

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MANGOCHI) – MOZAMBIQUE | JULY 2024

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,872 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 131. This represented a 26 per cent increase compared to June, during which 104 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (53%), Malawi (46%), United Republic of Tanzania (<1%) and South Africa (<1%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (53%), Mozambique (47%), Botswana (<1%) and United Republic of Tanzania (<1%) were the main countries of intended destination. Out of 2,872 individuals observed, 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent were females. There were 55 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 17 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 485 children observed, 33 were unaccompanied boys and 26 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

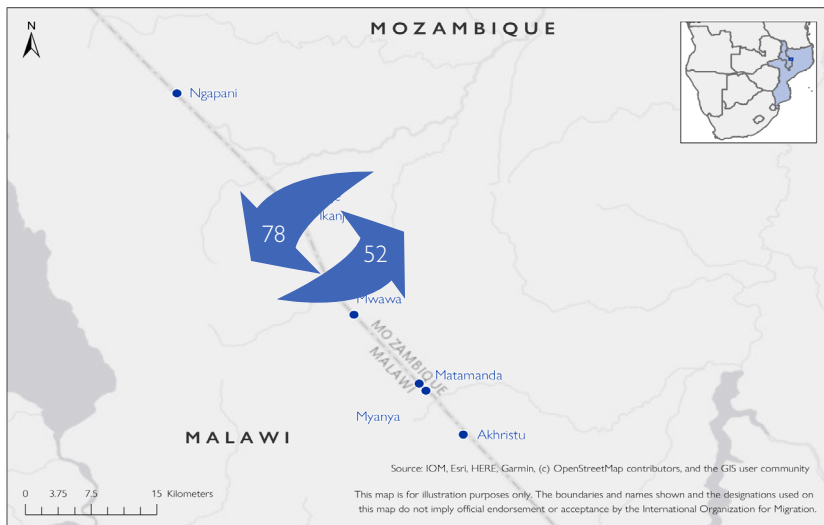
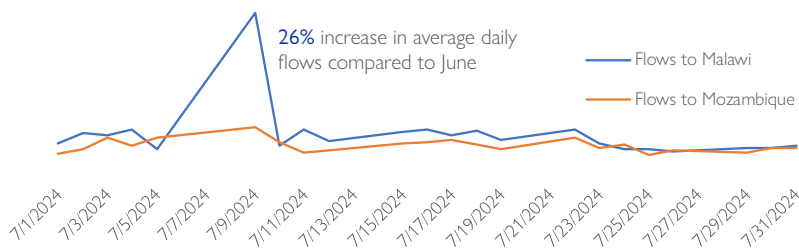


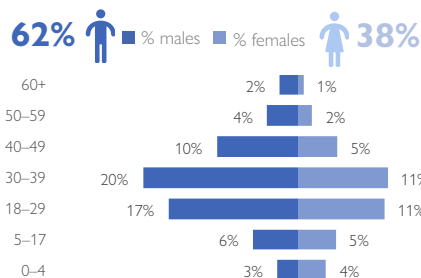
FIGURE 1: DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2024



KEY FINDINGS



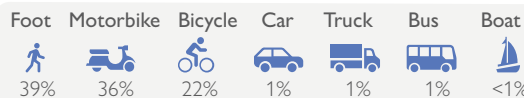
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

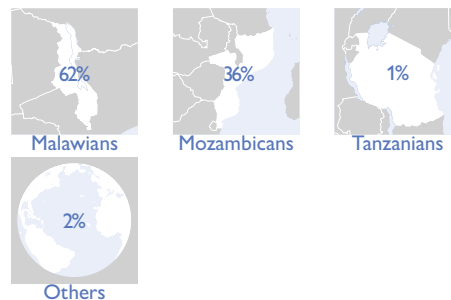


FIGURE 2: FLOW DIRECTION

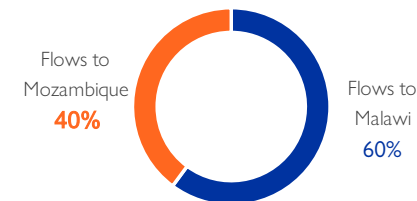
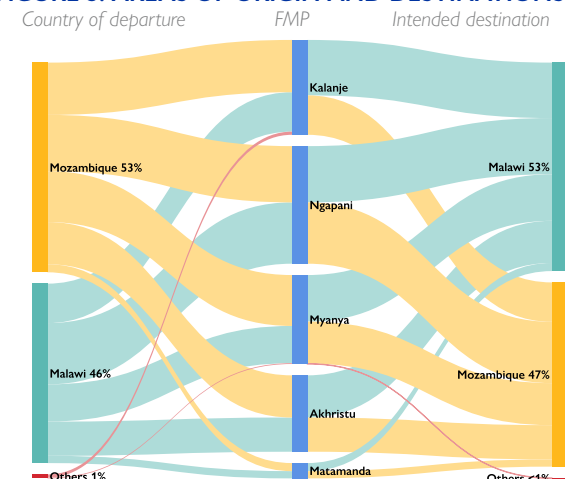


FIGURE 3: AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana, Guinea, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for countries of departure, and Botswana and Tanzania for countries of destination.

TABLE 1: REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (<6 months)	62%	60%	40%
Family reunification (>6 months)	25%	60%	40%
Long-term economic migration (>6 months)	11%	76%	24%
Forced return	10%	69%	31%
Seasonal migration	3%	36%	64%
Tourism	1%	35%	65%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	40%	60%

TABLE 2: CHRONIC DISEASES

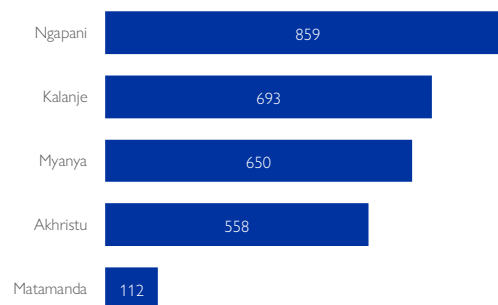
Condition	Total Flows
Hypertension	18
Respiratory problems	17
Immune deficiency	1
Cancer	0

FIGURE 4: INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY



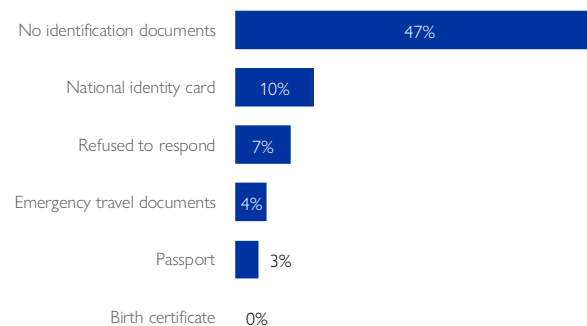
For the 2,872 flows of travellers observed, the most common intended period of stay was a day or less (42%). This suggests that a significant number of individuals were either on short business trips, daily commutes, or brief visits, possibly reflecting the proximity of the travel destinations or the nature of their travel purpose. Following this, 18 per cent of travellers planned to stay for less than two weeks, between two weeks and three months (6%), between three and six months (10%), between 6 and 12 months (1%), and 12 months or more (3%). 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



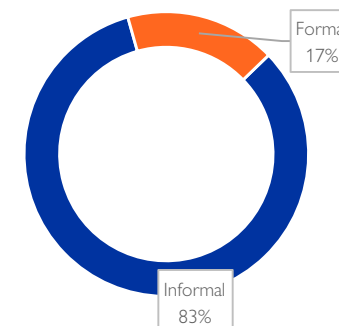
Ngapani was the flow monitoring point that registered the highest number of flows (859). This is followed by Kalanje where a total of 693 flows were recorded. Other flow monitoring points and their number of observed flows for the period of June are Myanya (650), Akhristu (558), and Matamanda (112).

FIGURE 6: IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS



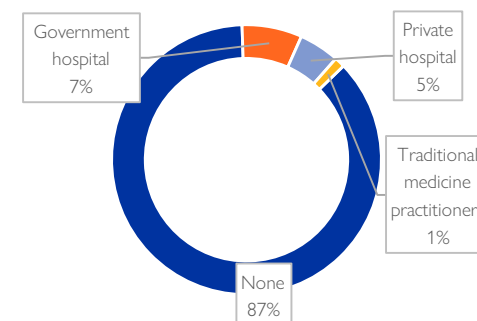
A substantial proportion of the observed travellers (47%) did not carry any identification documents. Among those with identification documents, only 10 per cent had a national identity card, while smaller groups had emergency travel documents (4%) and passports (3%). Notably, none of the travellers had birth certificates, and seven (7%) per cent refused to disclose their documentation status. This data underscores the prevalence of undocumented travel and highlights the challenges faced in verifying identities at border crossings.

FIGURE 7: POINT OF ENTRY



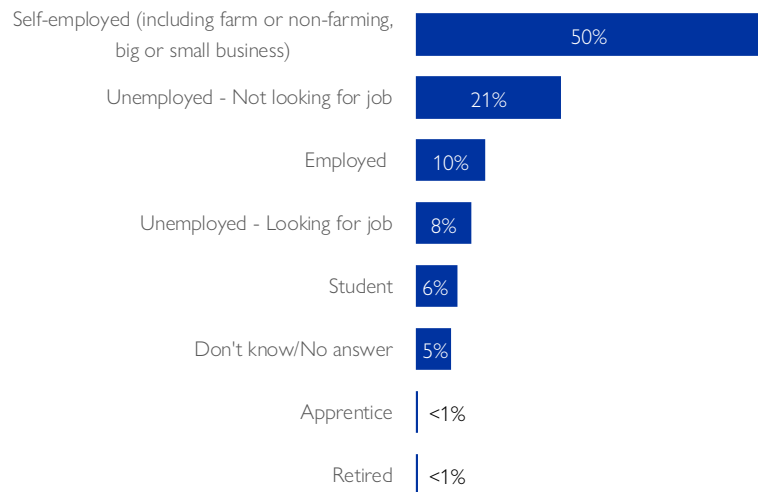
Eighty-three (83%) per cent of the total travellers observed travelling between Malawi and Mozambique indicated that they used an informal crossing point exiting or entering Malawi. This high percentage underscores the prevalence of informal routes in cross-border movements, possibly due to factors such as convenience, avoidance of official scrutiny, or a lack of accessible formal crossing points. In contrast, only 17 per cent of travellers used formal crossing points, with all of them indicating that this was their first time doing so.

FIGURE 8: MOVEMENTS RELATED TO HEALTH SERVICES



Seven percent (7%) 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, one (1%) per cent turned to traditional medicine.

FIGURE 9: EMPLOYMENT STATUS



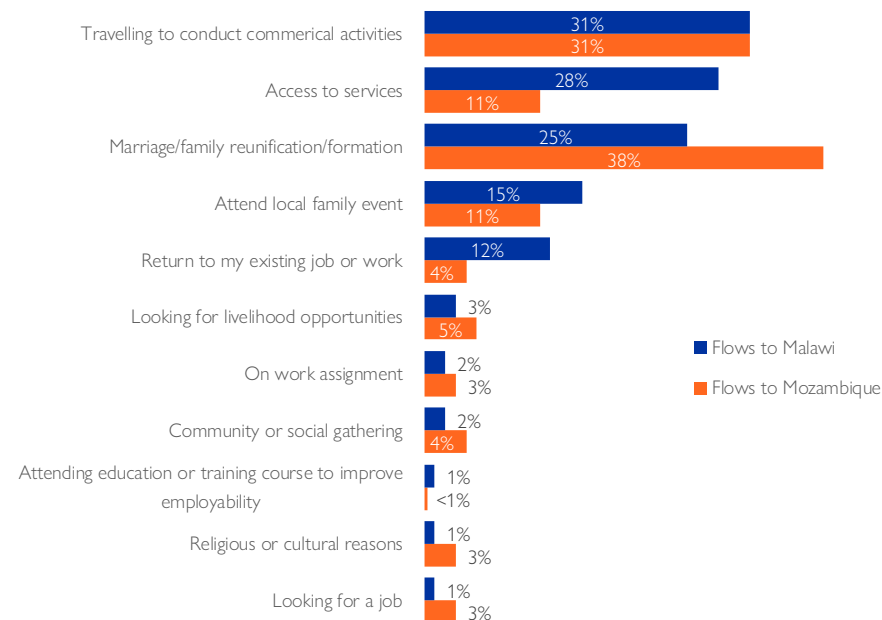
In terms of employment status, the majority of the travellers indicated that they were self-employed, which accounted for 50 per cent of the total flows. This was followed by those who were employed (10%), unemployed while not looking for a job (21%), unemployed while looking for a job (8%), students (6%), did not know or did not give an answer (5%), and less than one per cent retired and apprentice.

TABLE 3: CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE JOURNEY

Challenge Faced	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
None	56%	44%
Road blocks and/or delays	86%	14%
Difficult to access health care services	100%	<1%
Difficult to access basic services (food, water, etc.)	100%	<1%
Difficulty continuing with economic activity	38%	62%
Arrest or detention (by state or non-state actor)	87%	13%
Theft	70%	30%
Document issues	100%	<1%

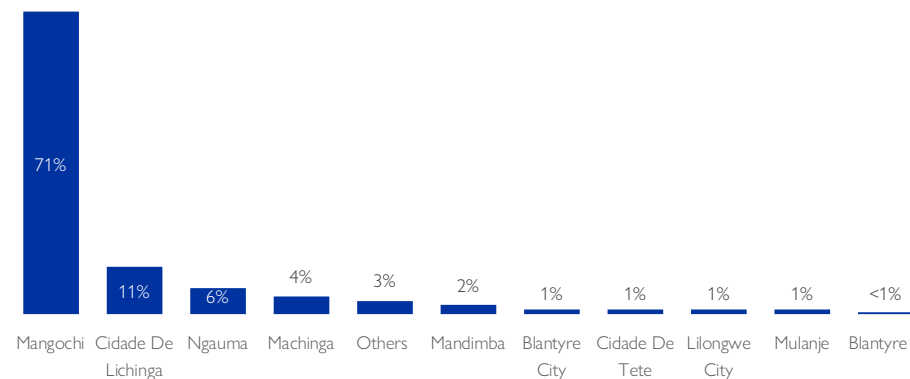
Disclaimer: Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

FIGURE 10: REASONS OF MOVEMENT ACROSS EACH DIRECTION OF FLOWS



Disclaimer: Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question and percentages may add up to more than 100.

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 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 08:00 to 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 July 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 to 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 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. In 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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