

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | JUNE 2023

FMP NETWORK

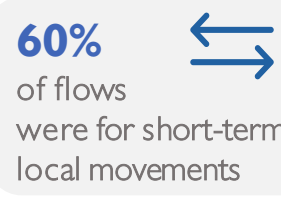
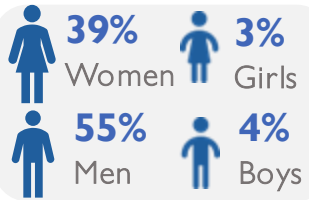
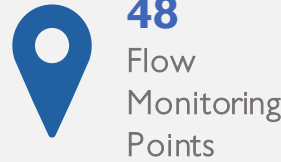
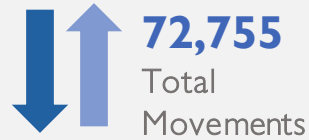
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of observed individuals at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). This report is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs from 1 to 30 June 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:

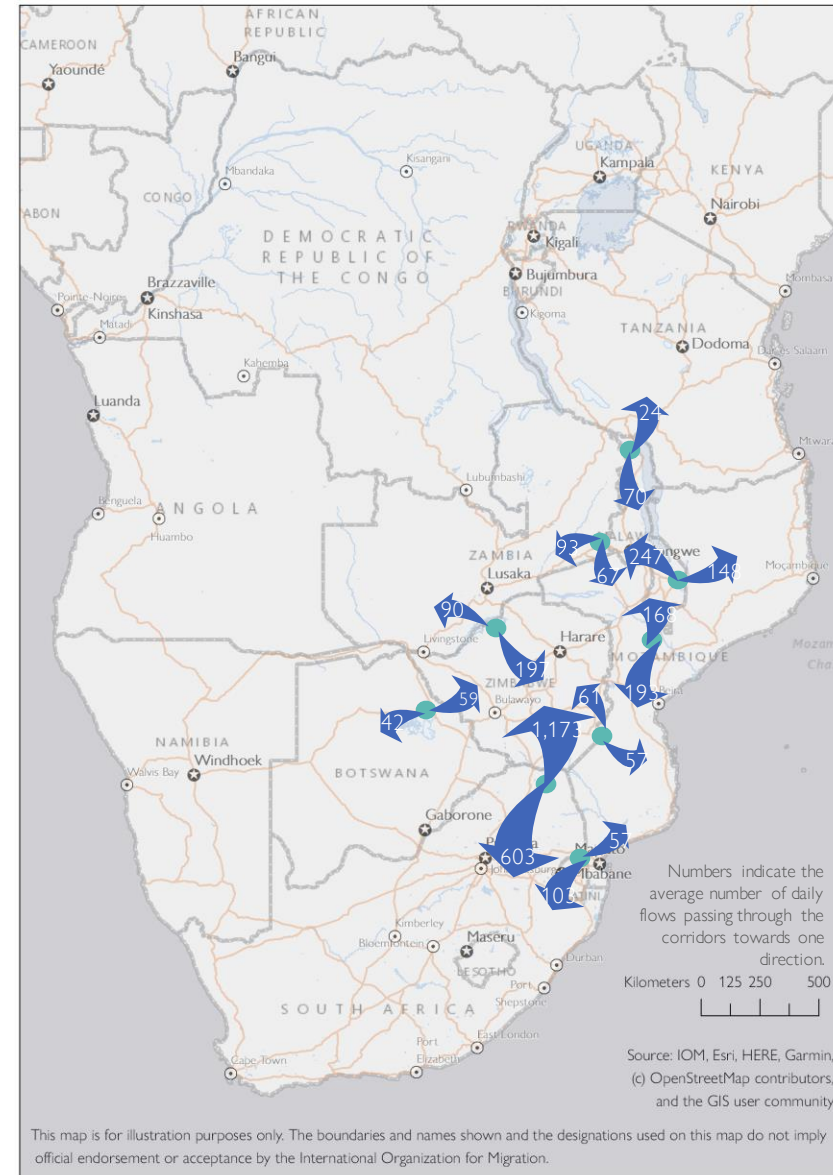
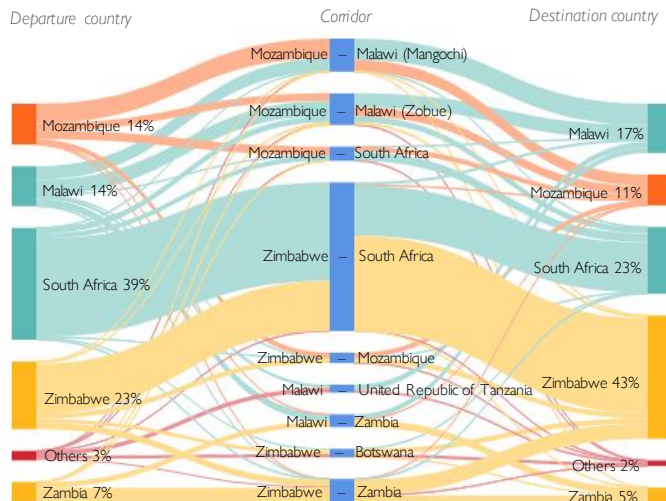
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) – Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique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

Over the reporting period a total of 72,755 movements were observed across 48 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 37,308 (51%) followed by the Malawi (Mangochi) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 8,315 (11%) and the Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia corridor with 7,928 (11%) 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.

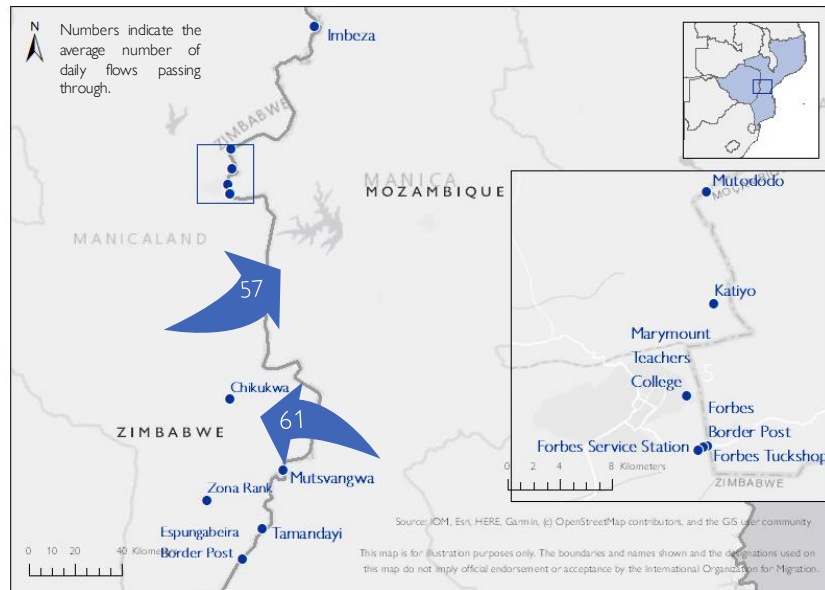
Others include Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure, and Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

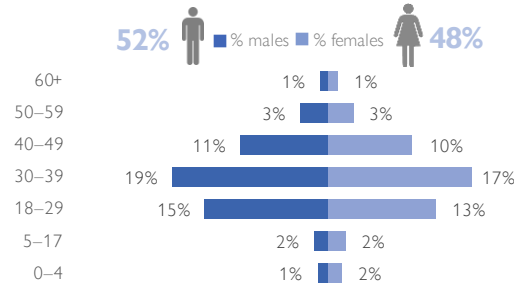
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,604 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 118. This represented a 17 per cent decrease compared to May during which 143 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (50%), and Zimbabwe (49%) were the main countries of departure while Mozambique (50%) and Zimbabwe (49%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,604 individuals observed, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent were females. There were 30 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, seven children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



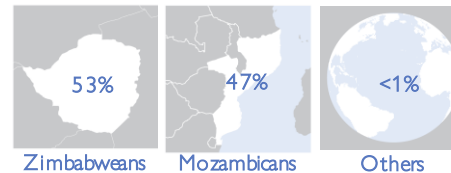
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



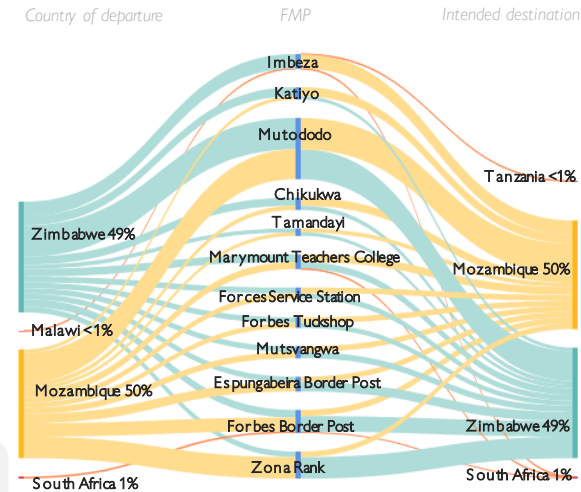
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



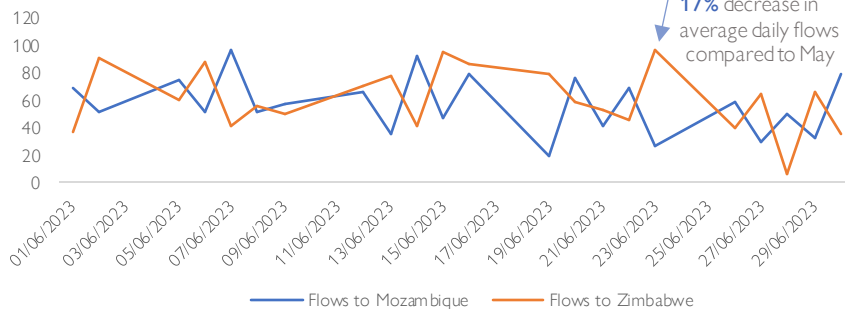
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	83%	50%	50%
Family reunification (>6 months)	17%	53%	47%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	2%	20%	70%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	0%	100%
Seasonal migration	<1%	0%	100%

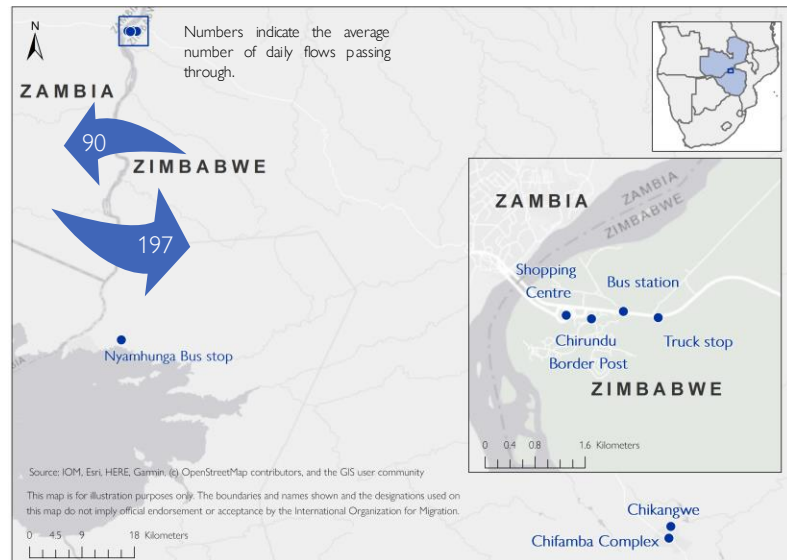
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JUNE 2023

OVERVIEW

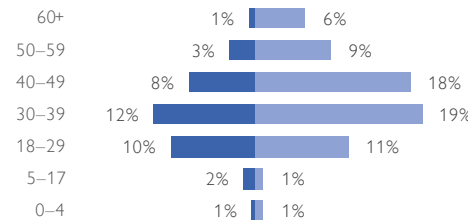
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,754 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 288. This represented a 2 per cent increase compared to May, during which 282 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (61%), Zimbabwe (29%), United Republic of Tanzania (7%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (67%), Zambia (29%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,754 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 176 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 227 children observed, 65 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.



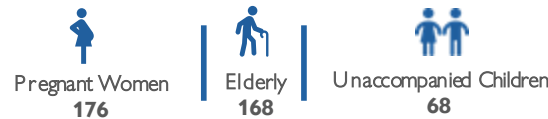
KEY FIGURES



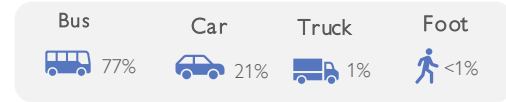
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



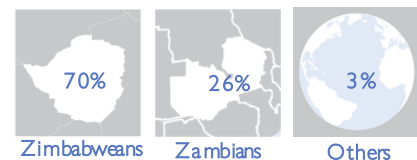
VULNERABLE GROUPS



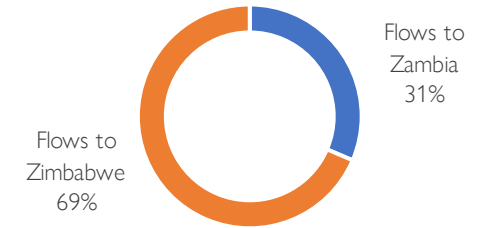
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



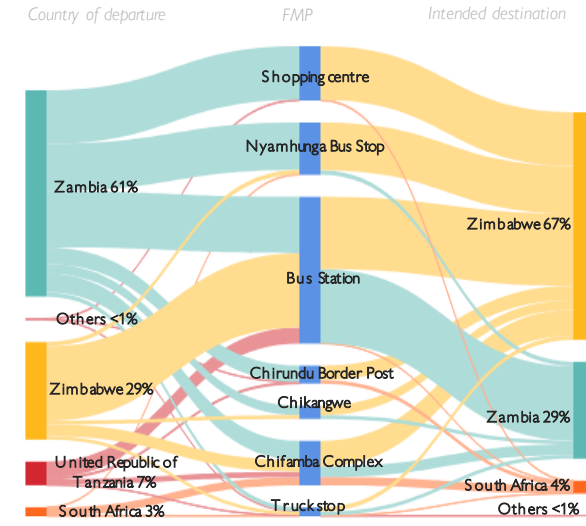
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



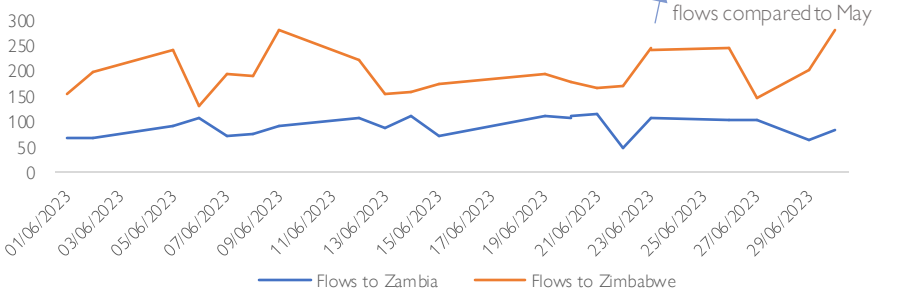
Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi and Mozambique for countries of departure, and Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	83%	63%	37%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	27%	88%	12%
Family reunification (>6 months)	22%	83%	17%
Forced movement due to conflict	2%	66%	34%

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

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 –30 JUNE 2023



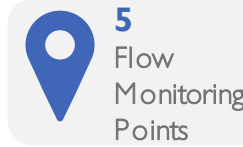
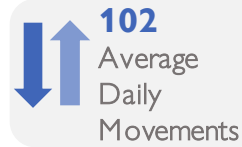
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JUNE 2023

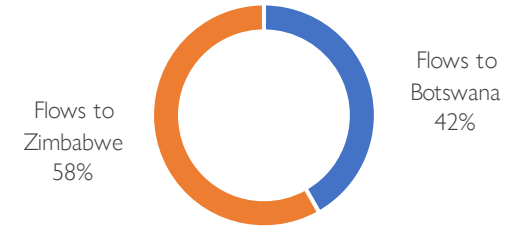
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,133 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 102. This represented a 9% per cent increase in the number of movements compared to May during which 94 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (42%), Botswana (36%) and South Africa (21%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (58%), Botswana (36%) and South Africa (6%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of the 2,133 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 16 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed.

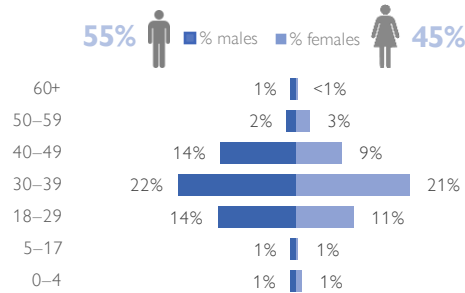
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



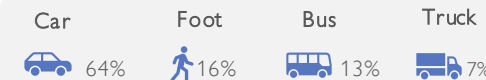
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



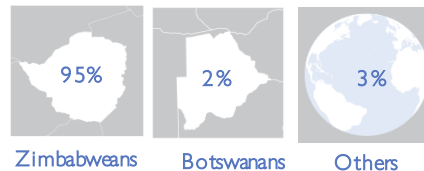
VULNERABLE GROUPS



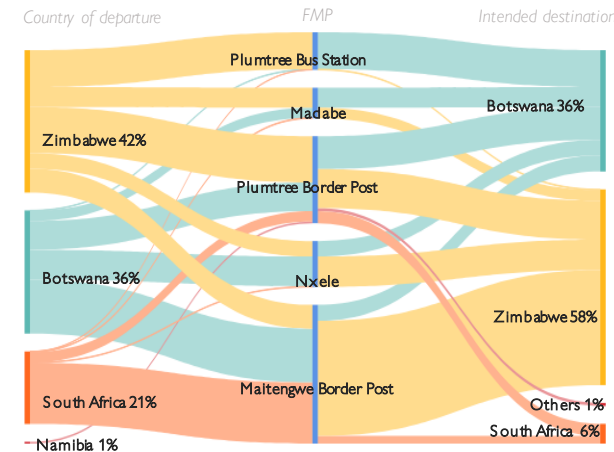
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

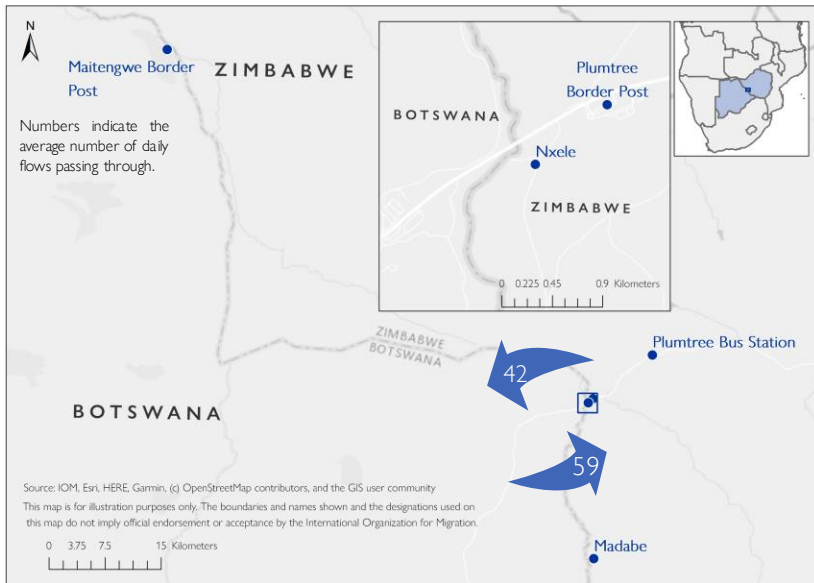


Others include Namibia, Eswatini and Zambia for countries of destination.

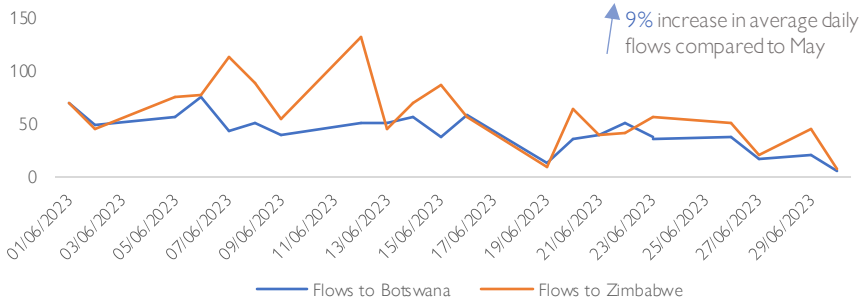
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Family reunification (>6 months)	44%	80%	20%
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	32%	51%	49%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	22%	23%	77%
Seasonal migration	5%	98%	2%
Unknown	1%	100%	0%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	0%

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



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2023



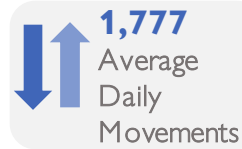
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JUNE 2023

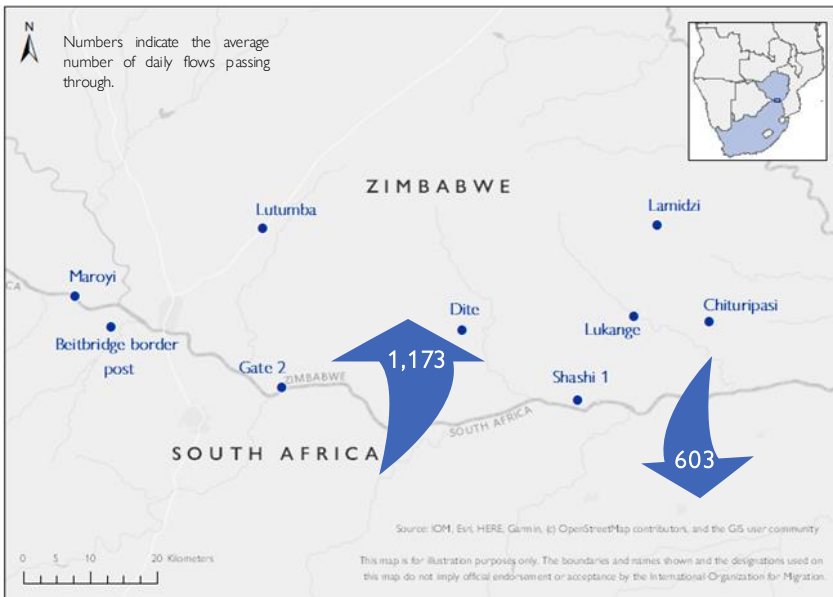
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 37,308 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,777. This represented a 7 per cent increase compared to May during which 1,667 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (66%) and Zimbabwe (34%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (64%), South Africa (34%) and Malawi (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 37,308 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 411 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 246 children were unaccompanied.

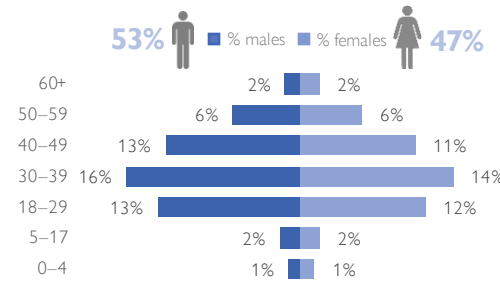
KEY FIGURES



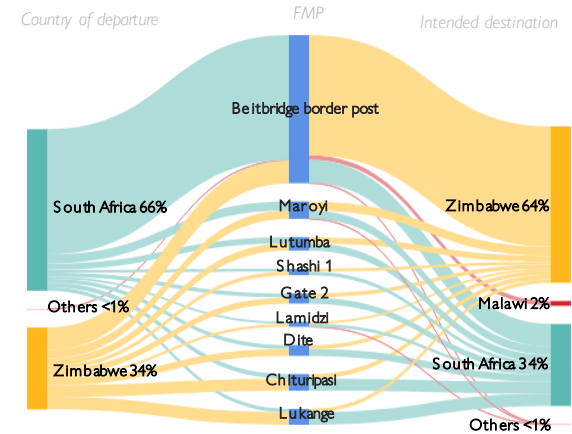
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



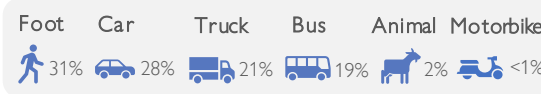
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



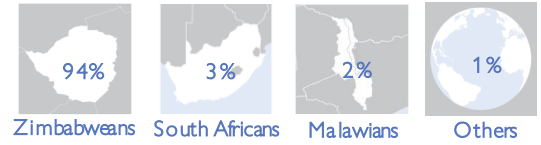
VULNERABLE GROUPS



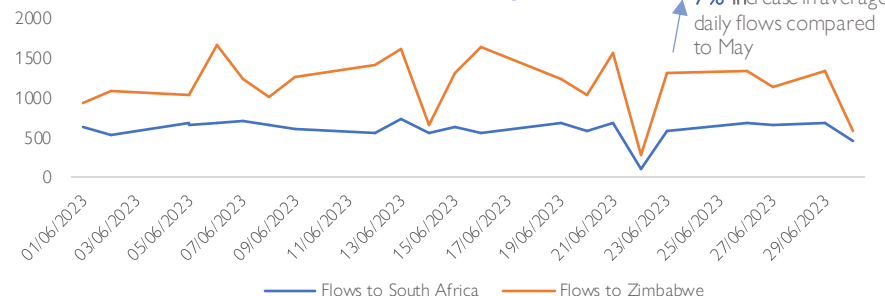
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	45%	63%	37%
Family reunification (>6 months)	37%	96%	4%
Long-term economic movement (>6 months)	24%	41%	59%
Seasonal migration	4%	22%	78%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	80%	20%
COVID-19	<1%	100%	0%

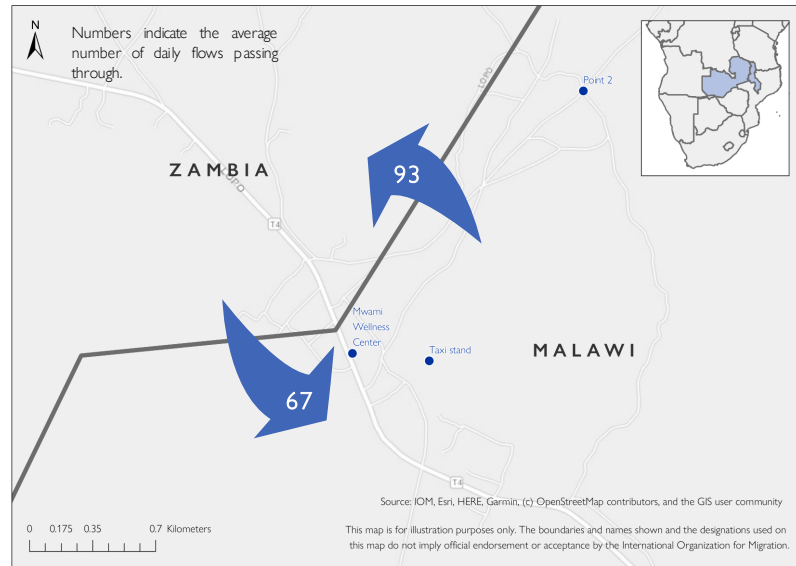
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

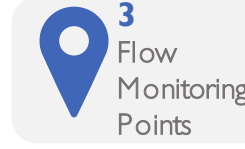
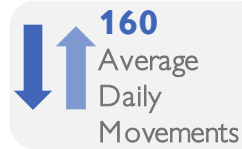
MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | JUNE 2023

OVERVIEW

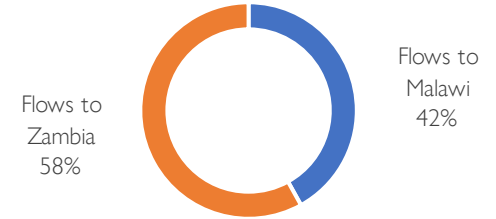
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,209 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 160. Malawi (58%) and Zambia (42%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (58%) and Malawi (42%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,209 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 39 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed.



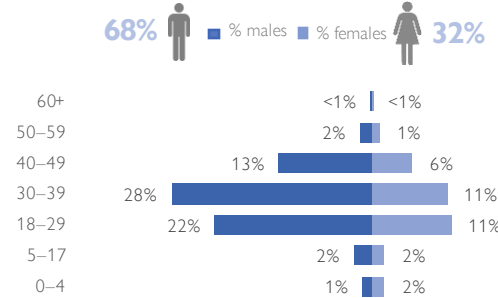
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



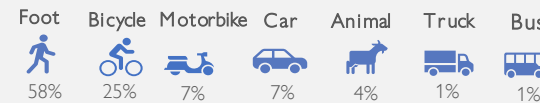
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



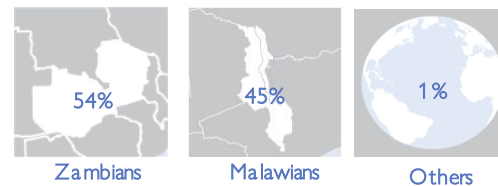
VULNERABLE GROUPS



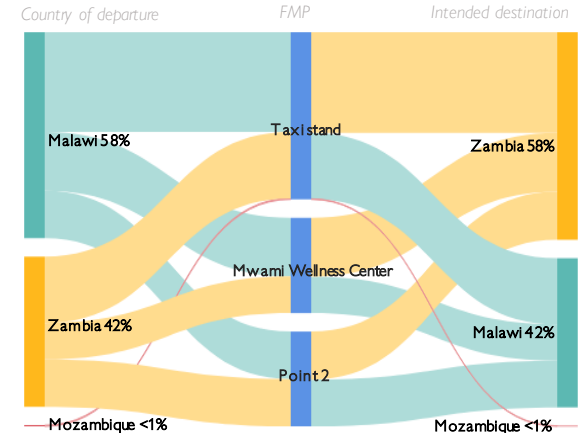
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



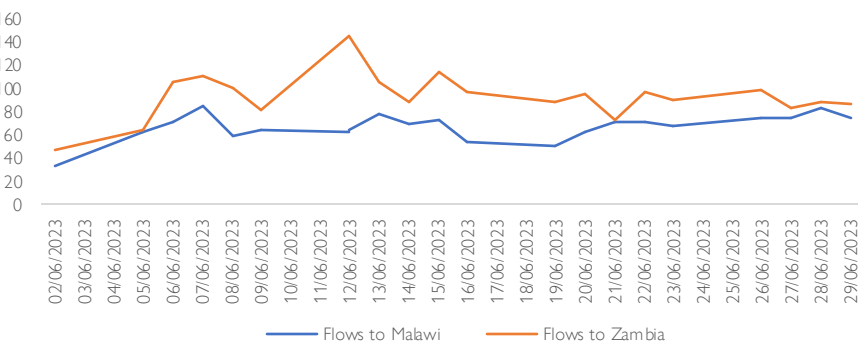
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	89%	42%	58%
Family reunification (<6 months)	10%	45%	55%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	2%	6%	94%
Tourism	<1%	22%	78%

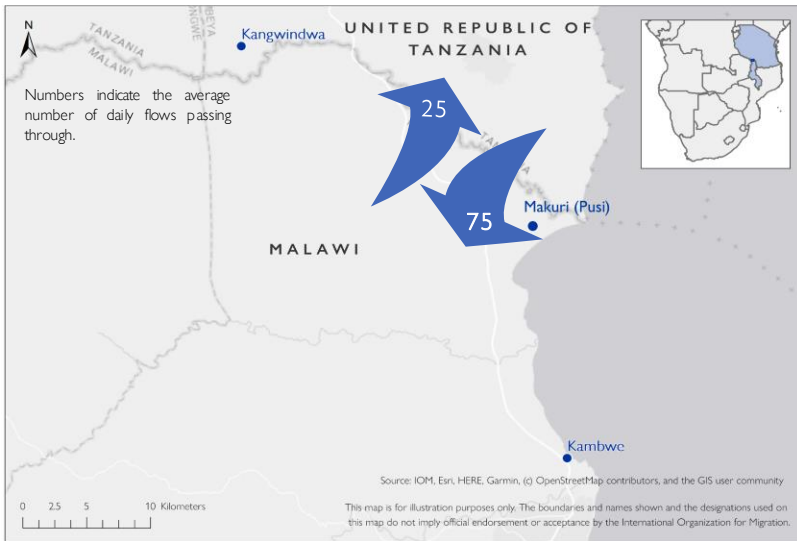
* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

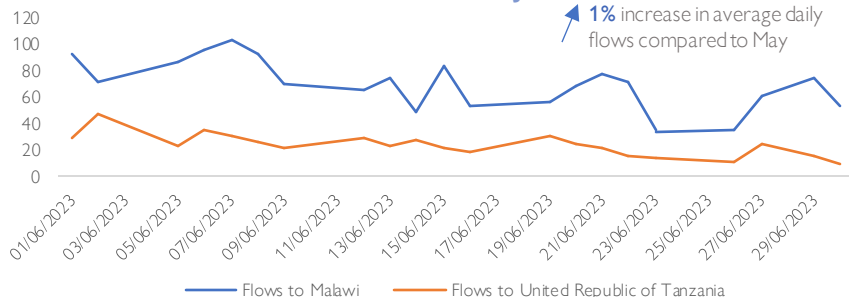
MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | JUNE 2023

OVERVIEW

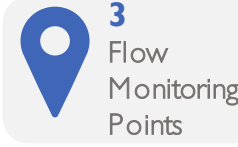
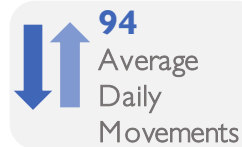
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,975 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 94. This represented a 1% per cent increase compared to May during which 93 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase of flows observed can be attributed to completion of heavy rains season, decrease of water levels in Songwe river and other tributaries enabling travelers to pass easily. United Republic of Tanzania (55%), Malawi (43%) and Burundi (2%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (73%), United Republic of Tanzania (27%) and Rwanda (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1975 individuals observed, 78 per cent were males and 22 per cent were females. There were 10 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed with only 2 flow being an unaccompanied child.



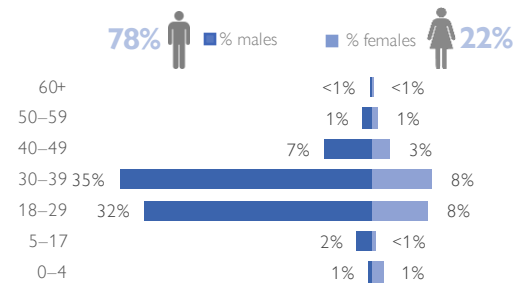
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE



KEY FIGURES



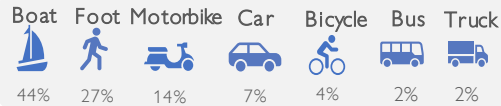
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS



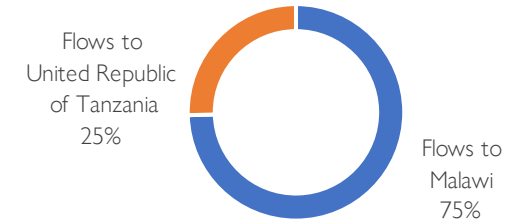
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



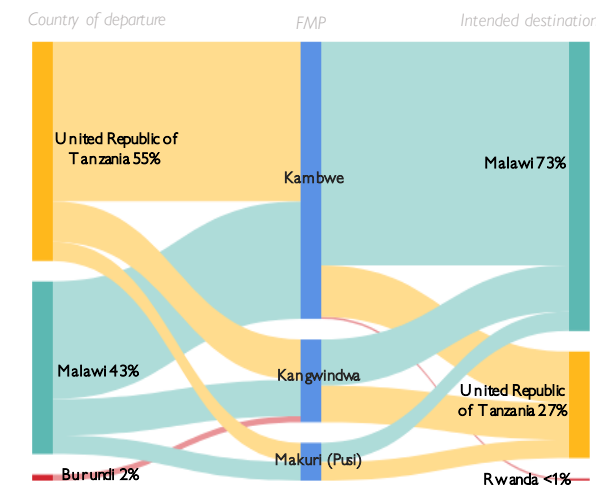
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	46%	70%	30%
Family reunification (>6 months)	42%	82%	18%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	12%	89%	11%
Forced return	5%	26%	74%
Tourism	2%	74%	26%
Seasonal movement	1%	5%	95%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	9%	91%

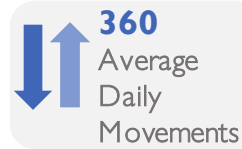
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

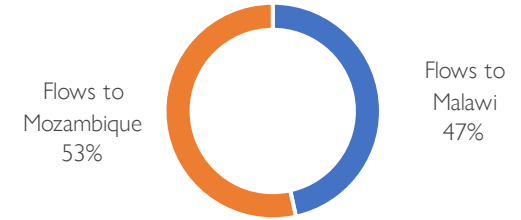
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 7,928 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 360. This represented a <1 per cent increase compared to May during which 359 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (48%), Mozambique (23%) and South Africa (19%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (44%), Mozambique (28%) and South Africa (20%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,928 individuals observed, 79 per cent were males and 21 per cent were females. There were 48 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of the individuals observed.

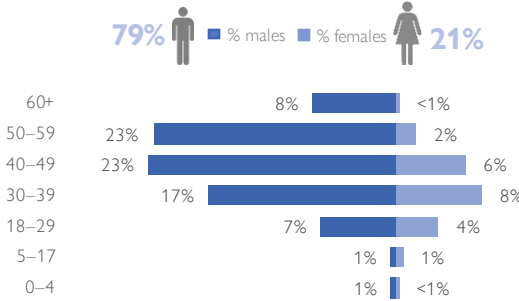
KEY FIGURES



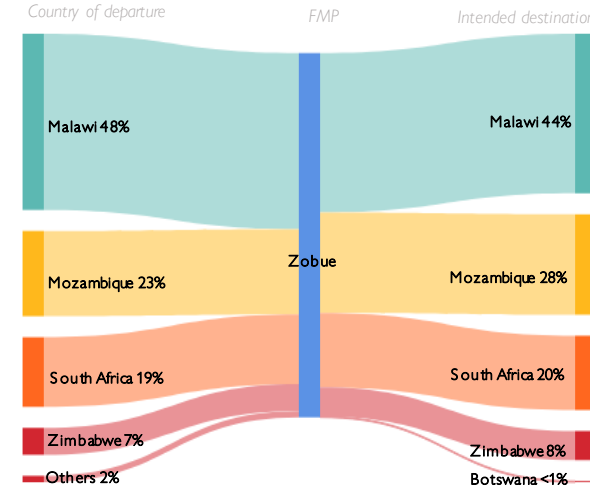
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



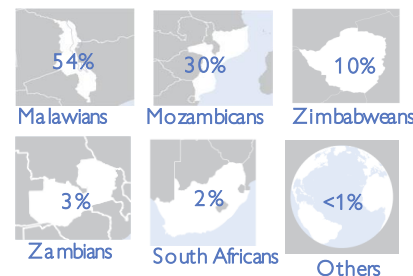
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



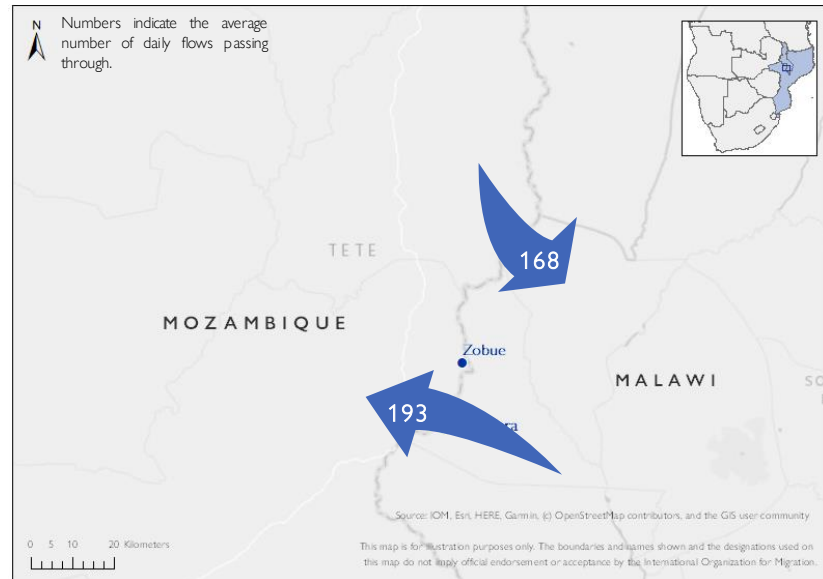
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



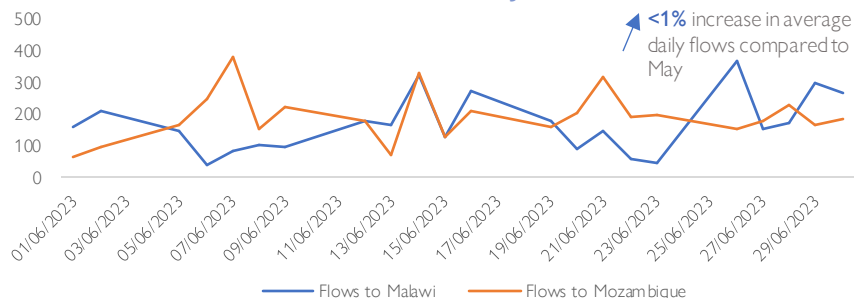
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	85%	47%	53%
Family reunification (>6 months)	9%	49%	51%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	6%	2%	98%

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



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2023

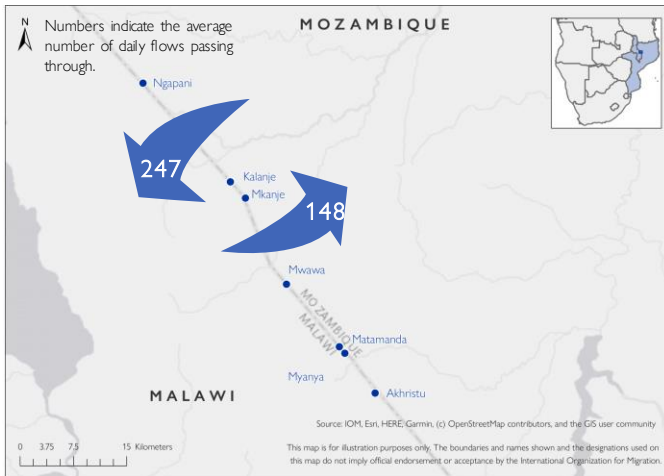


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

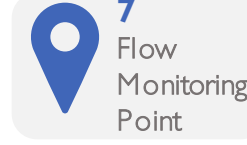
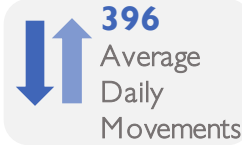
MALAWI (MANGOCHI) - MOZAMBIQUE | JUNE 2023

OVERVIEW

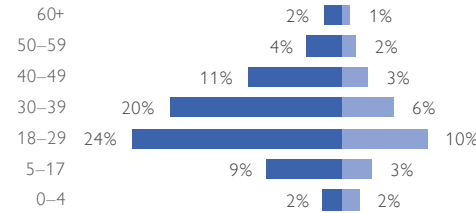
Over the reporting period, a total of 8,315 across-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 396. This represented a 64 per cent increase compared to May during which 242 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase in flows for Mangochi corridor in the last month can be attributed to the increase in number of FMPs, crop harvesting season where both local and international travelers are crossing through FMPs looking for markets to buy and sell the crop produce. Mozambique (59%) and Malawi (40%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (64%) and Mozambique (35%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 8,315 individuals observed, 73 per cent were males and 27 per cent were females. There were 53 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 17 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, the number of unaccompanied children has increased from 48 last month to 74 this month. A total of 22 individuals who crossed the FMPs were forcibly moved due to conflicts. The seeking of services, such as health and socioeconomic services like markets, is the major reason for short-term local movement. Meanwhile, a lot of women have reported moving due to intermarriage issues.



KEY FIGURES



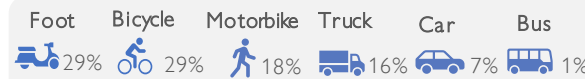
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



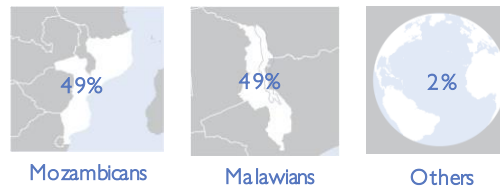
VULNERABLE GROUPS



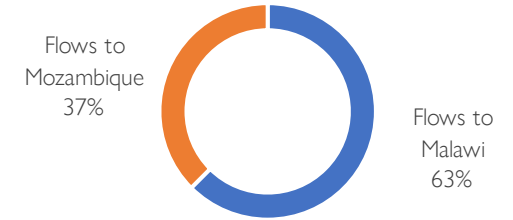
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



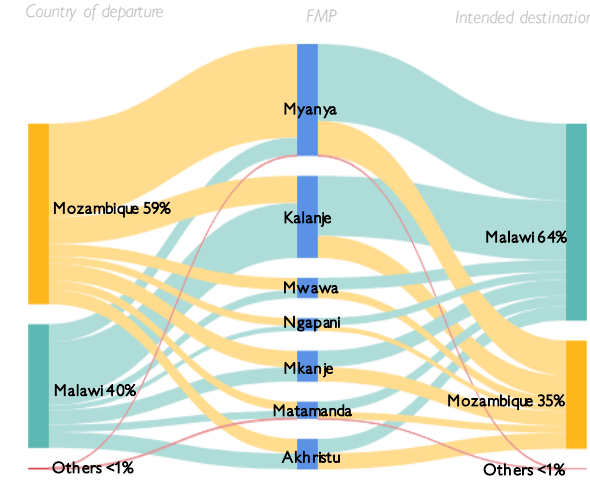
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



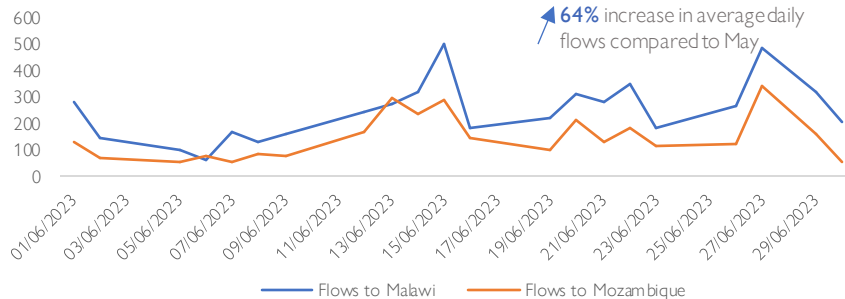
Others include South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for countries of departure, and South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	85%	64%	36%
Family reunification (>6 months)	10%	61%	39%
Long term economic migration (>6 months)	7%	69%	31%
Seasonal migration	4%	36%	64%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	59%	41%
Tourism	<1%	88%	13%
Forced movement due to disaster	<1%	100%	0%

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

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 2023

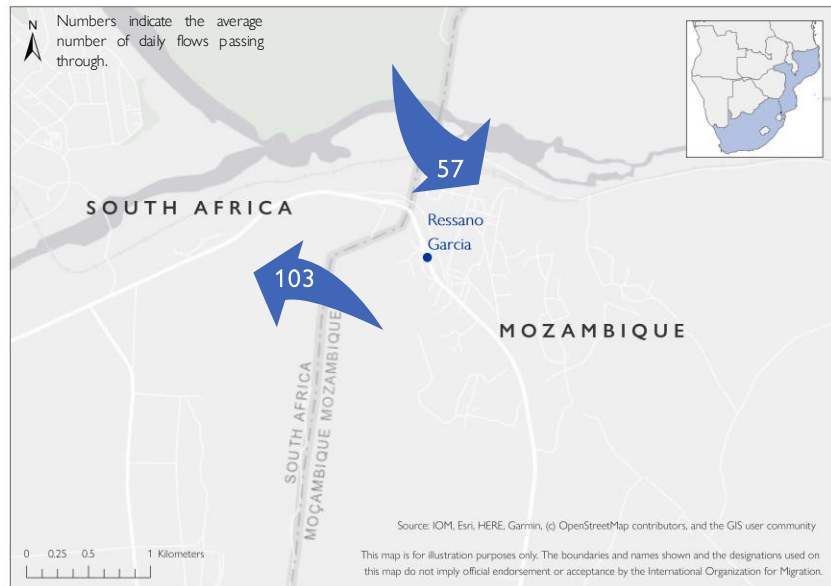


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

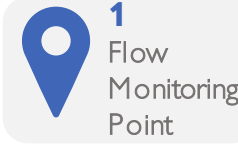
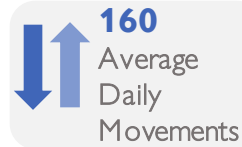
MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | JUNE 2023

OVERVIEW

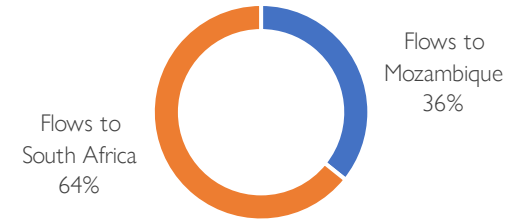
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,529 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 160. This represented a 2 per cent increase compared to May during which 157 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (62%) and South Africa (36%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (63%) and Mozambique (37%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 3,529 individuals observed, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent were females. There were 36 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 1 per cent of the individuals observed.



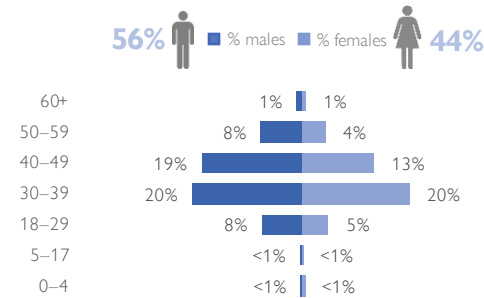
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



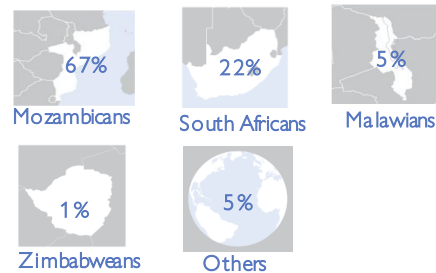
VULNERABLE GROUPS



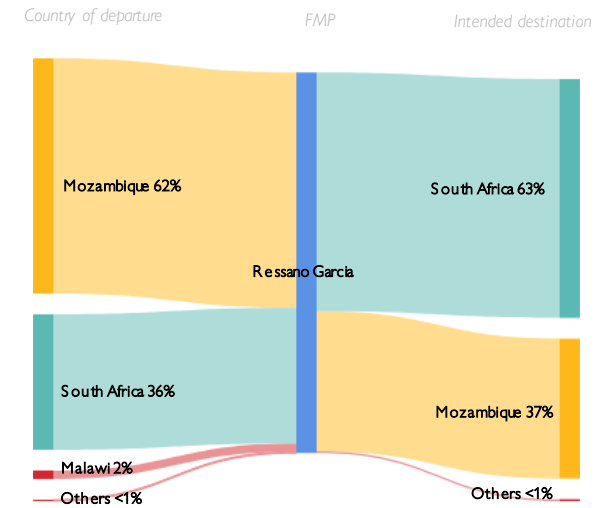
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



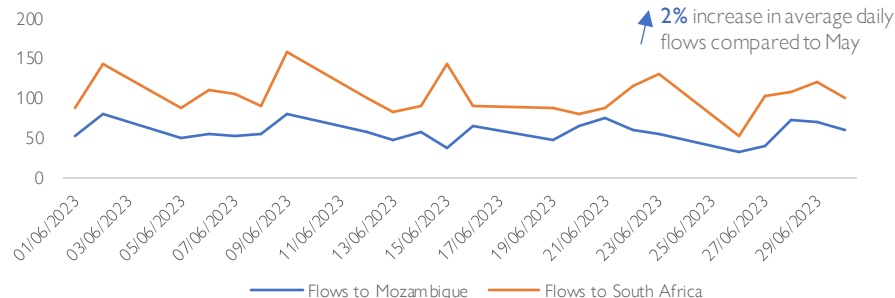
Others include Botswana, Ethiopia, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia for countries of departure, and Lesotho and Malawi for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Flows to South Africa		Flows to Mozambique
	Total	93%	
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	64%	93%	7%
Family reunification (>6 months)	37%	48%	52%
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	26%	55%	45%
Seasonal migration	<1%	35%	65%
Forced movement due to disaster	<1%	59%	41%

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

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 JUNE 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 30 June 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.

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