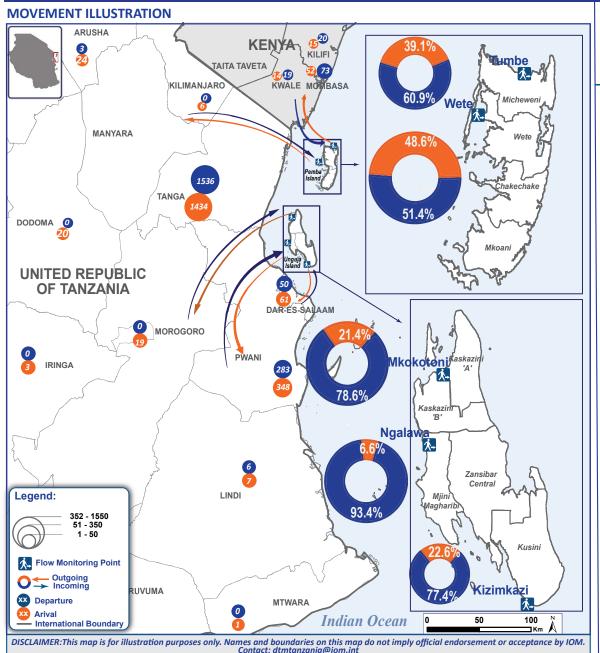
United Republic of Tanzania

▶ I I I I Flow Monitoring Dashboard

3-30 November 2020 | Published: 10 December 2020







KEY FIGURES







OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

DTM Flow Monitoring Registry in Zanzibar

In partnership with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) of Zanzibar, IOM Tanzania is implementing Flow Monitoring in five Points of Entry in the Islands of Unguja and Pemba. This report focuses on the analysis of data collected from 3 November to 30 November 2020.

Five Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): The five FMPs are Tumbe and Wete in Pemba island, and Mkokotoni, Ngalawa, and Kizimkazi in Unguja island.

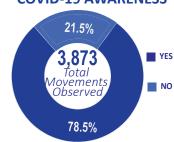
Movements: Over the reporting period, enumerators recorded a total of 3,873 movements at these points. This represents an increase of 33.8 % as compared to the total movements observed in October 2020. Observed movements include 2,058 incoming movements (into the islands) and 1815 outgoing movements (out to the mainland). This increase in movements was expected, with the streamlining of field operations in the second month of data collection.

The largest proportion of travelers is in the age group of 18-39 years, covering 67.3 % of the incoming and outgoing flows. Over 97 % of the movements were using boats to enter and leave the Zanzibar islands. Wete FMP had the highest number of incoming and outgoing flows at 48.3 % of the total movements.

ALL MOVEMENTS()**



COVID-19 AWARENESS



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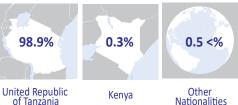


Reasons for movement: For both incoming and outgoing flows, movements were mostly driven by economic reasons (64.3 %), followed by persons returning to their habitual residence (15.3 %), family-related reasons (12.2 %), and other reasons (including seasonal movements, education, tourism, and healthcare-related reasons at 8.2 %).

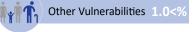
Awareness of COVID-19: The overwhelming majority of the people moving (nearly 78.5 %) reported being aware of the COVID-19 virus.

REASONS FOR THE MOVEMENT VULNERABILITIES Economic reasons 64.1% 3.0% Children Under 5 15.3% Return Family reasons Other 4.5% Pregnants and Lactating Mother 1.0% Seasonal Migration 1.5% Health Care 1.0% Forced movement | 0.6% Other Vulnerabilities 1.0<9 due to Conflict Education 0.5%

NATIONALITIES







MEANS OF TRANSPORT



Larina	rationalities	Cai
DURATION OF STAY		

Row Labels Incoming Outgoing Grand Total 3.8% 8.0% I am not planning to leave 2.2% 5.1% More than 1 year 2.9% 3.7% 4.9% 8.6% More than 6 months and up to 12 months More than 3 months and up to 6 months 9.0% 6.2% 15.2% More than 1 week and up to 3 months 15.7% 11.6% 27.3% 21.8% 1 day to 1 week Less than a day

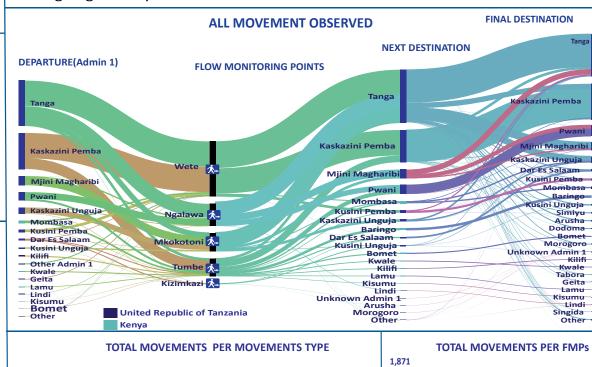


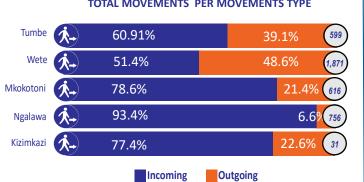
DEMOGRAPHIC Age Group ≥ 60 0.4% 18.8% 4.8% 50 59 0.6% 40 49 2.1% 29.7% 30-39 6.1% 24.7% 18 29 6.8% 5.17 1.4% 0.4 1.5%

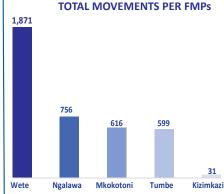
KEY OBSERVATIONS

Most of the movements into Zanzibar were from the Tanga region (39.7 % of the total incoming flows recorded). 3.8 % of registered incoming flows indicating that they had departed from Kenya.

Twenty-four per cent of the outgoing movements stated that they were heading to Tanga and Pwani regions. Only 4.3 % of the outgoing flows indicated that they were going to Kenya.







I don't know

Grand Total



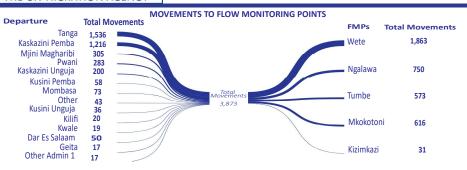
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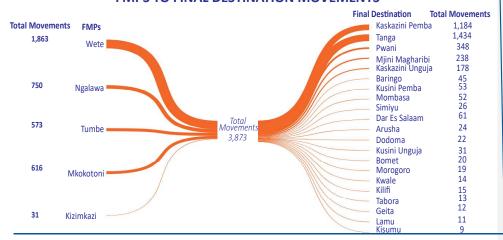
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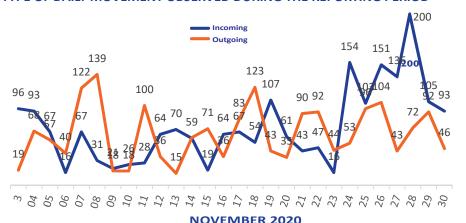




FMPS TO FINAL DESTINATION MOVEMENTS



TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



METHODOLOGY

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry surveys movements through key Points of Entry within the islands of Zanzibar. The purpose is to regularly update information on mobility dynamics and traveler demographics, intentions, and motivations. Data is collected on both internal, incoming, and outgoing flows.

FMPs are positioned at strategic Points of Entry, as determined by a preliminary assessment of transit locations and in coordination with the OCGS. As a result, the data indicates selected key flows and does not provide a full statistical representation of movements to and from Zanzibar.

The FMR methodology aims to track all traffic passing through an FMP between 8:00 and 17:00, six days a week, and varies depending on each FMP. Trained enumerators collect data from either groups of travelers or individual travelers, focusing on particular demographics and vulnerabilities.

Participation in the survey is voluntary and children under 15 years are not directly interviewed. FMPs are not active overnight due to security constraints, and operations may be temporarily suspended in periods of increased risk.

LIMITATIONS

Geographical coverage of Flow Monitoring activities is not exhaustive and is limited to FMPs at selected Points of Entry. Information provided represents only those movements observed at the selected locations (FMPs) where they were collected. Isolated FMR results are not indicative of movements in other non-monitored transit locations. They are not representative of all flows in the geographical areas covered by the exercise. The findings must be read as indicative of the trends, rather than exact mobility measurements. FMR does not replace, in any case, official statistics at official border crossing points.