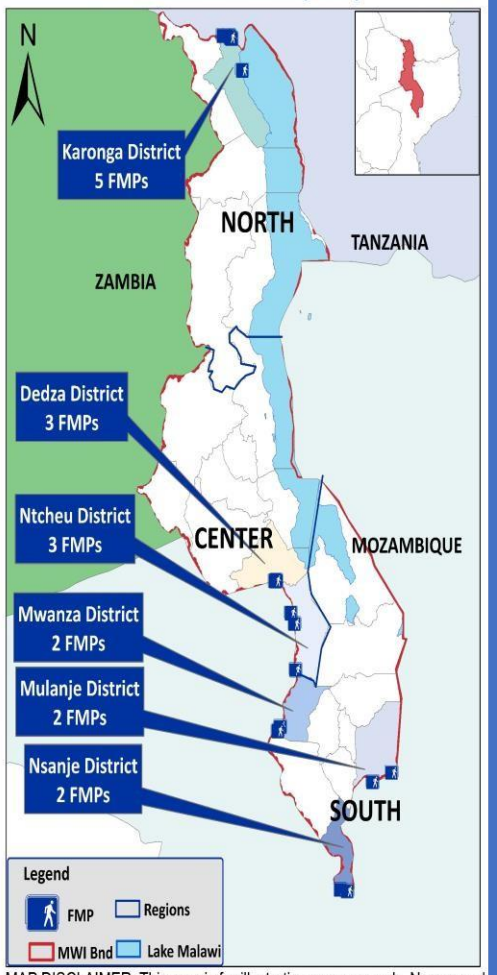
MALAWI FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD
United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique Border
16 November- 12 December 2020

Publication: February 2021

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at Seventeen (17) active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) established at unofficial border crossings. Flow Monitoring (FM) between Malawi and Mozambique was conducted at the following 12 FMPs; Kapalamula, Katsakaminga, Mpala, Daniel 1, Mzikiti, Tsangano Boma, Fatch, Segulani, Mulangeni, Sembezera, Tsangani Turnoff and Madani. FM between Malawi and Tanzania was conducted at the following 5 FMPs; Kambwe, kangindwa, Timoti, Mwendelima and Januale. Over the reporting period, a total of 22,327 movements were observed at these points. About 56 per cent of all movements were incoming and 44 per cent were outgoing.

FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP) IN MALAWI



MAP DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW

The Government of Malawi launched the Malawi COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan on the 8th of April 2020, with the aim of ensuring prevention of COVID-19 spread into the country, preparedness and readiness for a timely, consistent and coordinated response in the event of COVID-19 outbreak. Part of this plan is targeting Malawi's 10 busiest points of entry in putting measures to prevent and contain COVID-19. IOM through funding from the Swedish Government supported the Government by collecting data through Flow Monitoring at 17 Flow Monitoring Points in 7 PoEs to track mobile populations, establish their vulnerabilities, needs, services gaps and share data with stakeholders for use in designing their interventionsagainst COVID-19.

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 travelers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are setup. At each FMP, DTM conducts Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR)). The FMR collects data at FMP through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travelers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travelers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travelers. 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.

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 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.

KEY FIGURES

22,327 Total Movements

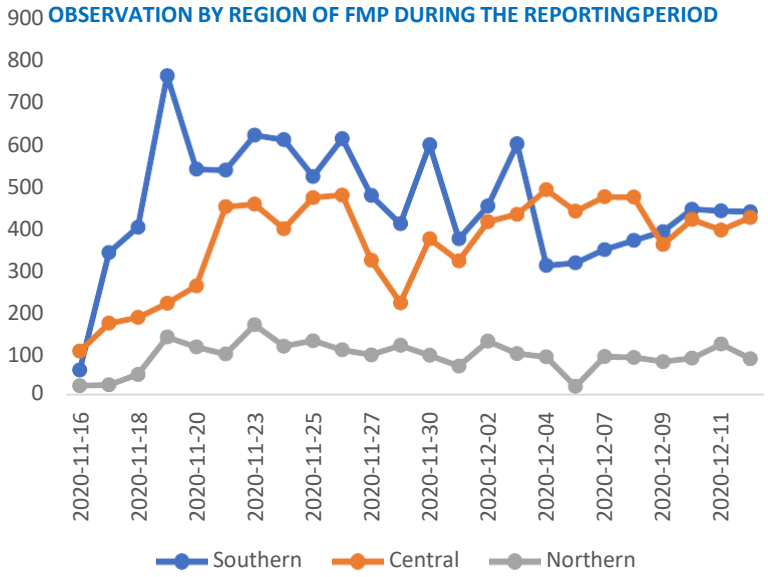
12,561 Incoming

9,766 Outgoing

17 Flow Monitoring Points

12,352 Surveys Done

MOVEMENT TRENDS

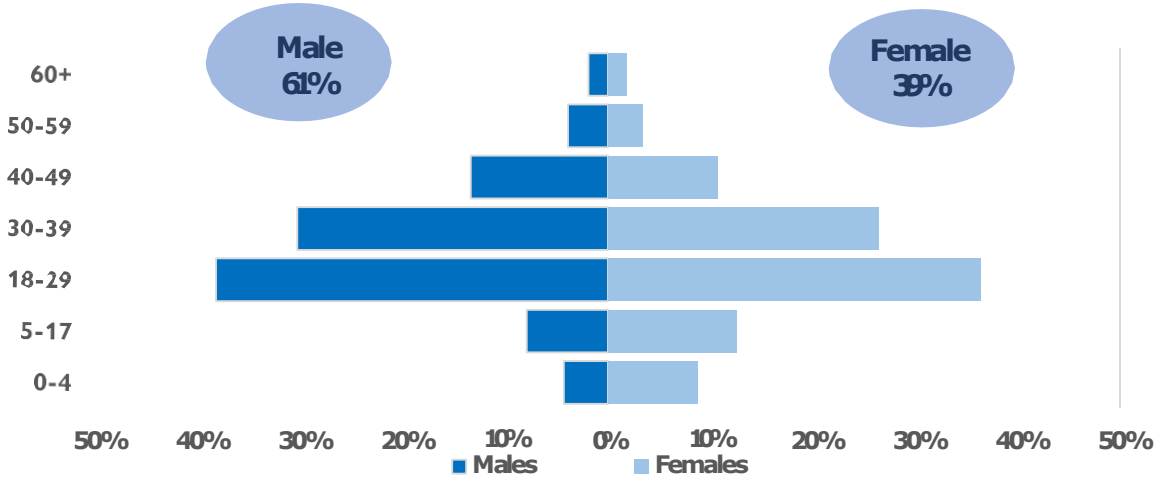


A comparison of daily flows among the three regions shows that daily flows were relatively low in the northern region as compared to the other regions.

The lower flows in the Northern region can be attributed to the fact that majority of FMPs in the region are located along the Songwe river which forms a natural boundary between Malawi and Tanzania. FM was conducted during rainy season and the rising water levels in the river made it difficult for migrants to cross the river.

MIGRATION PROFILE

Age and Sex Distribution



Declared Nationality

Malawi
52%

Mozambique
41%

Tanzania
5%

Other
2%

Vulnerabilities

1,341
Pregnant and lactating women

181
Unaccompanied children

160
People with disabilities

136
Elderly (60+)

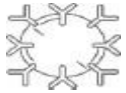
A total of 1,818 vulnerabilities were reported during the reporting period. Vulnerabilities may be overlapping since individuals may have more than one vulnerability.

Chronic Diseases

539
Hypertension

357
Respiratory Problem

291
Cardiac problems



195
Immune Deficiency

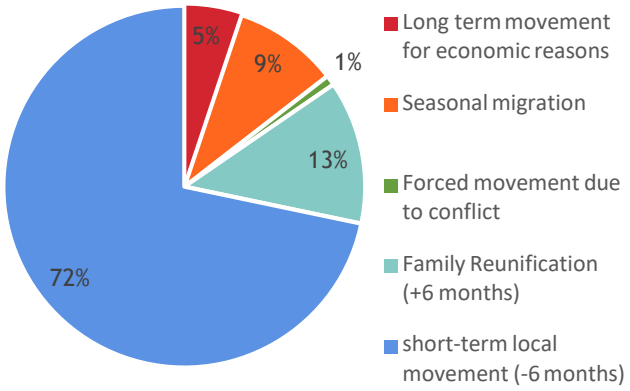
112
Diabetes

25
Cancer

A total of 1,519 chronic diseases were reported during the reporting period. Chronic diseases may be overlapping since individuals may have more than one chronic disease.

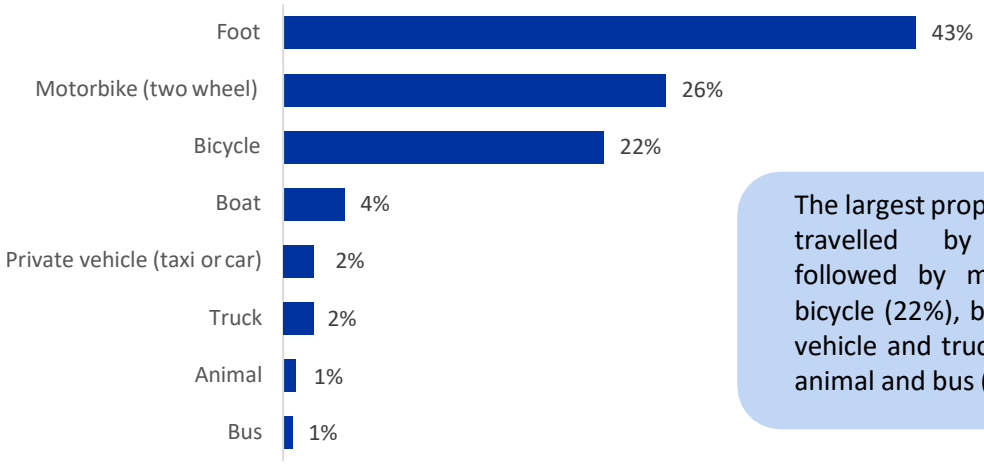
MIGRATION JOURNEY

Journey Reasons



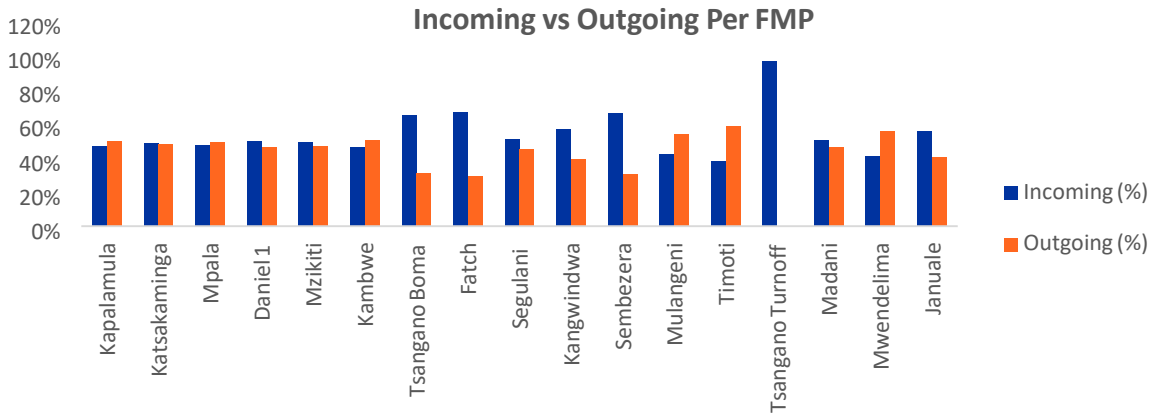
The majority of observed movements during the reporting period were primarily for short term local reasons (72%), followed by family reunification for more than six months (13%), Seasonal migration (9%), long term movement for economic reasons (5%) and forced migration due to conflict (1%) departing from Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania.

Means of Transportation



The largest proportion of people travelled by foot (43%), followed by motorbike (26%), bicycle (22%), boat (4%), private vehicle and truck (2%) each and animal and bus (1%) each.

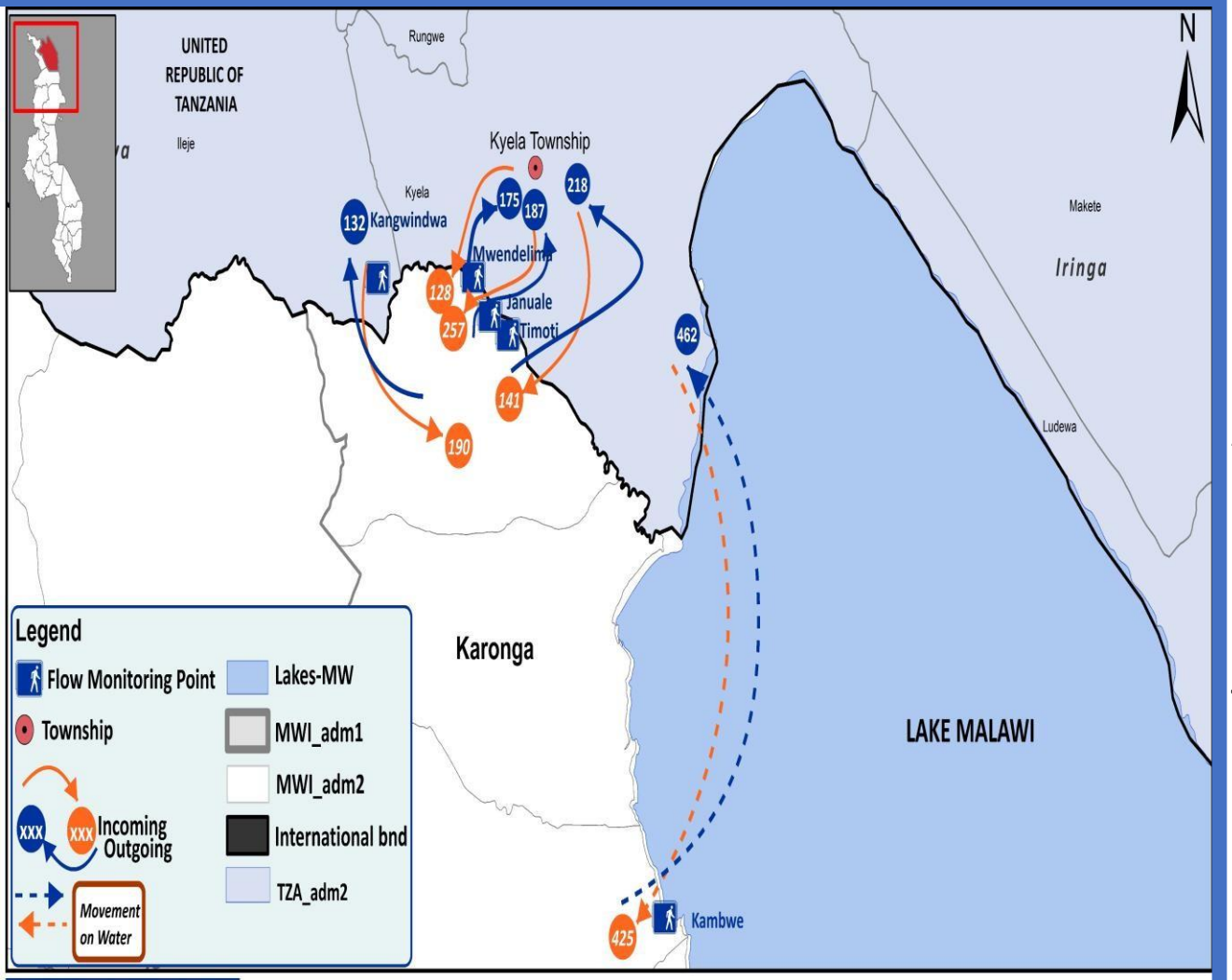
SUMMARY OF FLOWS PER FMP



FMP Name	Region	District	Total Flows Observed
Kapalamula	Central	Dedza	2163
Katsakaminga	Central	Dedza	1868
Daniel 1	Central	Dedza	1781
Tsangano Boma	Central	Ntcheu	1649
Mulangeni	Central	Ntcheu	909
Tsangano Turnoff	Central	Ntcheu	599
Kambwe	Northern	karonga	887
Kangwindwa	Northern	karonga	322
Timoti	Northern	karonga	359
Mwendelima	Northern	karonga	303
Januale	Northern	karonga	444
Mpala	Southern	Mulanje	2548
Mzikiti	Southern	Mulanje	2305
Fatch	Southern	Nsanje	1232
Segulani	Southern	Mwanza	1110
Sembezera	Southern	Mwanza	3063
Madani	Southern	Nsanje	785

*At Tsangano Turnoff FMP, only incoming flows were captured due to operational constraints in data collection.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION FOR NORTHERN REGION (KARONGA DISTRICT)-MALAWI BOUNDARY WITH TANZANIA



DTM IOM • OIM THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

Sweden Sverige

Scale Bar

0 3.75 7.5 15 22.5 KM

MAP DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

NORTHERN MALAWI FLOWS

OVERVIEW OF NORTHERN REGION FMPs: In the Northern Region of Malawi FM was conducted at 5 FMPs namely, Kangindwa, Januale, Timoti, Mwendelima and Kambwe all located in Karonga district. All the 5 FMPs except Kambwe (located on shores of Lake Malawi) are along the Songwe river which forms a natural boundary between Malawi and Tanzania.

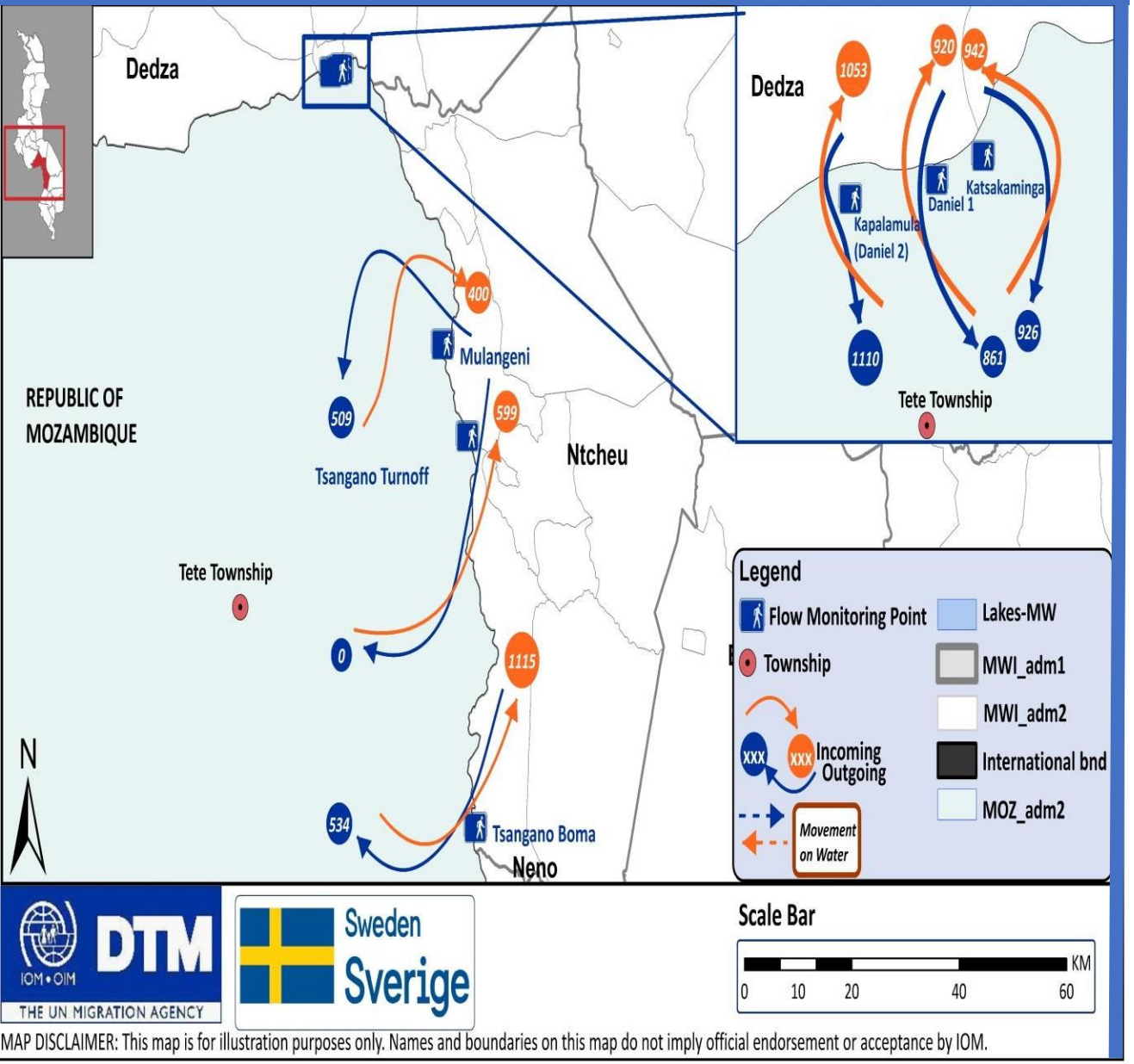
Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 94 observed movements were recorded each day. The number of flows significantly decreased on the days border patrols were conducted by the Immigration and police officers at the FMPs as travelers were afraid of their goods being confiscated by the border authorities for not paying import fees as required by law at the official PoE .

At Kambwe, flows were highly dependent on the fishing seasonality as the FMP is on the shore of Lake Malawi. Flows at Kambwe FMP were high between 5-7 am as compared to the other FMPs. For the other 4 FMPs along the Songwe river, flows were significantly lower during the reporting period due to the increase in water levels in the Songwe river which made crossing into Malawi or Tanzania using the temporary bridges a big challenge.

Type of flows: All observed movements at the FMPs in Northern Region, were moving across borders, outgoing to Tanzania (51%) and incoming from Tanzania (49%).

Traveller profiles: Of the 2,315 observed movements in the Northern region, 51 per cent were adult men, while 40 per cent were adult women and 9 per cent were children. Among the 2,315 observed movements, 189 reported vulnerabilities including lactating mothers (40%), disabilities (32%), pregnant (17%), elderly in need of care (9%) and unaccompanied children (3%).Out of the 2,315 observed movements, 217 reported chronic diseases including hypertension (47%), immune deficiency (18%), cardiac problems (14%), respiratory problems (11%), diabetes (9%) and cancer (2%).

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION FOR CENTRAL REGION (DEDZA AND NTCHEU DISTRICTS)-MALAWI BOUNDARY WITH MOZAMBIQUE



CENTRAL MALAWI FLOWS

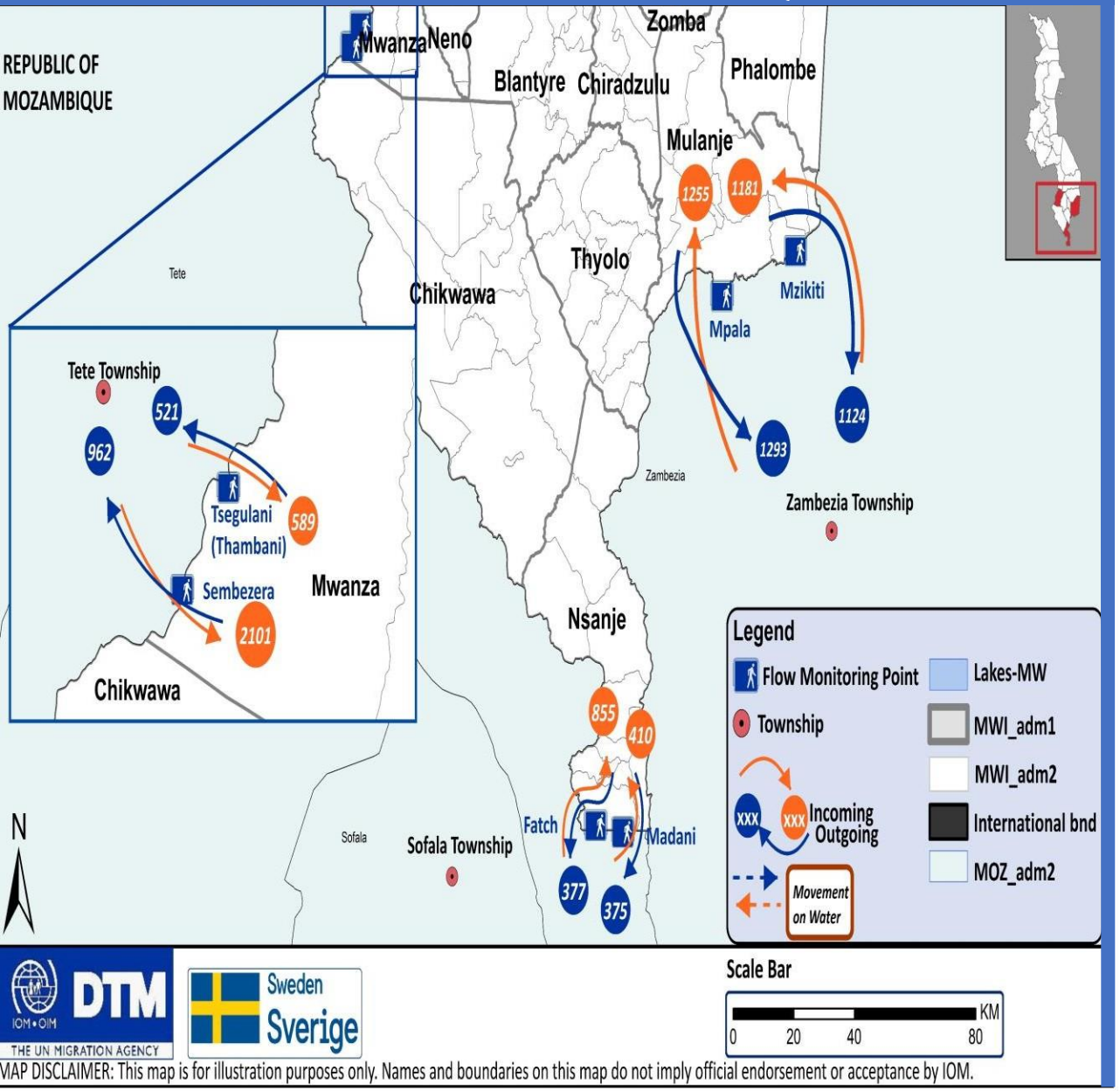
OVERVIEW OF CENTRAL REGION FMPs: In the Central Region of Malawi Flow Monitoring (FM) was conducted at 6 FMPs namely, Kapalamula (Daniel 2), Katsakaminga, Daniel 1 in Dedza district and at Tsangano Boma, Mulangeni and Tsangano Turnoff in Ntcheu district. All the 6 FMP share a boundary with Mozambique.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 366 observed movements were recorded each day. For Tsangamo Boma, the FMP observed more incoming flows as compared to outgoing flows due to the restriction on movement into Mozambique by the country's security officials. Cross border movement at all the 6 FMPs was largely influenced by agricultural markets and the flows were highest on designated market days.

Type of flows: All observed movements at the FMPs in Central Region, were moving across borders, outgoing to Mozambique (44%) and incoming from Mozambique (56%).

Traveller profiles: Of the 8,969 observed movements in the Central region, 53 per cent were adult men, while 32 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Among the 8,969 observed movements, 1,880 reported vulnerabilities including lactating mothers (56%), pregnant (18%), disabilities (14%), unaccompanied children (10%), and elderly in need of care (1%). Out of the 8,969 observed movements, 1,519 reported chronic diseases including hypertension (35%), respiratory problems (24%), cardiac problems (19%), immune deficiency (13%), diabetes (7%) and cancer (2%).

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION FOR SOUTHERN REGION (MULANJE,MWANZA AND NSANJE DISTRICTS)-MALAWI BOUNDARY WITH MOZAMBIQUE



SOUTHERN MALAWI FLOWS

OVERVIEW OF SOUTHERN REGION FMPs: In the Southern Region of Malawi Flow Monitoring (FM) was conducted at 6 FMPs namely Mpala and Mzikiti in Mulanje district; Segulani (Tsambani) and Sembezera in Mwanza district; and at Fatch and Madani in Nsanje district. All the 6 FMPs share a boundary with Mozambique in the southern part of Malawi.

Migration trends: During the period covered, an average of 459 observed movements were recorded each day. For the FMPs in Mulanje district (Mpala and Mzikiti) they are located along the Ruo and Mloza river which forms a natural border between Malawi and Mozambique. Flows at these two FMPs were inversely affected by the increase in water levels in the two rivers which made crossing into Malawi or Mozambique a challenge. For the FMPs in Nsanje district (Fatch and Madani) flows were high in the morning between 5-7 AM as people preferred to travel early in the morning due to the hot weather of the district.

Type of flows: All observed movements at the FMPs in southern Region, were moving across borders, outgoing to Mozambique (42%) and incoming from Mozambique (58%).

Traveller profiles: Of the 11,043 observed movements in the Southern region, 55 per cent were adult men, while 27 per cent were adult women and 18 per cent were children. Among the 11,043 observed movements, 1,024 reported vulnerabilities including lactating mothers (52%), pregnant (17%), unaccompanied children (13%), elderly in need of care (10%) and disabilities (14%). Out of the 11,043 observed movements, 831 reported chronic diseases including hypertension (27%), respiratory problems (26%), cardiac problems (20%), immune deficiency (16%), diabetes (9%) and cancer (2%).