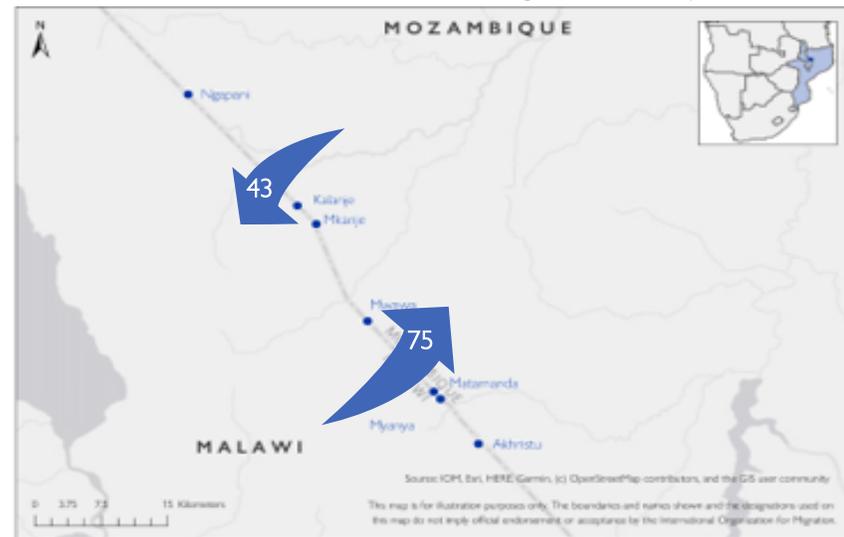


# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

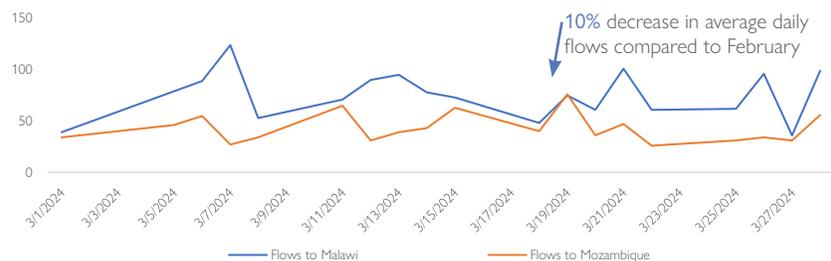
## MALAWI (MANGOCHI) – MOZAMBIQUE | MARCH 2024

### OVERVIEW

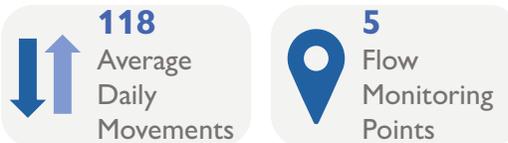
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,244 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 118. This represented a 10 per cent decrease compared to January during which 131 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The decrease of flows observed can be attributed to the decrease in numbers of days in which flow data was collected due to public holidays. However, it is reported by officials that there were a lot of cross border movement during this period mostly due to family reunification exacerbated by school break and tourism/vacation. Mozambique (63%) and Malawi (36%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (62%) and Mozambique (37%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,244 individuals observed, 63 per cent were males and 37 per cent were females. There were 29 women who were visibly pregnant most of them crossing to Malawi seeking antenatal health services. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 18 per cent of the individuals observed in which 19 were unaccompanied children. A total of 15 movements were observed crossing the FMPs forcibly due to conflicts.



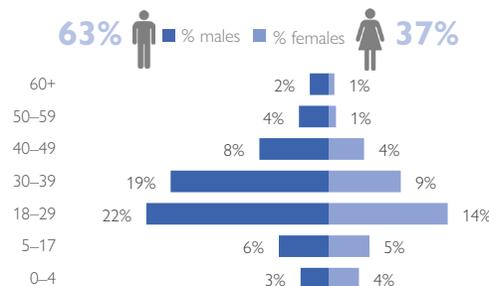
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2024



### KEY FINDINGS



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



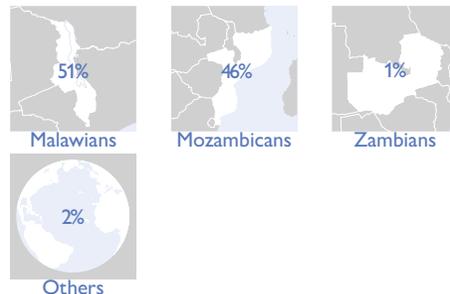
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



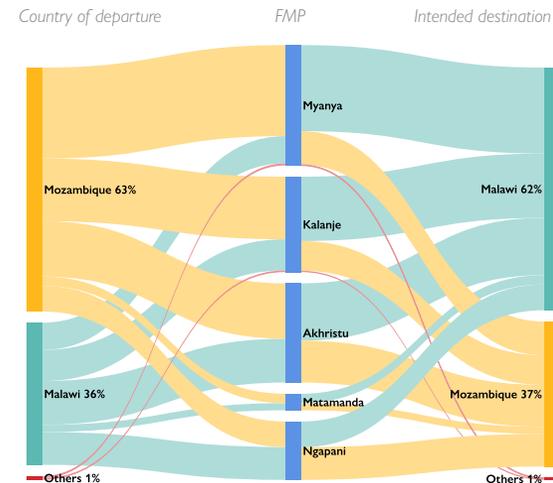
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Burundi, Kenya, Mali, Portugal, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for countries of departure, and Burundi, Peru, South Africa, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, 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)	72%	70%	30%
Family reunification (>6 months)	23%	50%	50%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	6%	47%	53%
Seasonal migration	3%	33%	67%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	100%	<1%
Tourism	1%	75%	25%
Forced movement due to disasters	<1%	100%	<1%

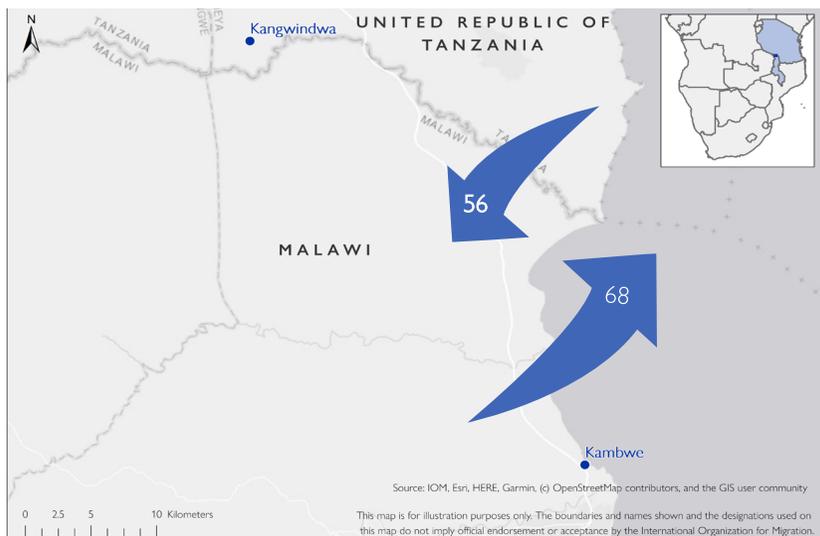
Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question & Other Reasons for Movement

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

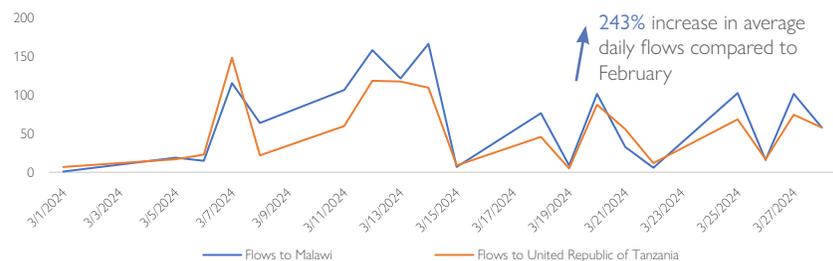
## MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | MARCH 2024

### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,343 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 123. This represented a 243 per cent increase compared to February during which 36 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase of flows observed can be attributed to additional of flow monitoring point. Fishing season has open and strong winds over the lake significantly dropped, movement over the lake and fish business have increased, which has also increased migration flows along the maritime route. Malawi (85%) and United Republic of Tanzania (14%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (82%) and United Republic of Tanzania (18%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 2,343 individuals observed, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent were females. There were 8 women who were visibly pregnant, Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 23 per cent of the individuals observed where 25 of them were unaccompanied children. A total of 7 individuals moved across the border forcedly due to flooding water (disaster).



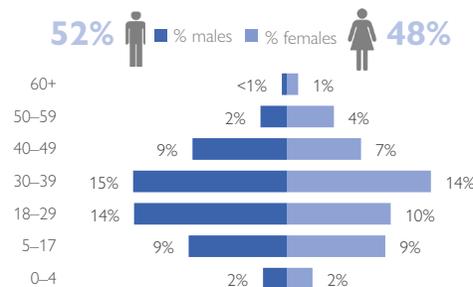
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 MARCH 2024



### KEY FINDINGS



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



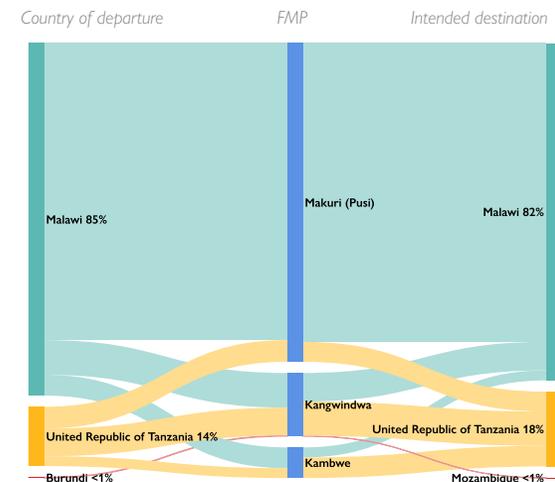
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	97%	54%	46%
Family reunification (>6 months)	2%	74%	26%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	1%	26%	74%
Seasonal migration	1%	100%	<1%
Forced movement due to disasters	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	100%	<1%
Tourism	<1%	<1%	100%

Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question & Other Reasons for Movement

## METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility and migrant profiles. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows occur and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). This report focuses on FMR data only. The FMR collects data at FMPs through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travellers. At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Enumerators collect data via a mobile data collection form to ensure data integrity and quality. This report is an overview of the data collected from 1 to 31 March 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 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the border area, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and self-reporting. Therefore, the findings should be understood as mainly indicative. Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report. On occasions demographic percentages do not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations, as it also occurs when breaking down the relative flows of different nationalities through a border crossing.

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"Source: The International Organization for Migration April, 2024. Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)"