

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | SEPTEMBER 2023

FMP NETWORK

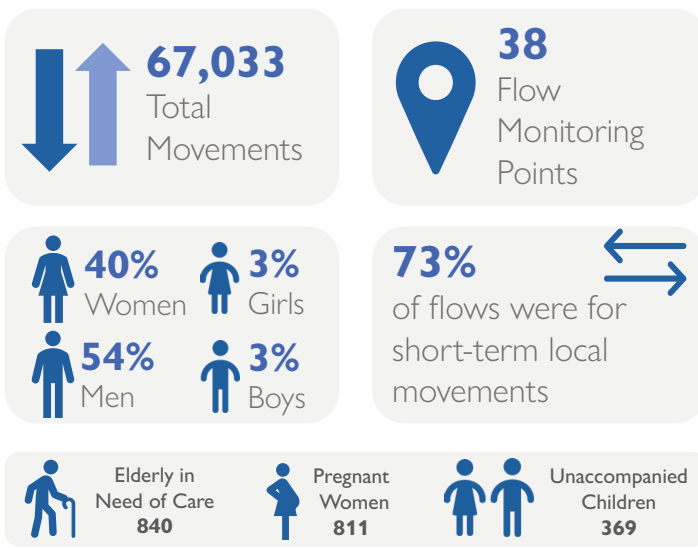
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of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

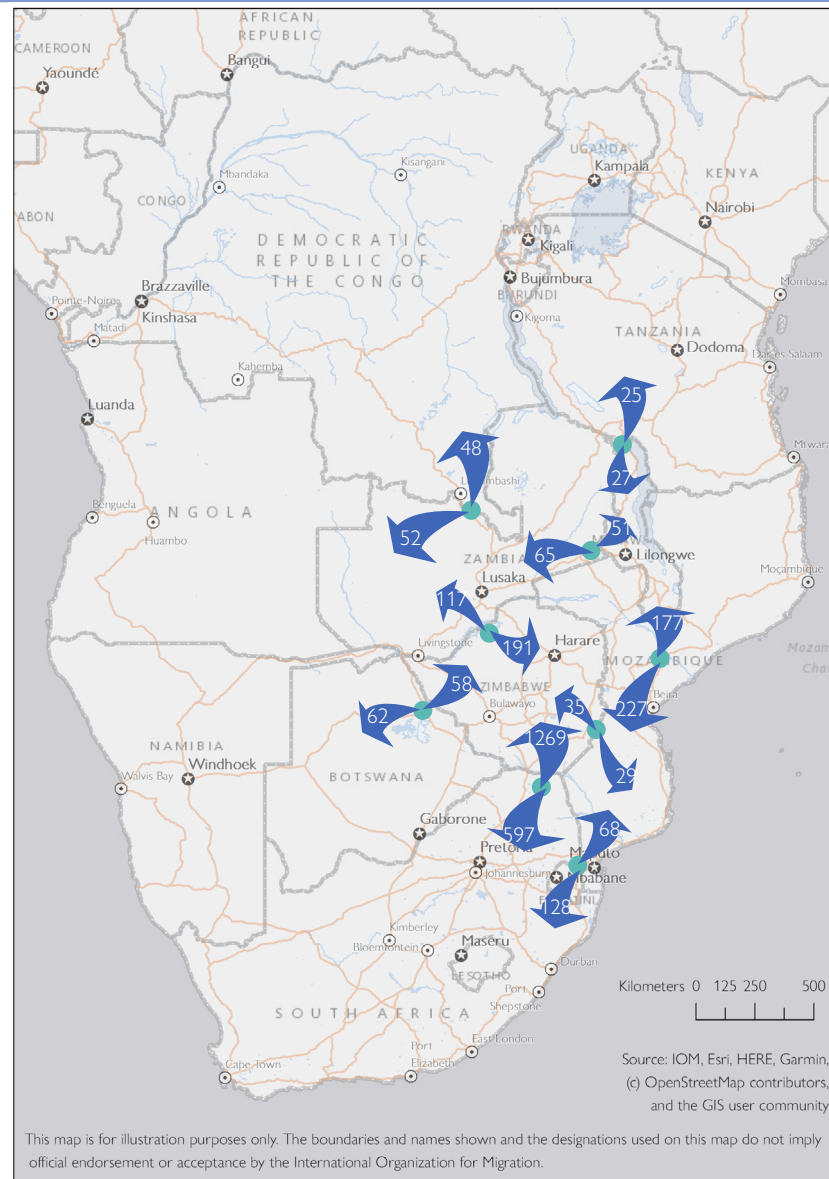
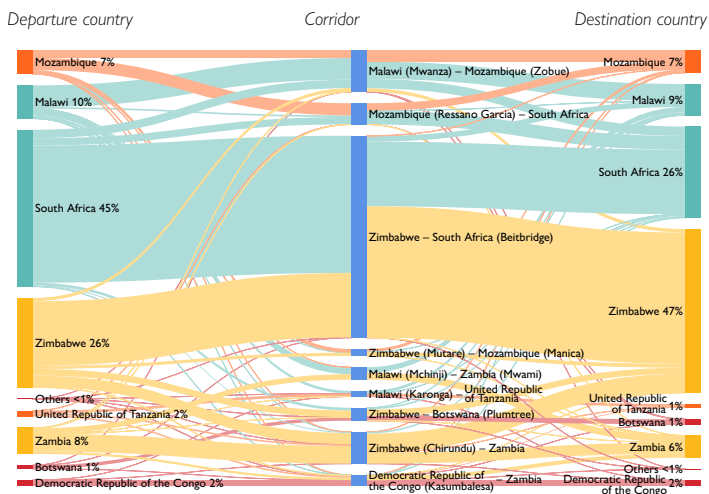
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) – Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) –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

Over the reporting period a total of 67,033 movements were observed across 38 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge) corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 39,187 (58%), followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 8,092 (12%) and the Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia corridor with 6,161 (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 Angola, Belgium, Burundi, China, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda, Singapore, Somalia, Uganda and United States of America for countries of departure, and Angola, Belgium, Benin, Canada, China, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Namibia and United States of America for countries of destination.

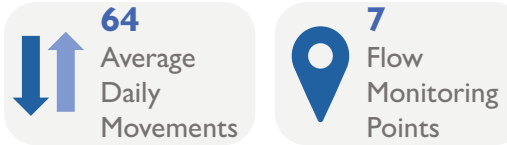
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,349 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 64. This represented an 12 per cent decrease compared to August, during which 73 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (54%), Zimbabwe (45%) and Malawi (<1%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (54%), Mozambique (45%), South Africa (<1%) and Zambia (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,349 individuals observed, 47 per cent were males and 53 per cent were females. There were 16 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 107 children observed, none were unaccompanied. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.

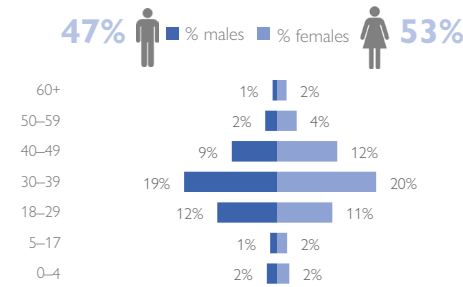
KEY FINDINGS



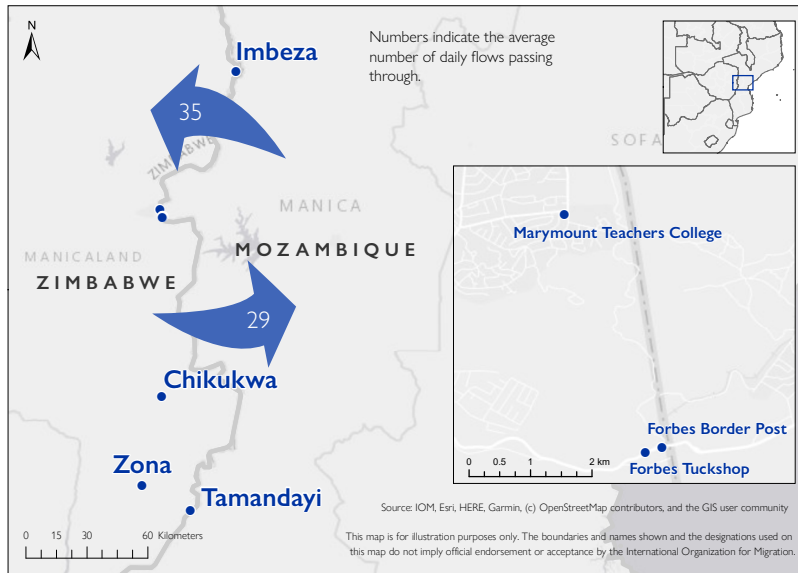
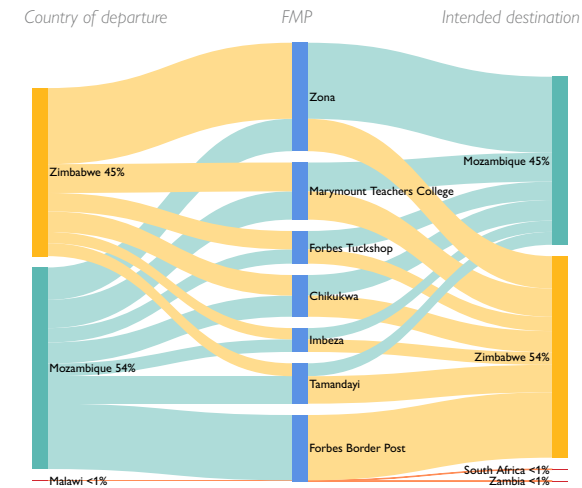
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



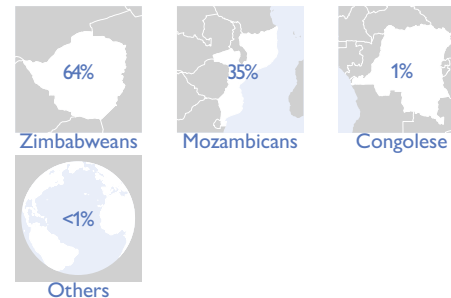
VULNERABLE GROUPS



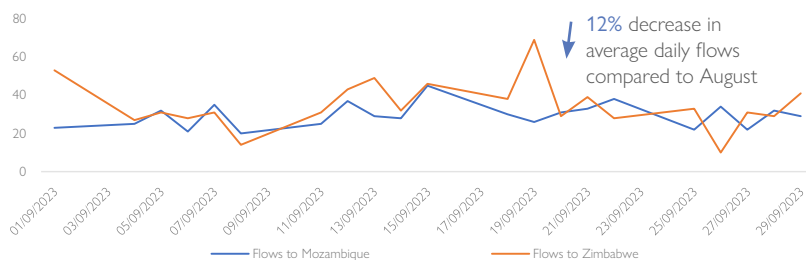
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Mozambique	Flows to Zimbabwe
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	83%	48%	52%
Family reunification (>6 months)	35%	52%	48%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	3%	85%	15%
Seasonal migration	<1%	<1%	100%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | SEPTEMBER 2023

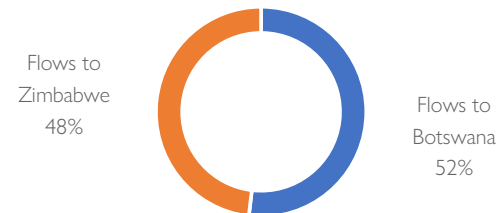
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,514 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 120. This represented an 4 per cent decrease compared to August, during which 124 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (52%), Botswana (27%), South Africa (21%) and Namibia (1%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (48%), Botswana (38%), South Africa (13%) and Malawi (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,514 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 15 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 83 children observed, 24 were unaccompanied boys and 34 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.

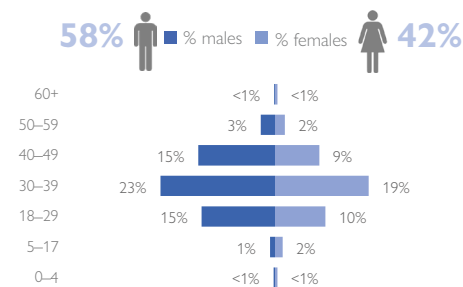
KEY FINDINGS



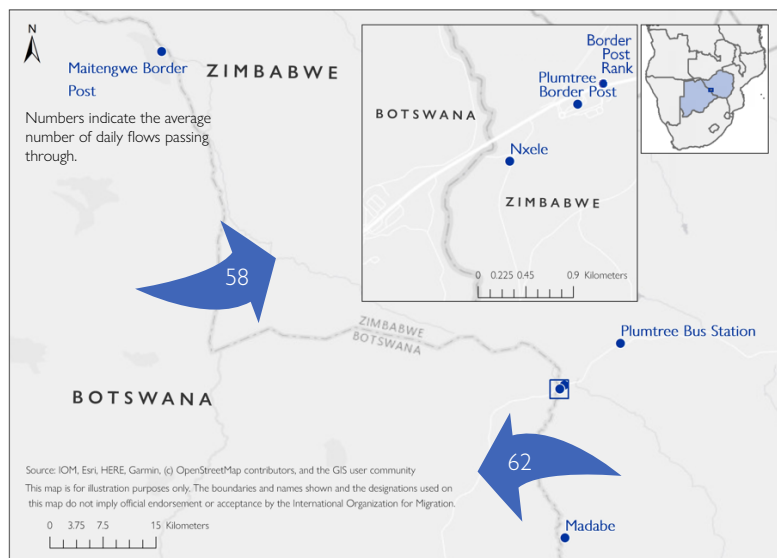
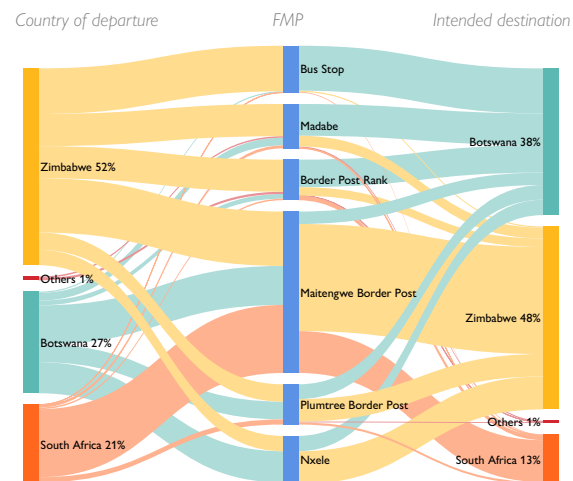
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



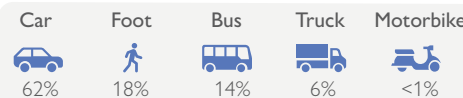
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



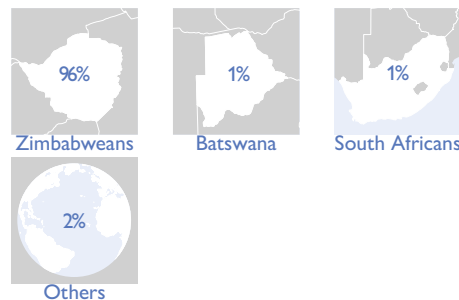
VULNERABLE GROUPS



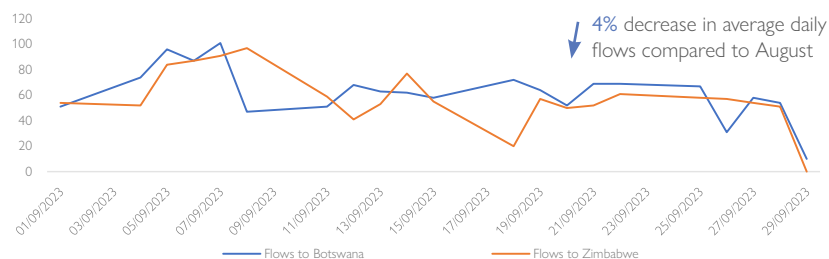
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Botswana	Flows to Zimbabwe
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	75%	43%	57%
Family reunification (>6 months)	47%	36%	64%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	18%	89%	11%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	11%	89%
Forced movement due to disasters	<1%	<1%	100%

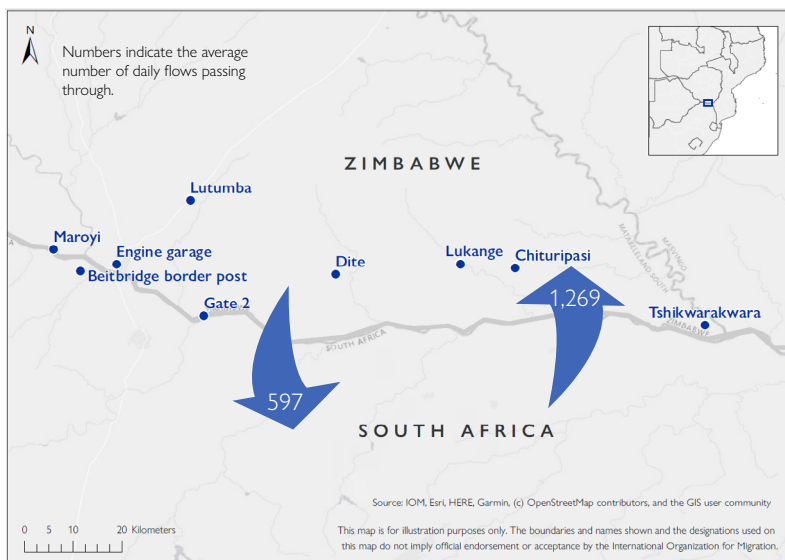
Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | SEPTEMBER 2023

OVERVIEW

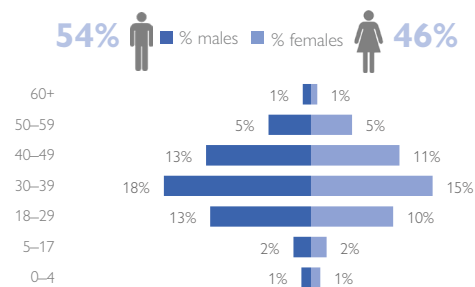
Over the reporting period, a total of 39,187 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,866. This represented an 12 per cent decrease compared to August, during which 2120 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (68%), Zimbabwe (32%), Ethiopia (<1%) and Botswana (<1%) were the main countries of departure, while Zimbabwe (65%), South Africa (32%), Malawi (3%) and Mozambique (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 39,187 individuals observed, 54 per cent were males and 46 per cent were females. There were 465 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 7 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 2570 children observed, 124 were unaccompanied boys and 124 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



KEY FINDINGS



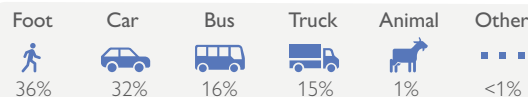
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



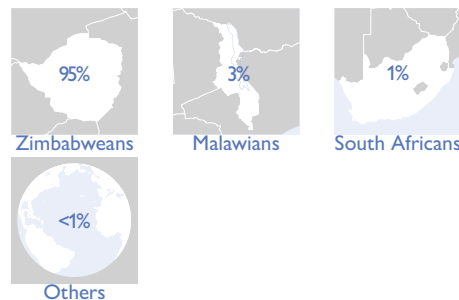
VULNERABLE GROUPS



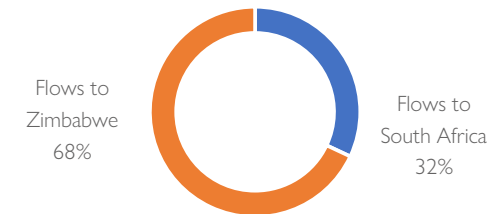
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



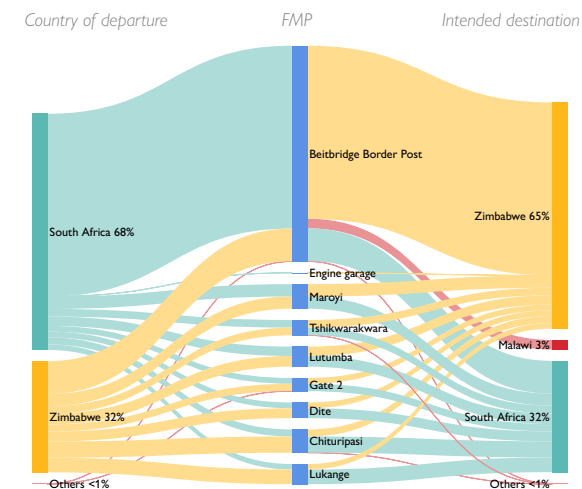
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

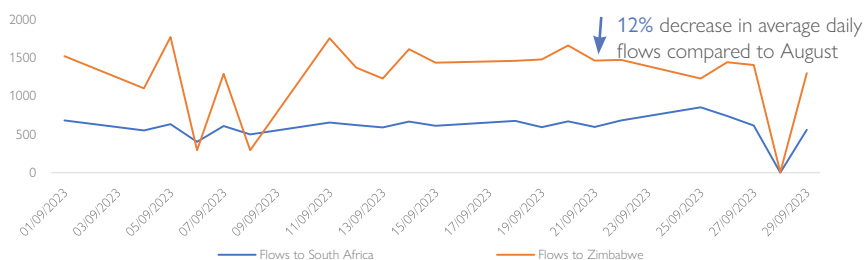


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



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

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Zimbabwe
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	70%	25%	75%
Family reunification (>6 months)	19%	9%	91%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	16%	79%	21%
Seasonal migration	4%	68%	32%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	12%	88%
Forced movement due to disasters	<1%	79%	21%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

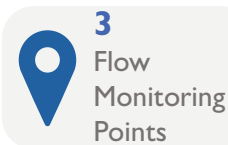
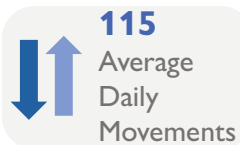
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,418 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 115. This represented an 2 per cent decrease compared to August, during which 117 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (56%), Zambia (44%) and Mozambique (<1%) were the main countries of departure, while Zambia (56%) and Malawi (44%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,418 individuals observed, 71 per cent were males and 29 per cent were females. There were 44 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 115 children observed, none were unaccompanied. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.

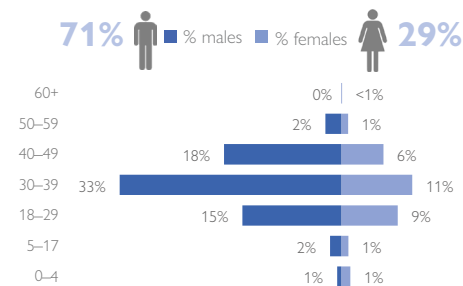
KEY FINDINGS



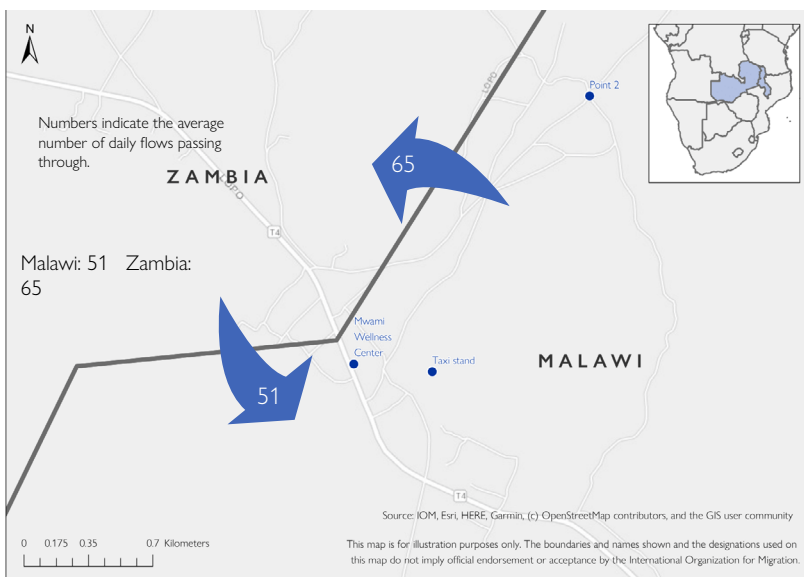
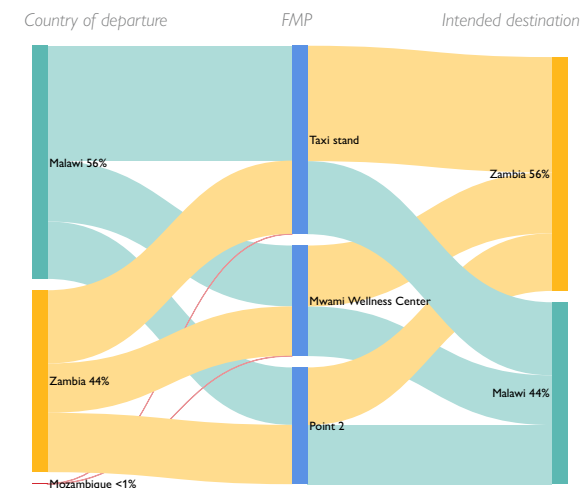
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



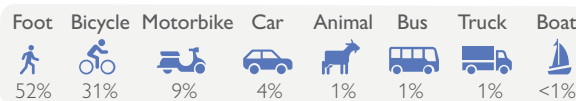
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



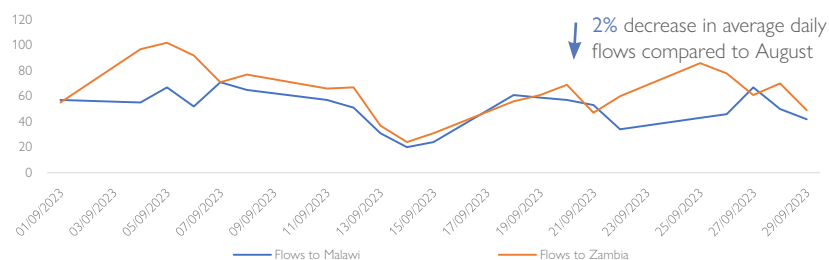
VULNERABLE GROUPS



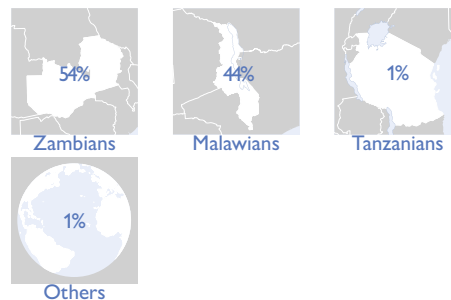
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2023



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	89%	44%	56%
Family reunification (>6 months)	9%	49%	51%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	1%	8%	92%
Seasonal migration	1%	9%	91%

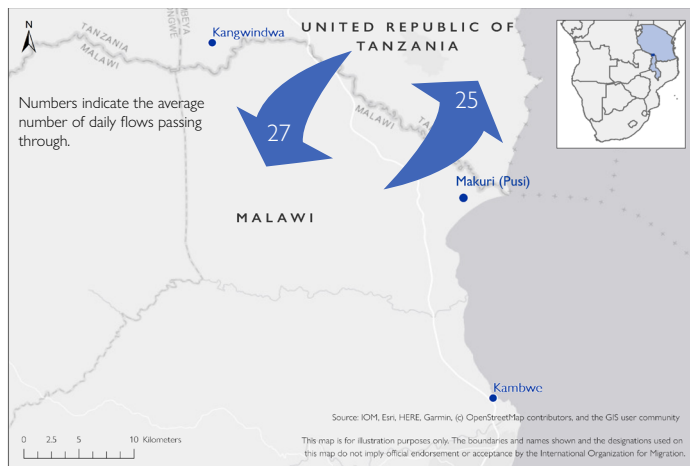
Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

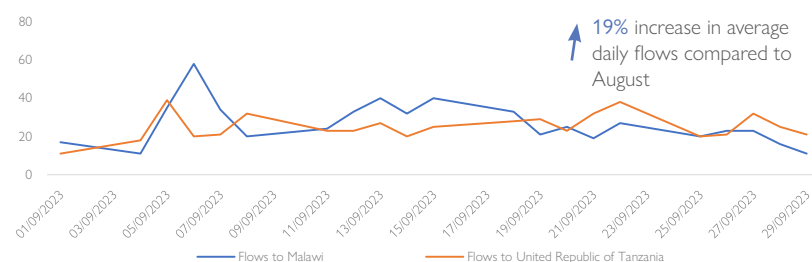
MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | SEPTEMBER 2023

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,090 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows were 52. This represented a 19 per cent increase compared to August during which 44 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase in flows observed can be attributed to the decrease in heavy strong winds over the lake. There is an increase in fishing activities among other business which has heightened movements across the lake shore route. Fish products are transported up to Democratic Republic of the Congo by road via Zambia, with most of traveler being Zambians nationals. Decrease in water levels across the Songwe river has also open other channels of informal crossing points. This has provided opportunity for travelers especially those from east and horn of Africa to divert from using the FMPs to use those channels instead, which has resulted in FMR missing other flows. Malawi (49%) and United Republic of Tanzania (48%) were the main countries of departure, while United Republic of Tanzania (50%) and Malawi (49%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,090 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females. There were 11 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the total individuals observed. The FMR observed only one unaccompanied male child.



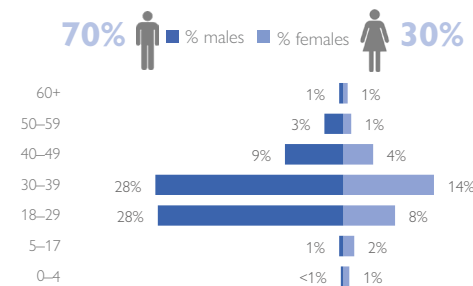
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2023



KEY FINDINGS



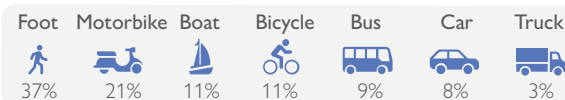
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



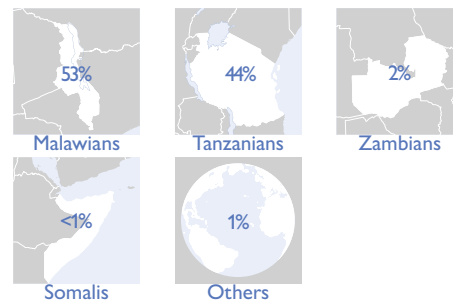
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



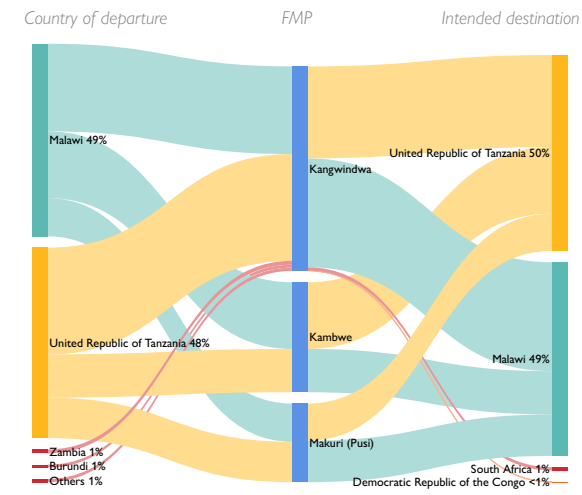
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia for countries of departure.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	42%	49%	51%
Family reunification (>6 months)	34%	59%	41%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	15%	48%	52%
Returned	11%	43%	57%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	<1%
Seasonal migration	<1%	100%	<1%
Tourism	<1%	<1%	100%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

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

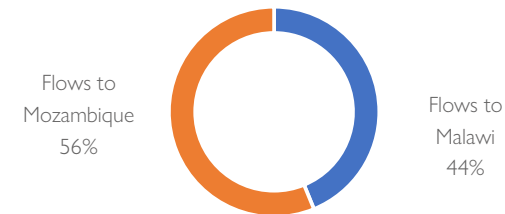
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 8,092 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 405. This represented a 7 per cent decrease compared to August, during which 436 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (52%), South Africa (20%), Mozambique (19%) and Zimbabwe (8%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (41%), Mozambique (27%), South Africa (22%) and Zimbabwe (8%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 8,092 individuals observed, 75 per cent were males and 25 per cent were females. There were 32 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 187 children observed, none were unaccompanied. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.

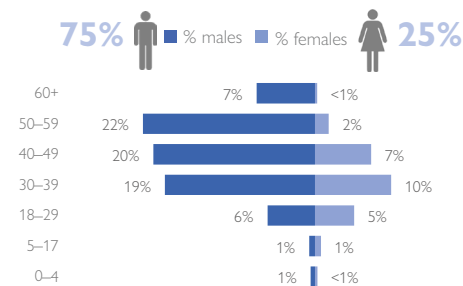
KEY FINDINGS



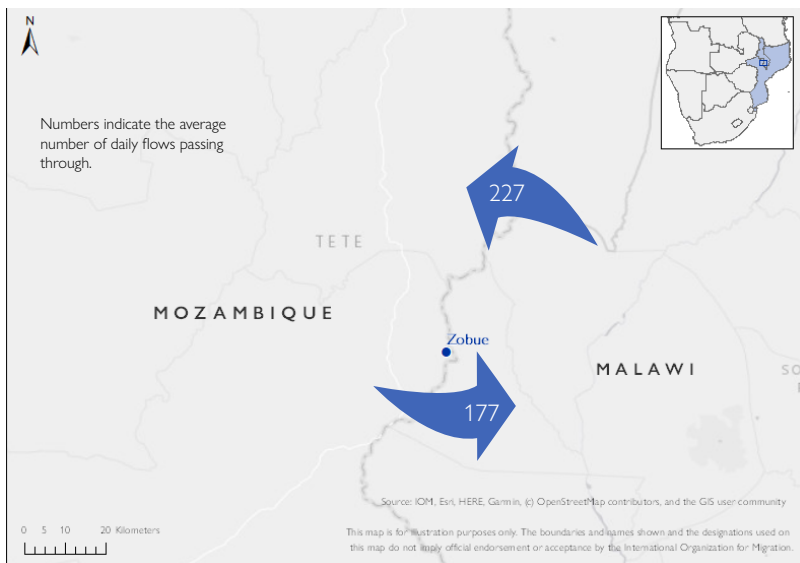
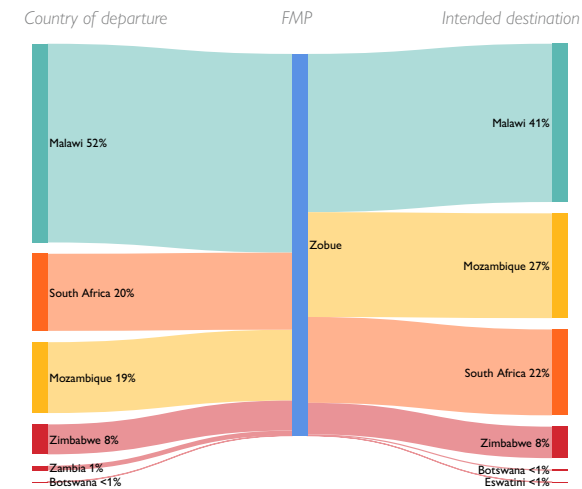
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



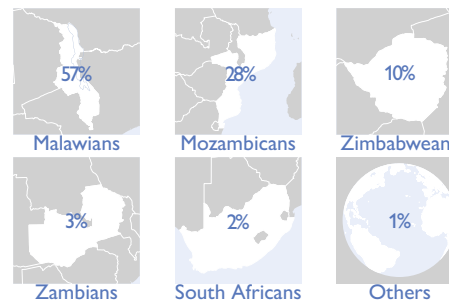
VULNERABLE GROUPS



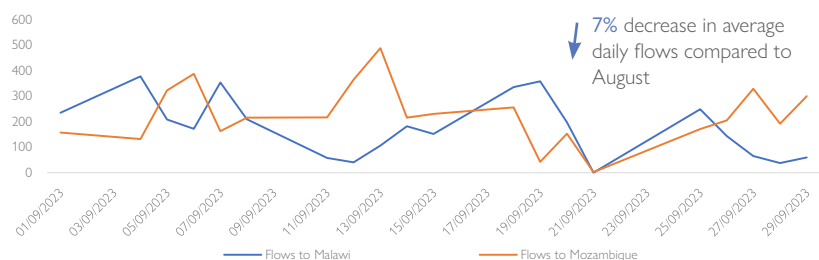
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	100%	44%	56%
Family reunification (>6 months)	10%	63%	37%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	10%	8%	92%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	<1%

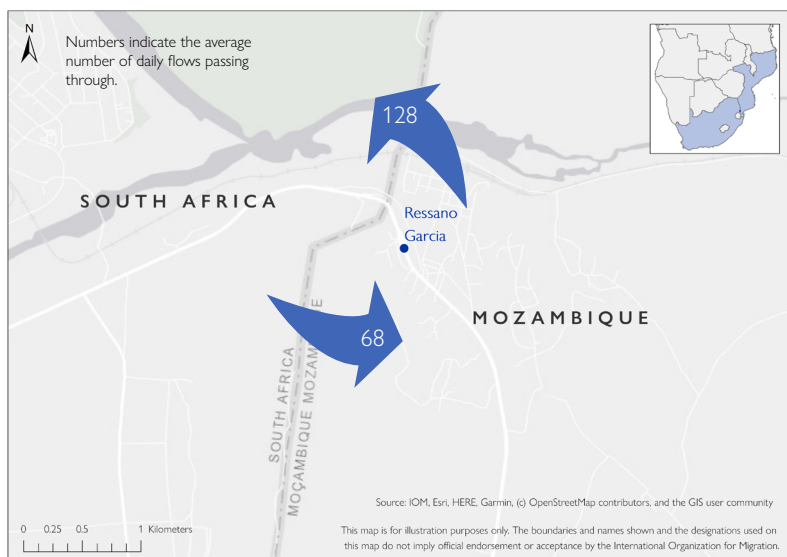
Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | SEPTEMBER 2023

OVERVIEW

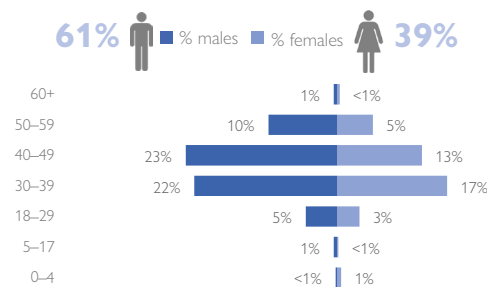
Over the reporting period, a total of 4,126 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 196. This represented an 12 per cent increase compared to August, during which 175 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (57%), South Africa (34%), Malawi (8%) and Lesotho (<1%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (64%), Mozambique (35%), Malawi (1%) and Zambia (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 4,126 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 30 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 2 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 62 children observed, none were unaccompanied. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



KEY FINDINGS



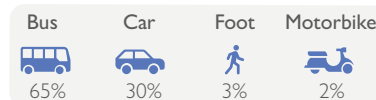
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



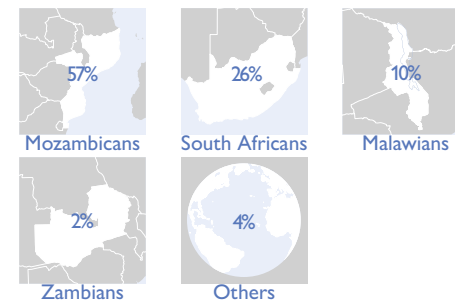
VULNERABLE GROUPS



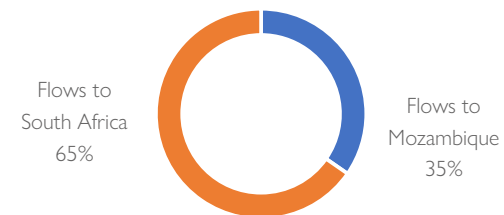
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



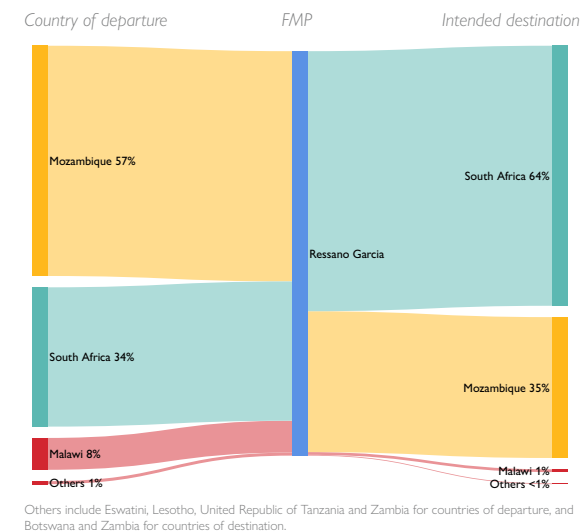
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



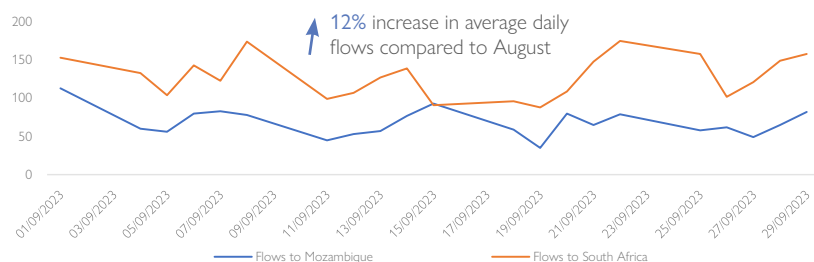
FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2023



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Mozambique	Flows to South Africa
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	67%	10%	90%
Family reunification (>6 months)	32%	62%	38%
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	16%	<1%	100%
Seasonal migration	8%	100%	<1%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	35%	65%

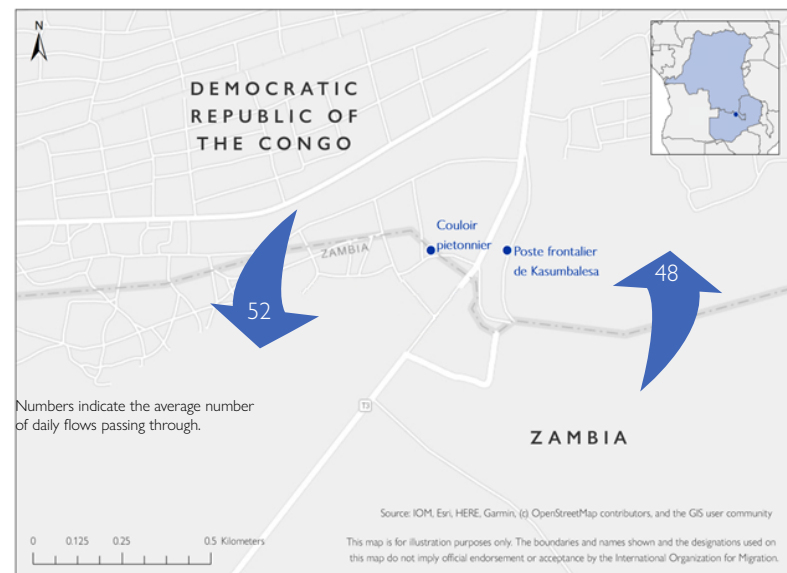
Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

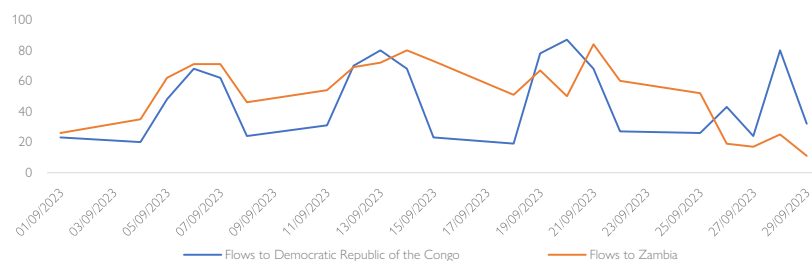
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KASUMBALESA) – ZAMBIA | SEPTEMBER 2023

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,096 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 100. Democratic Republic of the Congo (51%), Zambia (22%), United Republic of Tanzania (15%) and Zimbabwe (5%) were the main countries of departure, while Democratic Republic of the Congo (48%), Zambia (37%), United Republic of Tanzania (8%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,096 individuals observed, 78 per cent were males and 22 per cent were females. There were 6 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 93 children observed, none were unaccompanied. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.



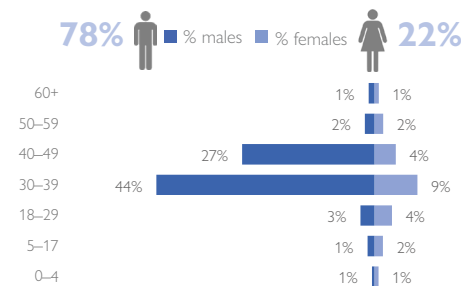
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2023



KEY FINDINGS



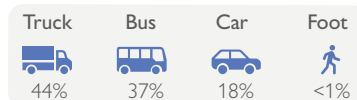
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



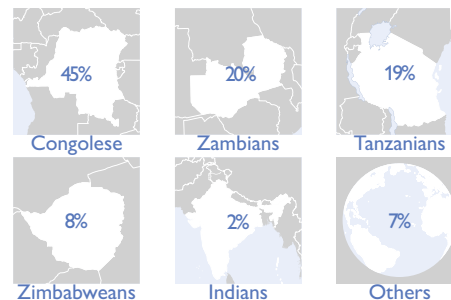
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



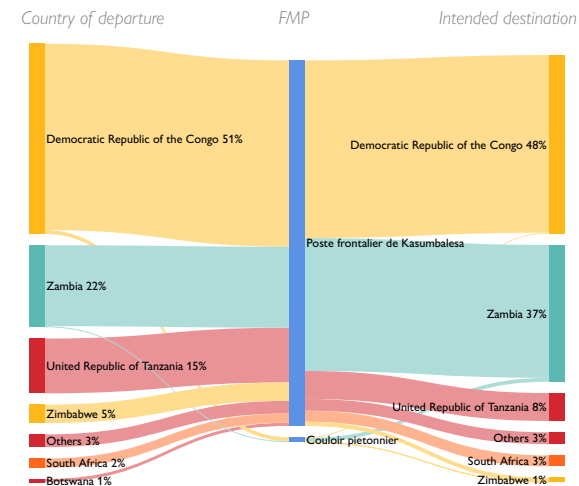
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Angola, Belgium, Burundi, China, Eritrea, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Singapore, Uganda and United States of America for countries of departure, and Angola, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Canada, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and United States of America for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to DRC	Flows to Zambia
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	92%	47%	53%
Family reunification (>6 months)	8%	53%	47%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

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 September 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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