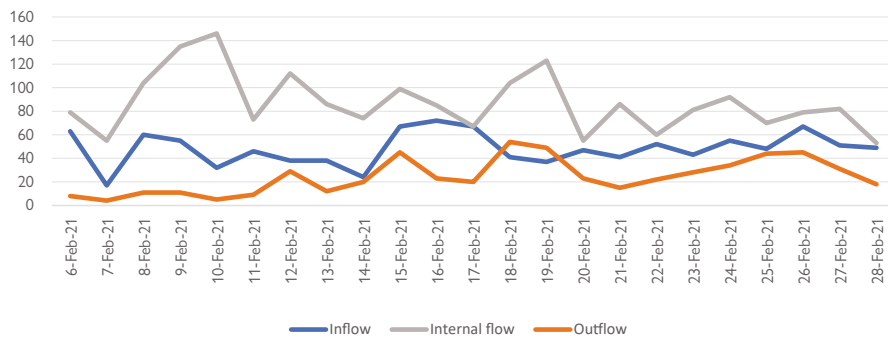


OVERVIEW:

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). In Mozambique, FMPs were set-up in several important transit locations along the Beira corridor to track the movements of passengers along the corridor. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs from 1 to 28 February 2021.

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,670 movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 2,000 were internal. Zimbabwe (692 individuals), Zambia (199), Malawi (128), Congo (44) and South Africa (15) were the main countries of departure and Zimbabwe (283), Zambia (158), Malawi (86), Tanzania (13) and Congo (12) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 6TH - 28TH FEBRUARY 2021



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT VERSUS TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Reasons for moving	Total	Inflow	Internal flow	Outflow
Economic migration (+6 months)	67%	54%	14%	32%
Local movement (-6 months)	18%	14%	84%	2%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	10%	7%	84%	9%
Seasonal migration	5%	35%	51%	14%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	0%	100%	0%
COVID-19	<1%	0%	100%	0%

KEY FIGURES

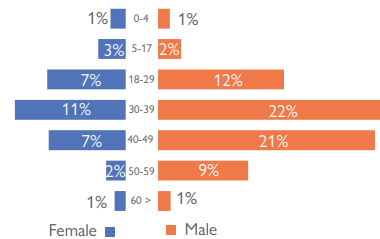
3,670 

Total movements observed












04 

Flow Monitoring Points

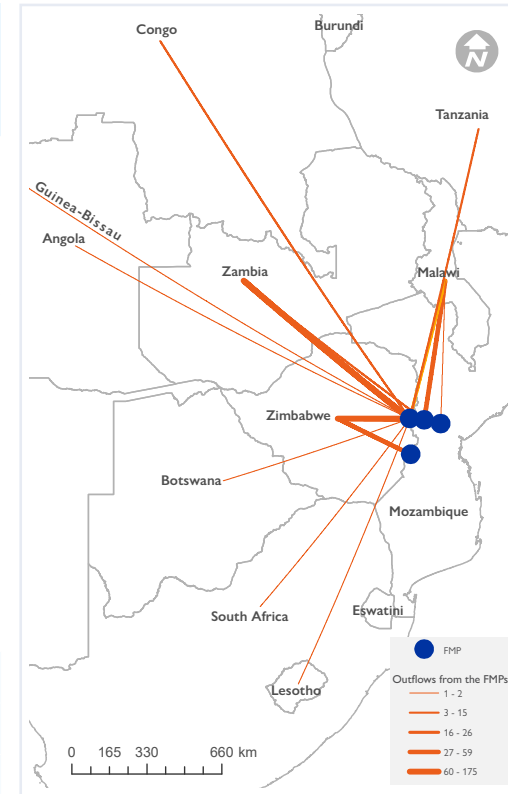
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



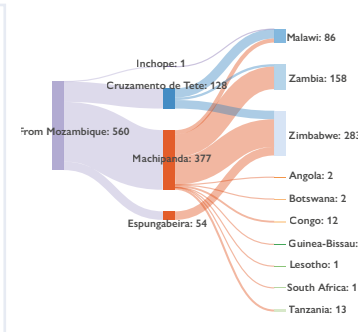
VULNERABILITY PROFILE

Pregnant females		4%
Lactating mothers		2%
Unaccompanied children		1%
Mental disability		<1%
Physical disability		1%
Elderly in need of care		1%
Diabetes cases		1%
Cardiac problems		<1%
Hypertension		2%
Respiratory problems		1%
Immune deficiency		<1%

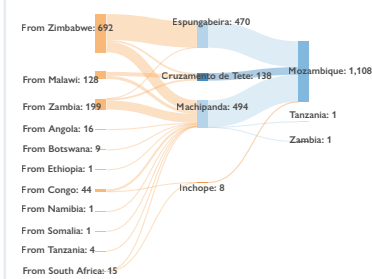
MAP 1: INTENDED DESTINATION



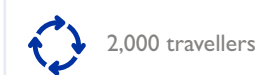
OUTFLOWS FROM MOZAMBIQUE








INFLOWS INTO MOZAMBIQUE



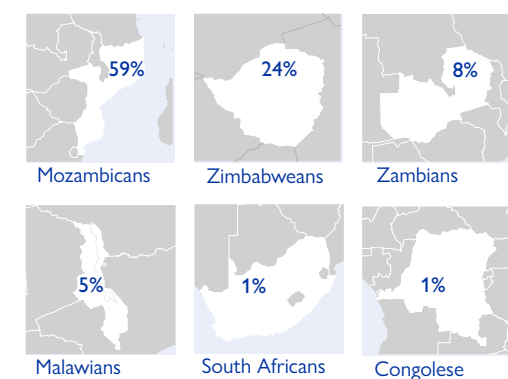
FLows WITHIN MOZAMBIQUE

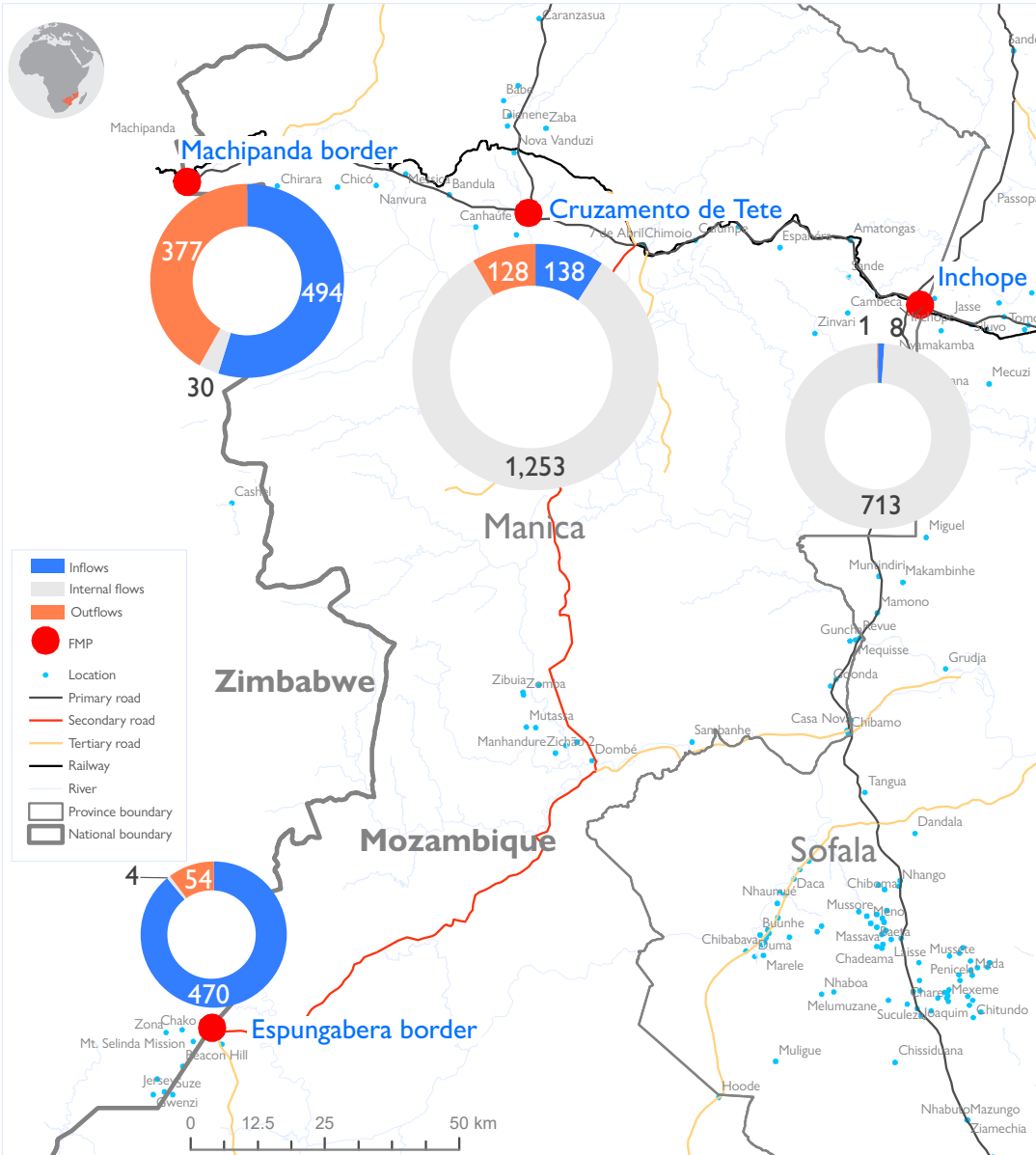


MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Truck		57%
Bus		18%
Car		9%
Foot		9%
Motorbike		5%

MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





MACHIPANDA BORDER FMP

In the period of reporting, Machipanda border FMP registered **901 individuals** that is **25%** of the total flows. And **55%** were individuals recorded as incoming to Mozambique and **42%** outgoing while **3%** were internal flows.

ESPUNGABERA BORDER FMP

In the period of reporting, Espungabera border FMP registered **528 individuals** that is **14%** of the total flows. And **89%** were individuals recorded as incoming to Mozambique and **10%** outgoing while **1%** were internal flows.

CRUZAMENTO DE TETE FMP

In the period of reporting, Espungabera border FMP registered **1,519 individuals** that is **41%** of the total flows. And **9%** were individuals recorded as incoming to Mozambique and **8%** outgoing while **82%** were internal flows.

INCHOPE FMP

In the period of reporting, Espungabera border FMP registered **722 individuals** that is **20%** of the total flows. And **1%** were individuals recorded as incoming to Mozambique and **<1%** outgoing while **99%** were internal flows.

METHODOLOGY: Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. Areas of high mobility are identified with the help of national authorities. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, then identify strategic points of transit, at which Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).

The FMR collects data at FMP through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at coach stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus drivers or 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 8 enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. This corresponds to the peak hours of mobility. Enumerators collect data via a form filled out using information provided by key informants or gathered through direct observation.

The purpose of the FMS is to collect detailed information on the profiles, migration journeys and intentions of migrants. Data is collected through interviews with a random sample of travellers. Migrant interviews are conducted daily with a randomly chosen sample of travellers crossing FMPs.

Information is primarily gathered on the nationalities, age, sex, education level, professional status of travellers, as well as their reasons for travel, location of departure, intended destinations, and needs of travellers.

LIMITS: 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 country, 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.

The maps in this report are 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.