a 5 per cent decrease compared to April during which 151 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (51%), and Zimbabwe (47%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (49%), Mozambique (49%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,434 individuals observed, 51 per cent were males and 49 per cent were females. There were 46 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 12 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, seven children were unaccompanied.



### KEY FIGURES



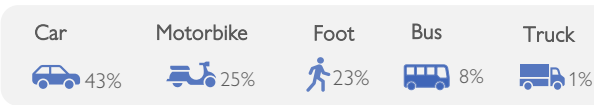
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



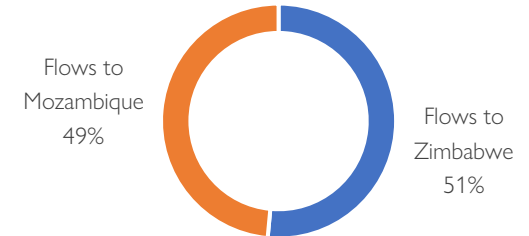
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



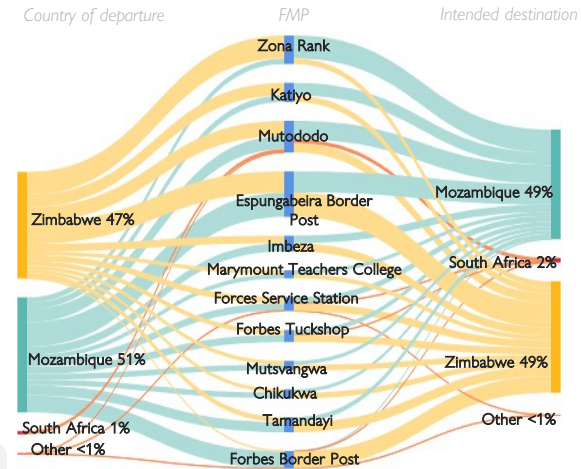
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION

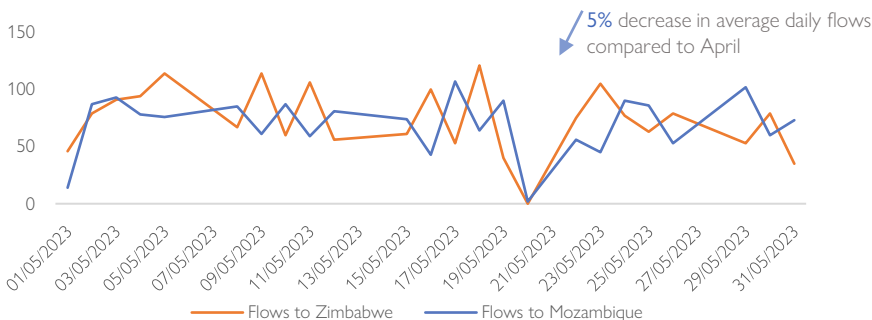


### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

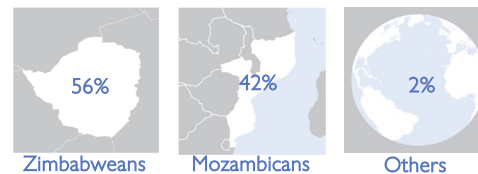


Others include Botswana, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia for countries of departure and Malawi and Zambia for countries of destination.

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2023



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	71%	48%	52%
Family reunification (>6 months)	24%	51%	49%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	5%	47%	53%
Seasonal migration	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	100%	0%
COVID 19	<1%	100%	0%

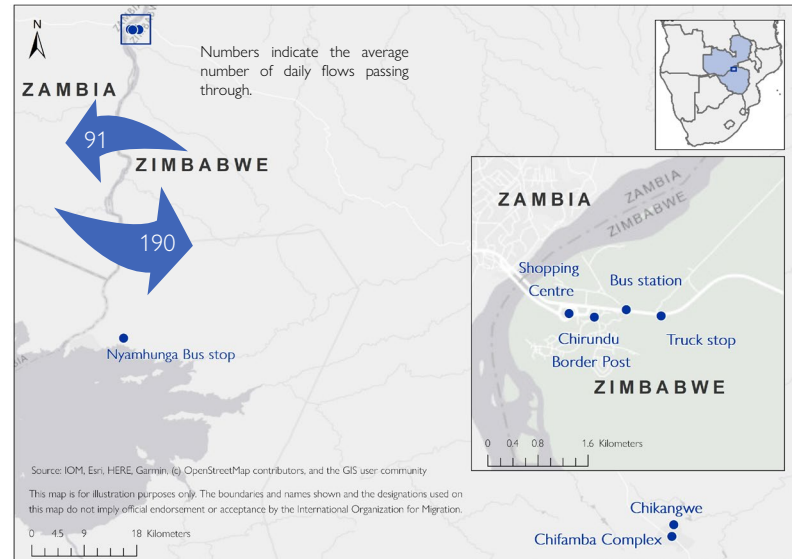
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | MAY 2023

### OVERVIEW

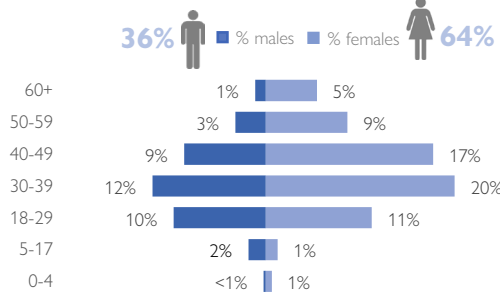
Over the reporting period, a total of 6,200 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 282. This represented an 18 per cent increase compared to April, during which 238 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (58%), Zimbabwe (31%), United Republic of Tanzania (7%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (66%), Zambia (32%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,200 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 173 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 241 children observed, 92 were unaccompanied boys and 25 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore it is likely under-reported.



### KEY FIGURES



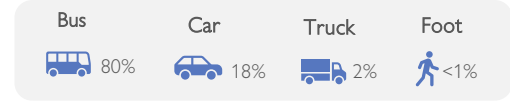
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



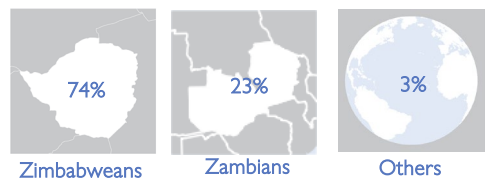
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



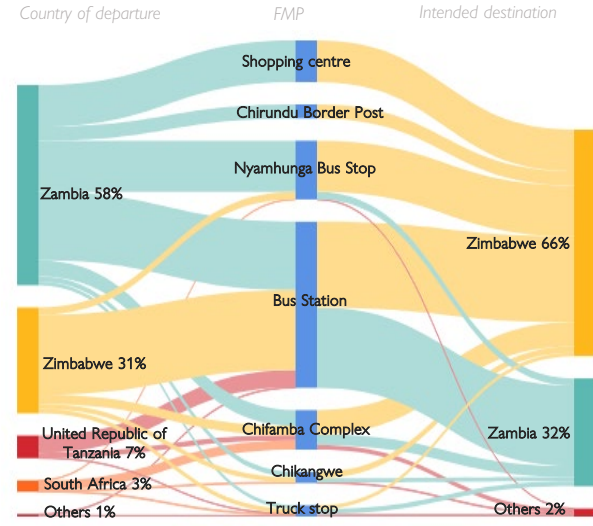
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

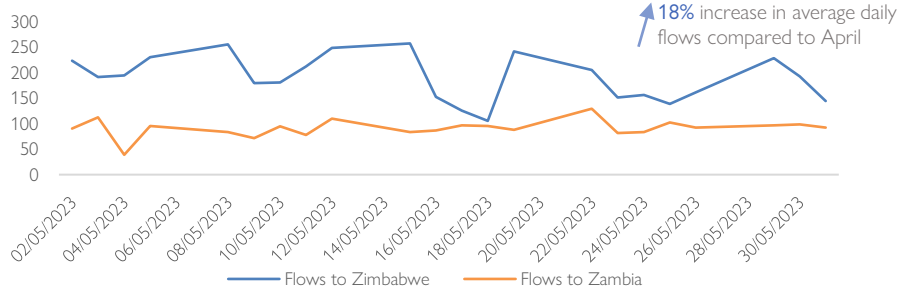


Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi and Mozambique for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	59%	60%	40%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	21%	93%	7%
Family reunification (>6 months)	16%	76%	24%
Forced movement due to conflict	4%	100%	0%
Seasonal migration	<1%	100%	0%

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2023

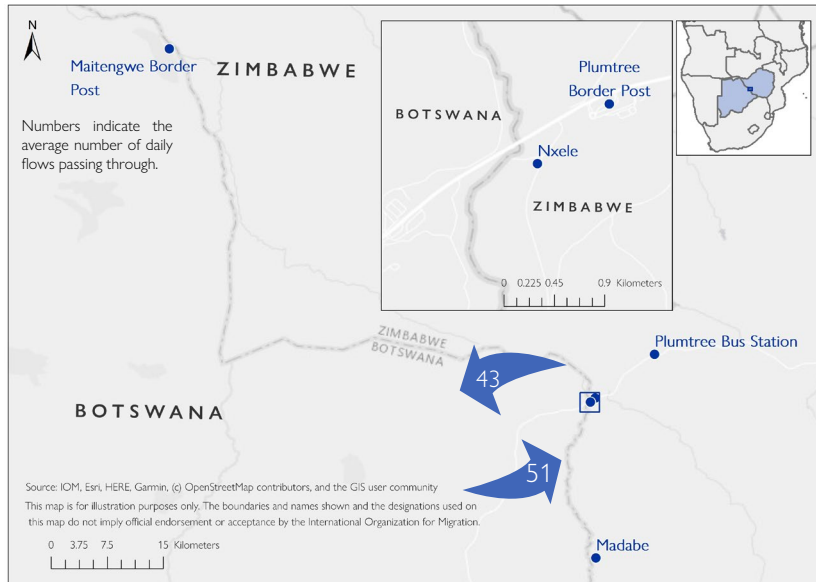


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

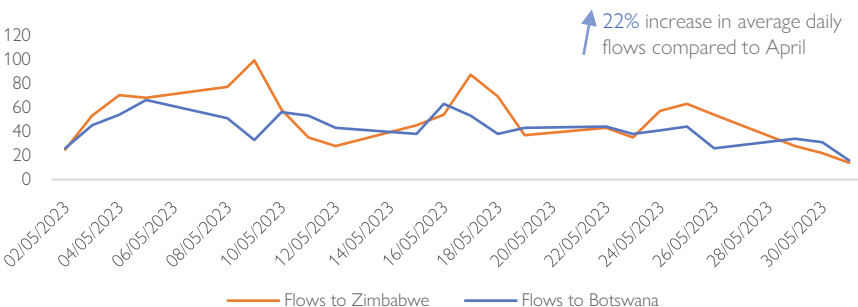
## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | MAY 2023

### OVERVIEW

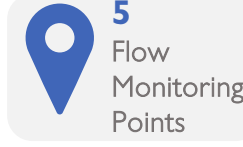
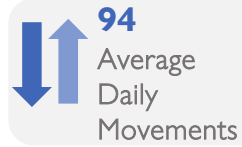
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,057 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 94. This represented a 22 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to April during which 77 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (46%), Botswana (32%) and South Africa (20%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (54%), Botswana (38%) and South Africa (8%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of the 2,057 individuals observed, 51 per cent were males and 49 per cent were females. There were 20 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed.



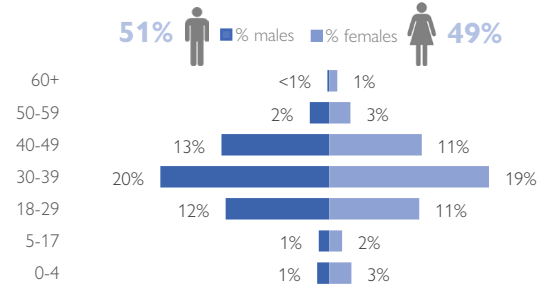
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2023



### KEY FIGURES



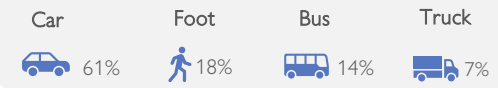
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



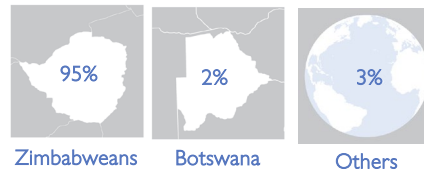
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

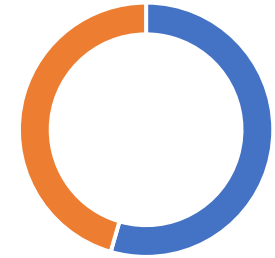


### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



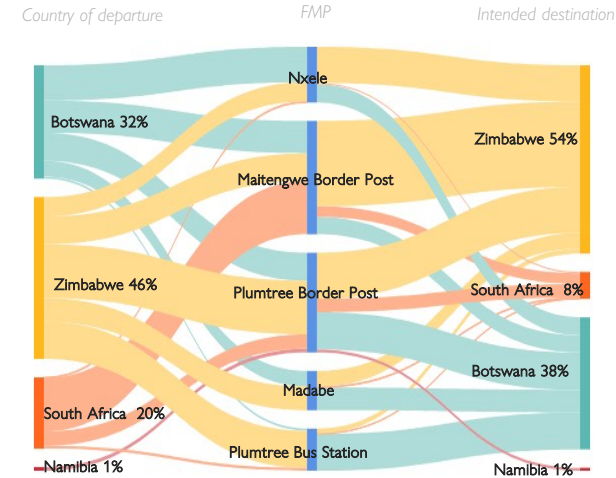
### FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Botswana  
46%



Flows to Zimbabwe  
54%

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family reunification (>6 months)	38%	74%	26%
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	36%	52%	48%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	24%	24%	76%
Seasonal migration	2%	87%	13%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	67%	33%

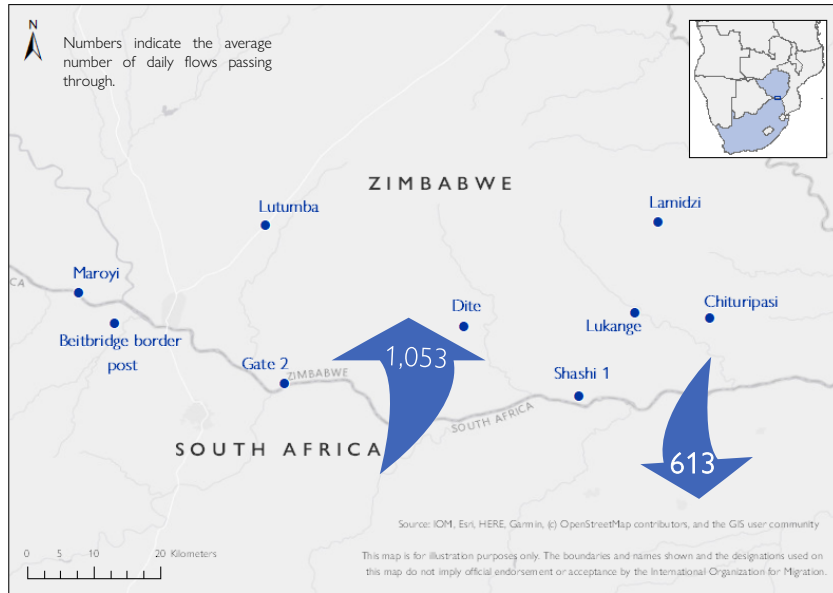
\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

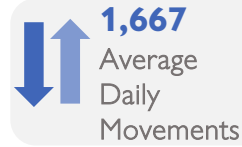
## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | MAY 2023

### OVERVIEW

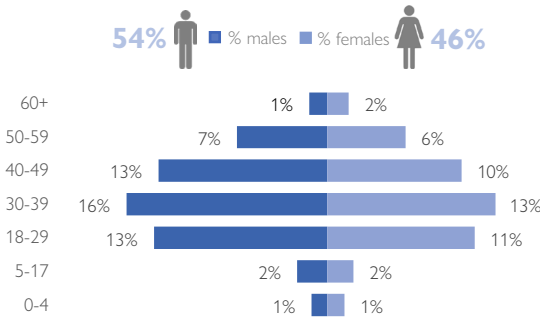
Over the reporting period, a total of 36,669 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,667. This represented a 16 per cent decrease compared to April during which 1,979 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (63%) and Zimbabwe (36%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (62%) and South Africa (36%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 36,669 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 520 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 247 children were unaccompanied.



### KEY FIGURES



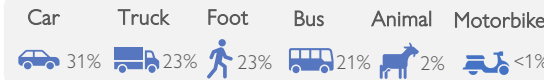
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



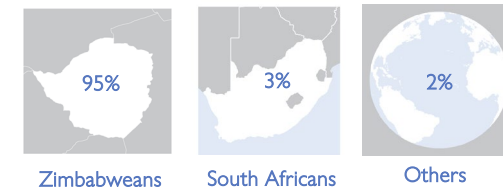
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



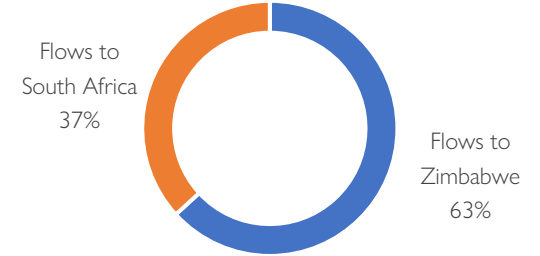
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



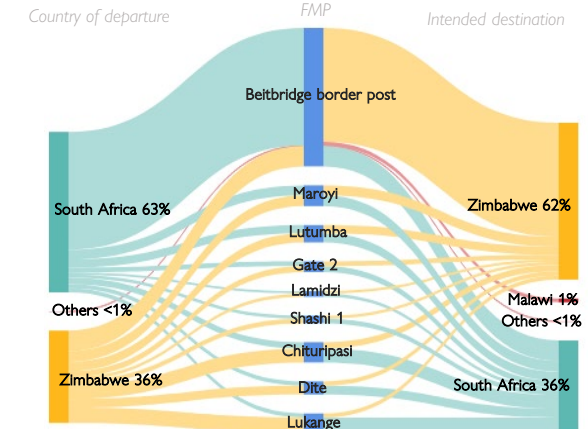
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

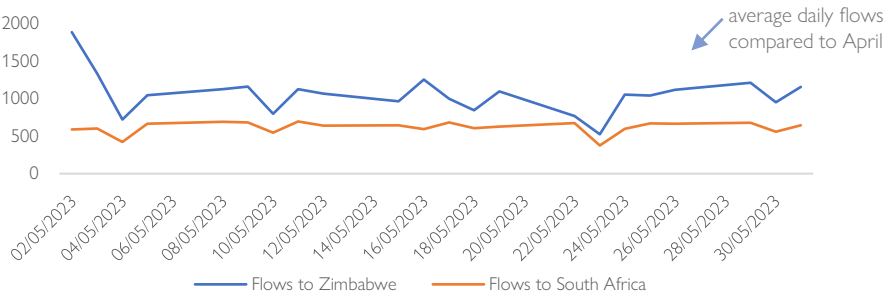


Others include Botswana, Eswatini and Lesotho for countries of departure and Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Family reunification (>6 months)	34%	96%	4%
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	33%	59%	41%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	27%	37%	63%
Seasonal migration	5%	21%	79%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	89%	11%
Forced movement due to natural disaster	<1%	100%	0%

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2023

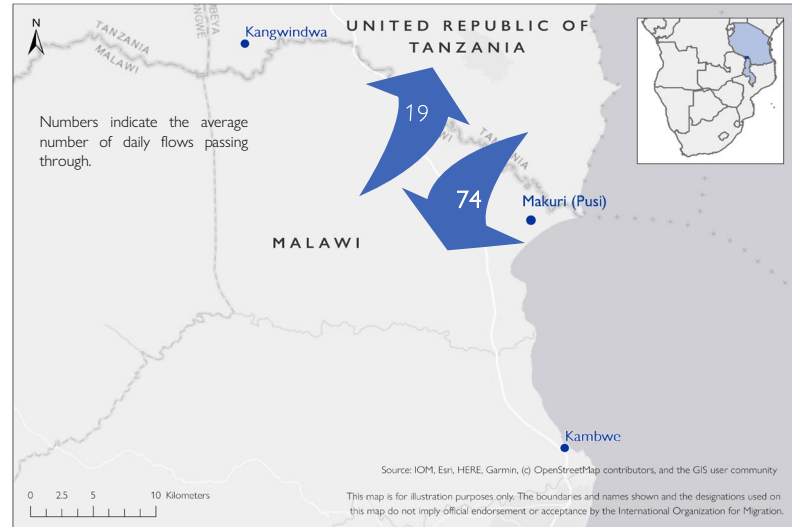


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

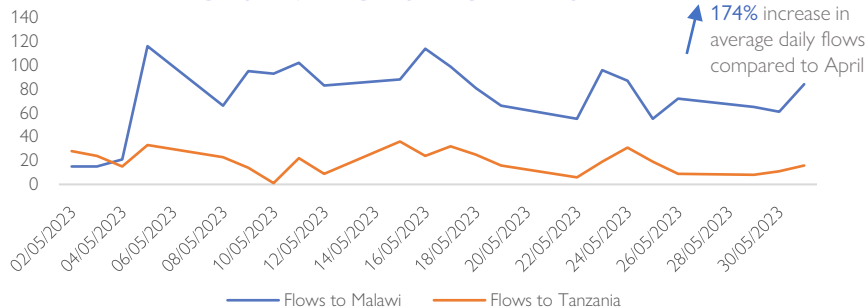
## MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | MAY 2023

### OVERVIEW

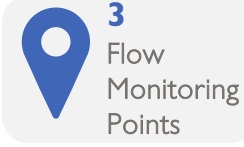
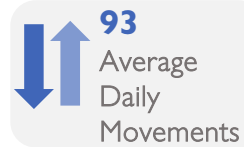
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,050 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 93. This represented a 174 per cent increase compared to April during which 34 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase of flows observed can be attributed to an additional FMP, and completion of the heavy rains season, lowering the water levels in Songwe river and other tributaries which caused flood, restricting movement in the interim across the FMPs. United Republic of Tanzania (65%), Malawi (33%), Somalia (1%) and Burundi (1%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (80%) and United Republic of Tanzania (19%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,050 individuals observed, 86 per cent were males and 14 per cent were females. There were 4 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed with only 1 flow being an unaccompanied child.



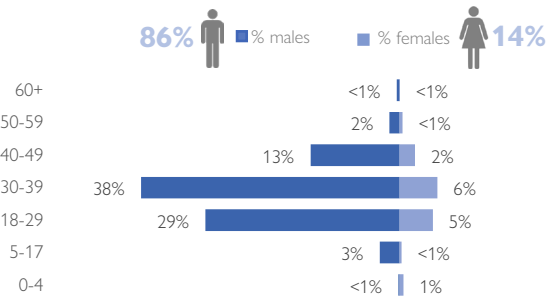
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY



### KEY FIGURES



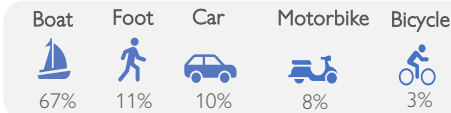
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



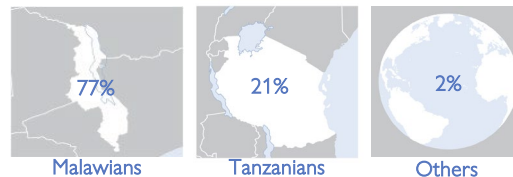
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

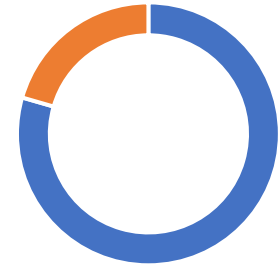


### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



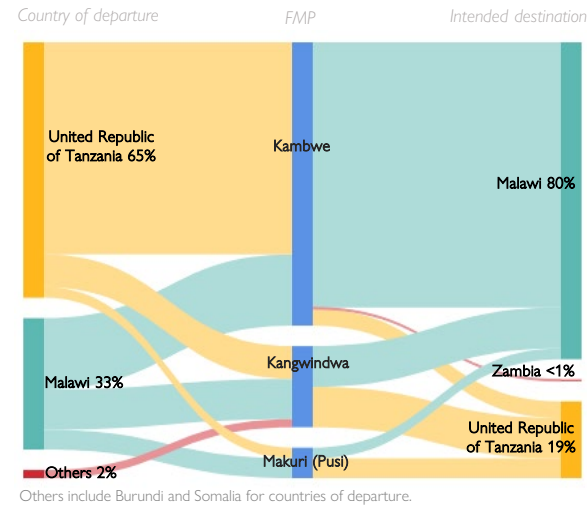
### FLOW DIRECTION

Flows to Tanzania  
21%



Flows to Malawi  
79%

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Family reunification (>6 months)	42%	67%	33%
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	43%	91%	9%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	15%	83%	17%

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

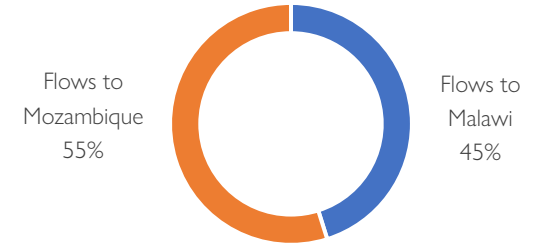
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 8,983 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 359. This represented a 4 per cent increase compared to April during which 346 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (49%), Mozambique (23%) and South Africa (19%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (43%), Mozambique (27%) and South Africa (20%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 8,893 individuals observed, 79 per cent were males and 21 per cent were females. There were 50 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of the individuals observed.

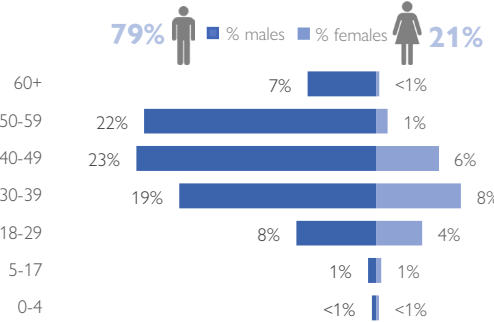
### KEY FIGURES



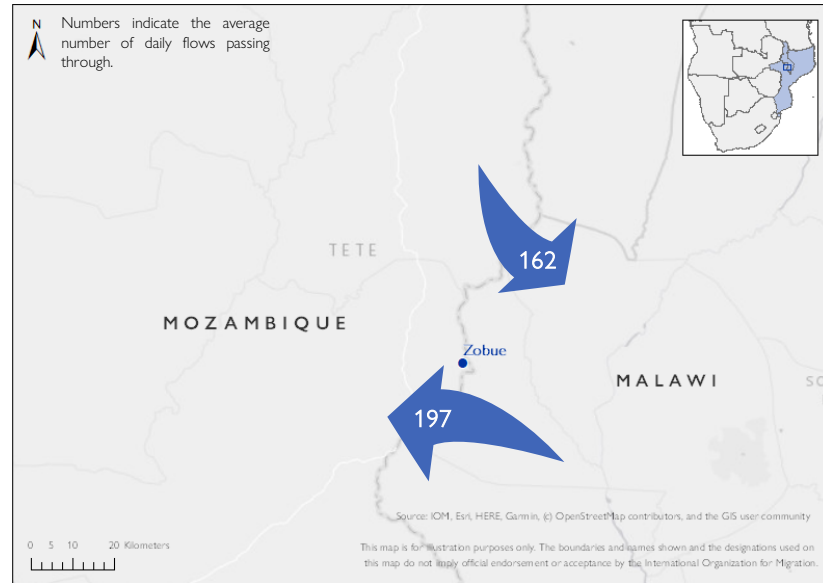
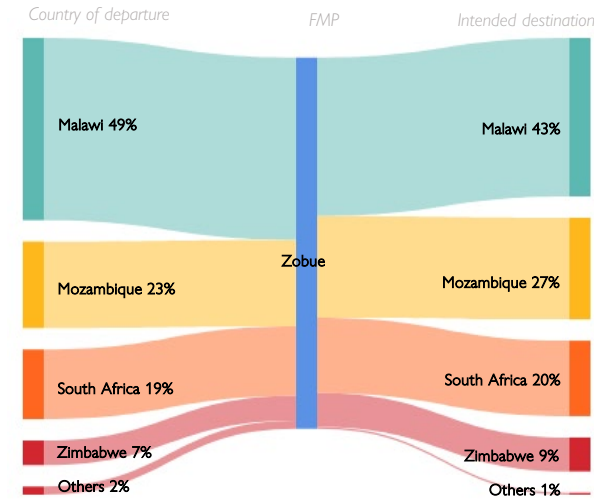
### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



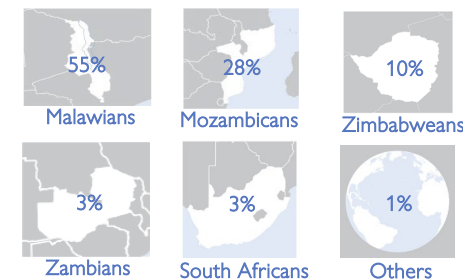
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



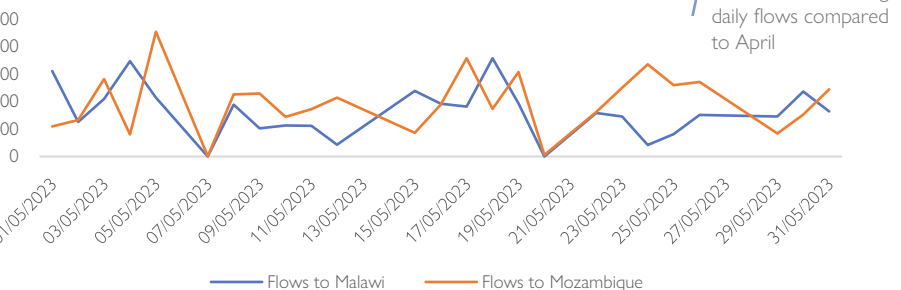
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2023



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	82%	45%	55%
Family reunification (>6 months)	9%	44%	56%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	9%	0%	100%

Others include Botswana and Zambia for countries of departure and Botswana and Zambia for countries of destination.

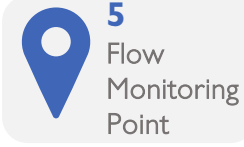
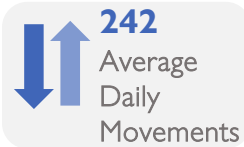
# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MALAWI (MANGOCHI) - MOZAMBIQUE | MAY 2023

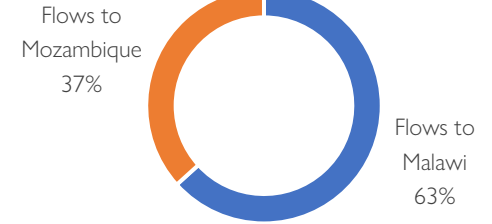
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 5,569 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 242. This represented a 1 per cent increase compared to April during which 240 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase in flows for Mangochi corridor in the last month can be attributed to the completion of heavy rains season—where road conditions are becoming better and passable—and to crop harvesting season where both local and international travelers are crossing through FMPs looking for markets to buy and sell the crop produce. Additionally, the composure of the lake has increased fishing and travelling activities at Lake Malawi, increasing flows across the FMPs for business. Mozambique (65%) and Malawi (34%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (57%) and Mozambique (43%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,569 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 69 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 18 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 48 children were unaccompanied, and 10 individuals crossed the FMPs forcibly due to conflicts.

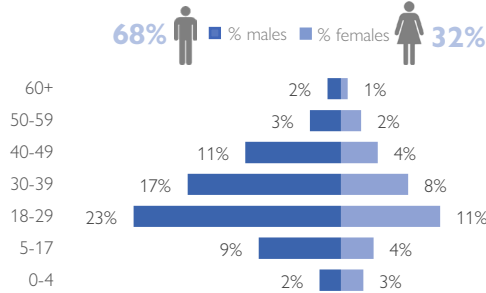
### KEY FIGURES



### FLOW DIRECTION



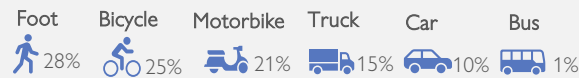
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



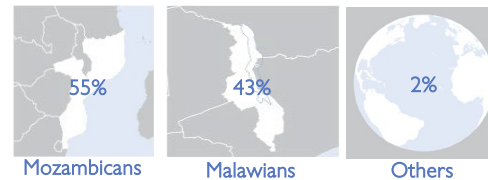
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



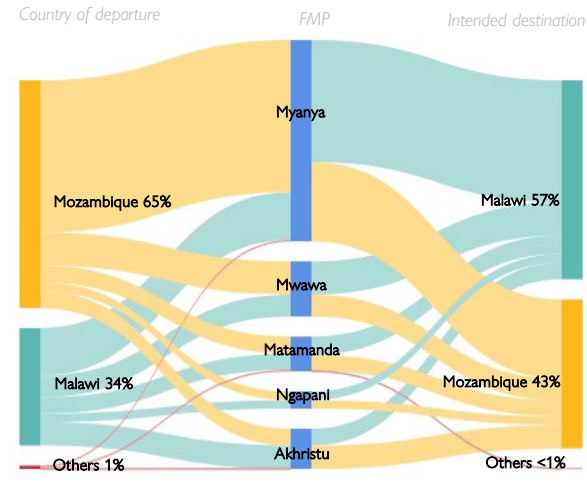
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



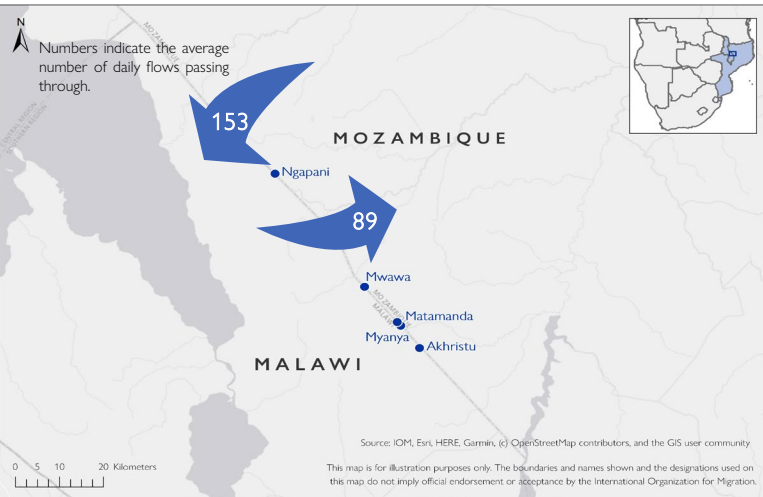
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



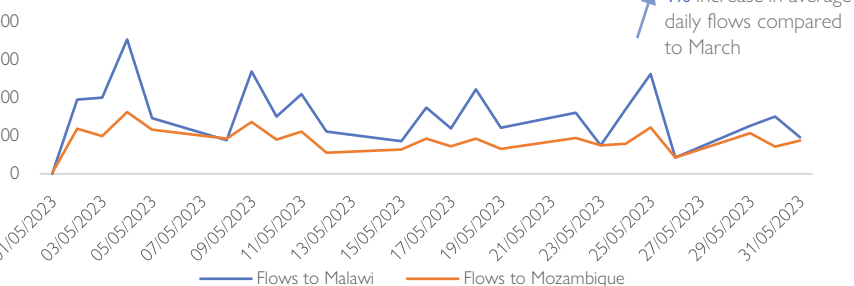
Others Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for countries of departure, and South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	83%	64%	36%
Family reunification (>6 months)	11%	62%	38%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	3%	59%	41%
Seasonal migration	3%	23%	77%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	60%	40%



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 2023



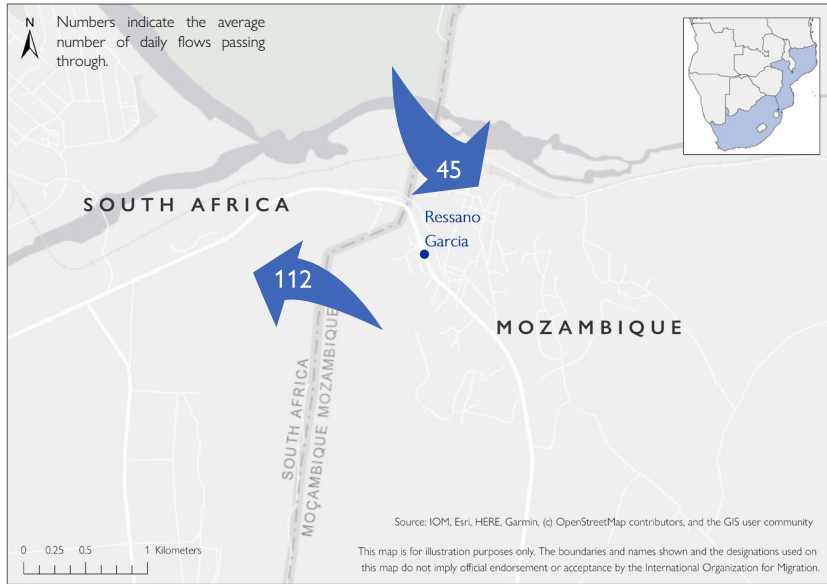


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

### OVERVIEW

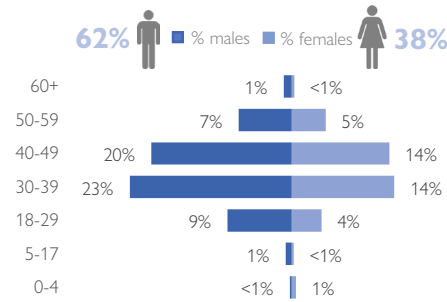
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,764 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 157. This represented a 17 per cent increase compared to April during which 134 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (68%) and South Africa (29%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (70%) and Mozambique (29%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 3,764 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 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 the individuals observed. No children were unaccompanied.



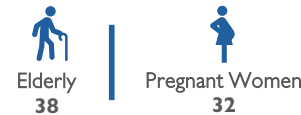
### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



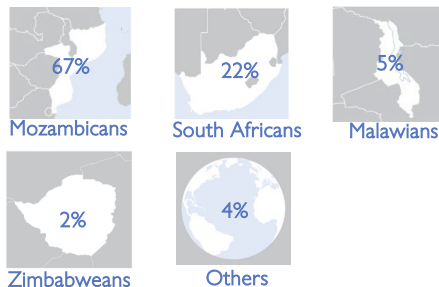
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



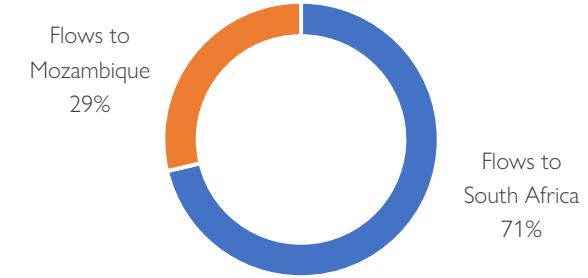
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



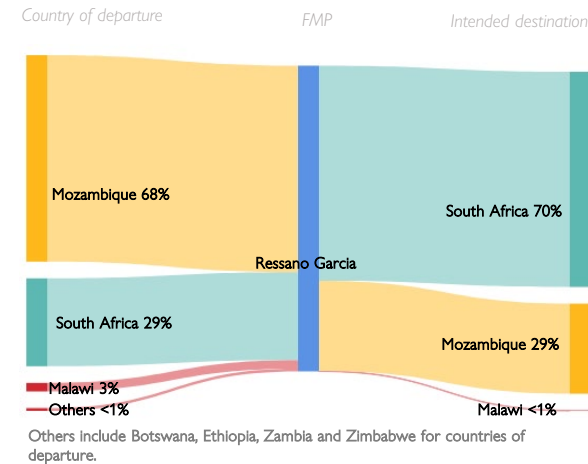
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



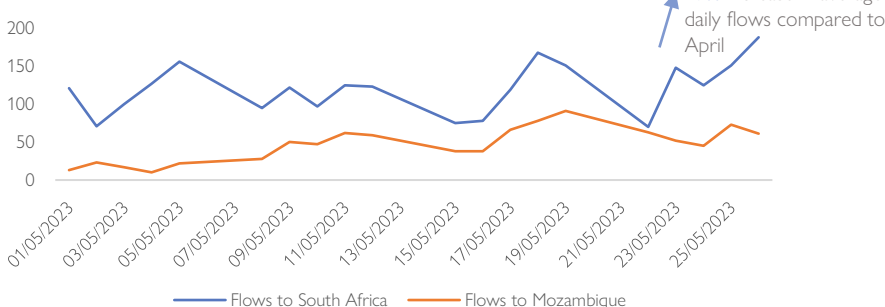
### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	62%	91%	9%
Family reunification (>6 months)	18%	51%	49%
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	17%	53%	47%
Seasonal migration	1%	74%	26%
Forced movement due to natural disaster	1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MAY 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 May 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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