

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MANGOCHI) – MOZAMBIQUE | AUGUST 2024

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,100 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 124. This represented a five (5%) per cent decrease compared to July, during which 131 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (57%), Malawi (42%), United Republic of Tanzania (1%) and Somalia (<1%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (56%), Mozambique (44%) and Zambia (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of the 2,100 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 57 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 14 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 287 children observed, 22 were unaccompanied boys and 21 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, and therefore is likely under-reported.

MAP 1: FLOWS THROUGH THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

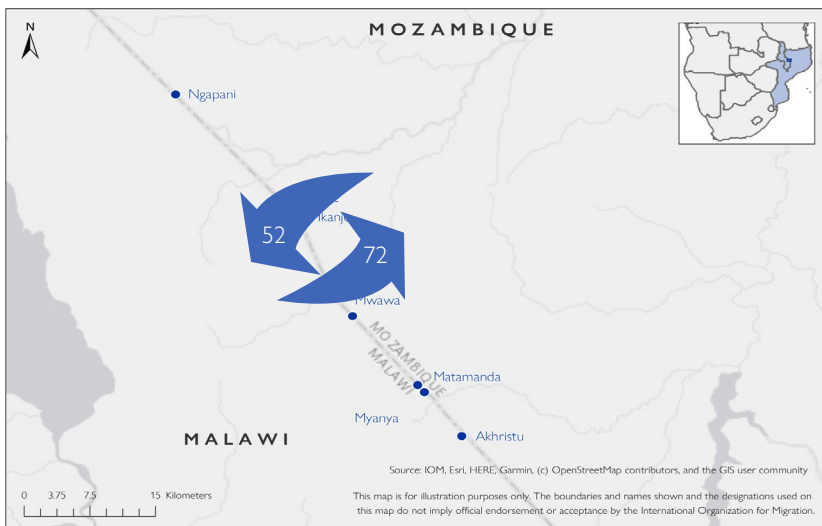
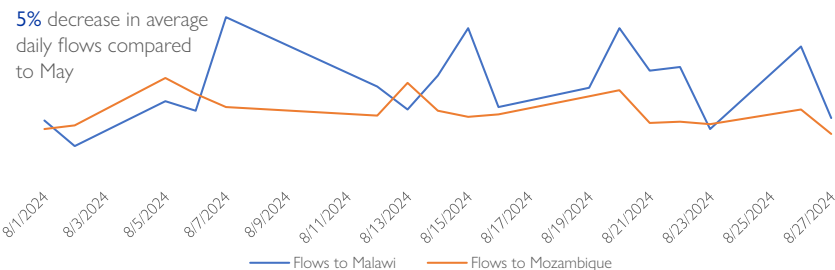


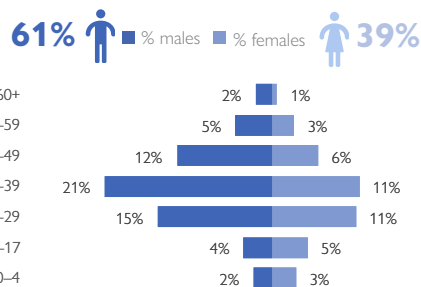
FIGURE 1: DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 AUGUST 2024



KEY FINDINGS



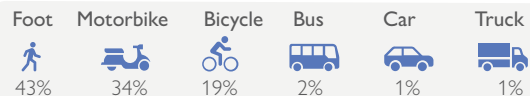
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

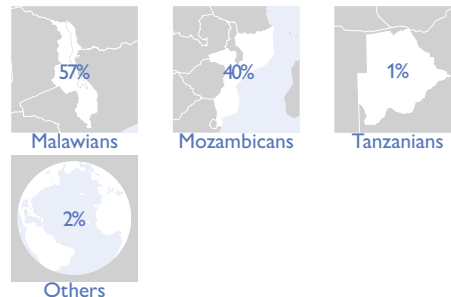


FIGURE 2: FLOW DIRECTION

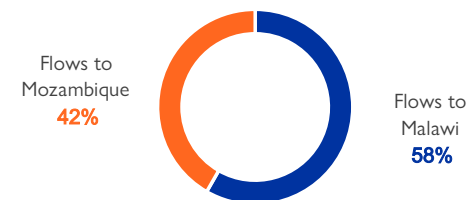
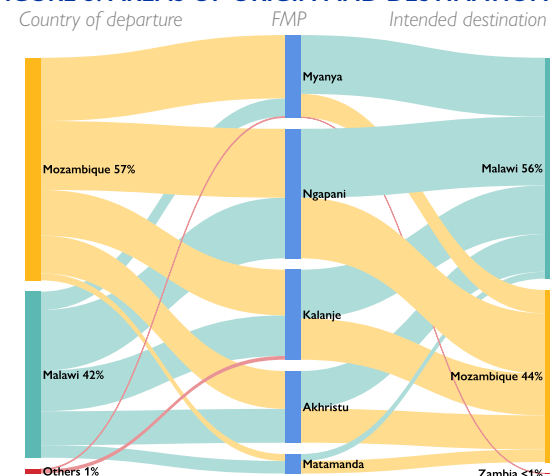


FIGURE 3: AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATIONS



Others include Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for countries of departure.

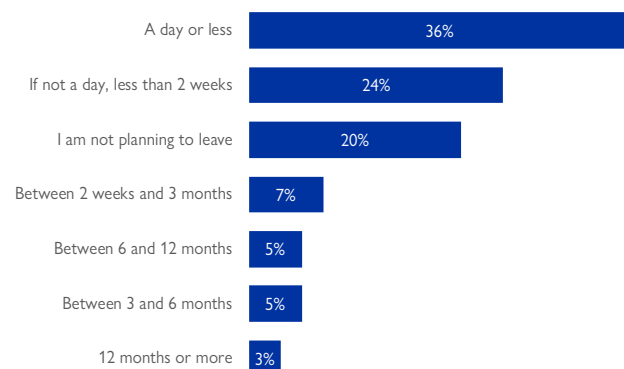
TABLE 1: REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement	64%	66%	34%
Family reunification	19%	43%	57%
Forced return	10%	61%	39%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	7%	34%	66%
Seasonal migration	4%	32%	68%
Tourism	2%	43%	57%
Movement due to conflict	1%	59%	41%
Movement due to disasters	<1%	<1%	100%

TABLE 2: CHRONIC DISEASES

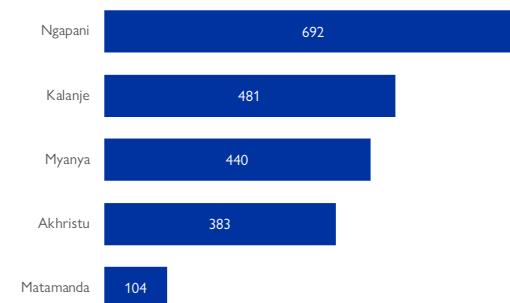
Condition	Total Flows
Respiratory problems	14
Hypertension	10
Diabetes	1

FIGURE 4: INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY



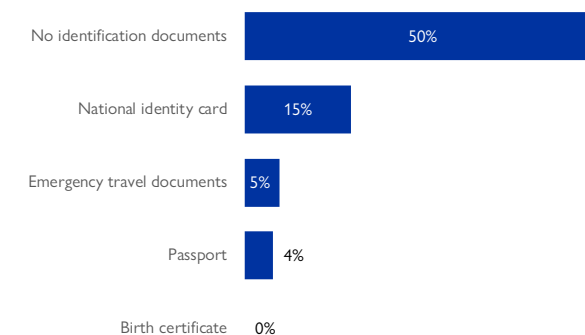
For the 2,100 flows of travellers observed, the most common intended period of stay was a day or less (36%). This suggests that a significant number of individuals were either on short business trips, daily commutes, or brief visits, possibly reflecting the proximity of the travel destinations or the nature of their travel purpose. Following this, 24 per cent of the observed travellers planned to stay for less than two weeks, between two weeks and three months (7%), between three and six months (5%), between 6 and 12 months (5%), and 12 months or more (4%). Interestingly, 20 per cent of the travellers reported having no plans to leave, indicating a possible shift to permanent residency or indefinite stays, which could be driven by factors such as migration, resettlement, or a new chapter in their lives. This distribution of intended stay periods illustrates a wide range of travel purposes and commitments among the observed travellers.

FIGURE 5: FLOWS BY INDIVIDUAL FMP



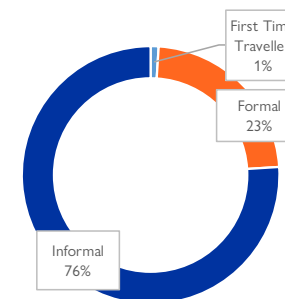
Ngapani recorded the highest number of flows, with 692 individuals, significantly surpassing other FMPs. Kalanje followed with 481 flows, while Myanya reported 440. Akhristu saw a slightly lower flow, with 383 individuals, and Matamanda recorded the lowest flows, with just 104. The data suggest that Ngapani is a key hub for mobility in the region, while Matamanda recorded relatively lower traffic compared to the other FMPs. The variation in flows across these FMPs could be indicative of differing local factors influencing human mobility patterns.

FIGURE 6: IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS



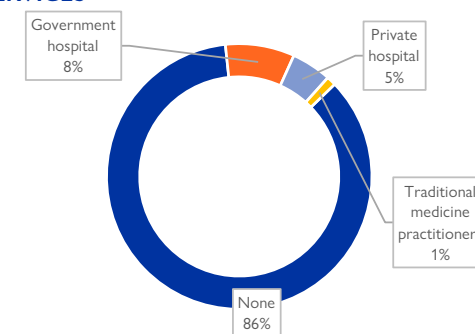
Half of the observed travellers (50%) lacked any form of identification document. A smaller percentage (15%) were carrying national identity cards, while five (5%) per cent had emergency travel documents, and only four (4%) per cent travelled with passports. Notably, none of the travellers had a birth certificate. These findings suggest potential vulnerabilities among the travelling population which could hinder access to services and legal protections.

FIGURE 7: POINT OF ENTRY



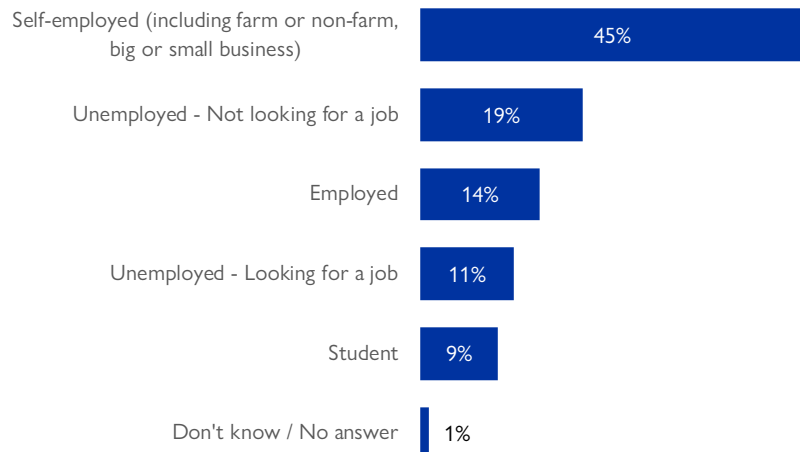
Seventy-six (76%) per cent of the total travellers observed between Malawi and Mozambique indicated that they used an informal crossing point exiting or entering Malawi. This high percentage underscores the prevalence of informal routes in cross-border movements, possibly due to factors such as convenience, avoidance of official scrutiny, or a lack of accessible formal crossing points. In contrast, only 23 per cent of the travellers used formal crossing points, with few of them indicating that this was their first time doing so.

FIGURE 8: MOVEMENTS RELATED TO HEALTH SERVICES



Eight per cent (8%) of the observed travellers reported that they sought health services from government hospitals, indicating a reliance on public healthcare facilities for their medical needs during their journey. Additionally, five (5%) per cent of travellers opted for private hospitals and only one (1%) per cent turned to traditional medicine.

FIGURE 9: EMPLOYMENT STATUS



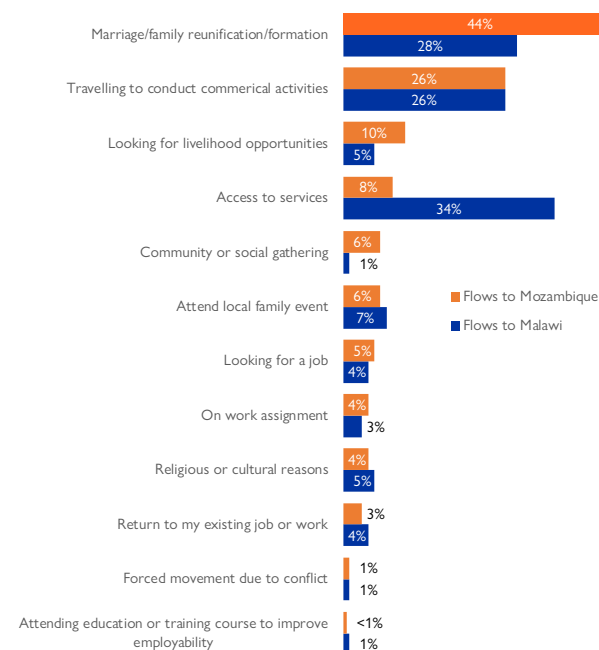
In terms of employment status, the majority of the travellers indicated that they were self-employed, which accounted for 45 per cent of the total flows. This was followed by those who were unemployed and not looking for a job (19%), employed (14%), unemployed while looking for a job (11%), students (9%) and those that indicated they did not know or did not give an answer (1%).

TABLE 3: CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE JOURNEY

Challenge Faced	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
None	87%	59%	41%
Roadblocks or delays	5%	59%	41%
Difficulty continuing with economic activity	4%	12%	88%
Difficulty accessing healthcare services	2%	100%	<1%
Arrest or detention (by state or non-state actor)	1%	88%	12%
Theft	1%	86%	14%
Difficulty accessing basic services (food, water, etc.)	1%	<1%	100%
Mental health challenges (including trauma, depression, homesickness or distress)	1%	82%	18%

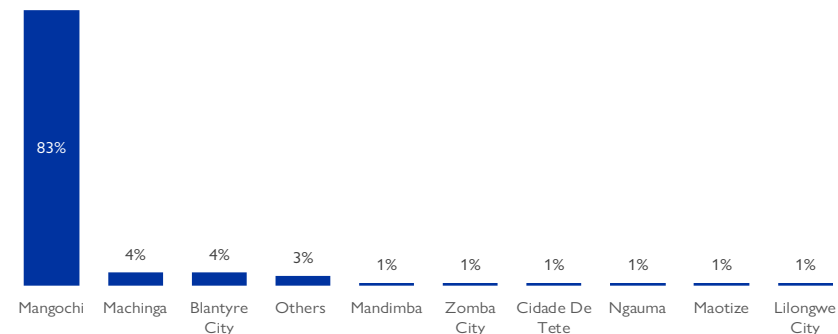
Disclaimer: Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question, and that there are other challenges faced.

FIGURE 10: REASONS OF MOVEMENT ACROSS EACH DIRECTION OF FLOWS



Disclaimer: Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FIGURE 11: FLOWS TO MALAWI BY DESTINATION DISTRICT



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 highlights 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 08:00 and 17:00. 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 August 2024. 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).

LIMITATION

Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 08:00 and 17:00. The data is 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 estimates 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.

In some instances, demographic percentages may 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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