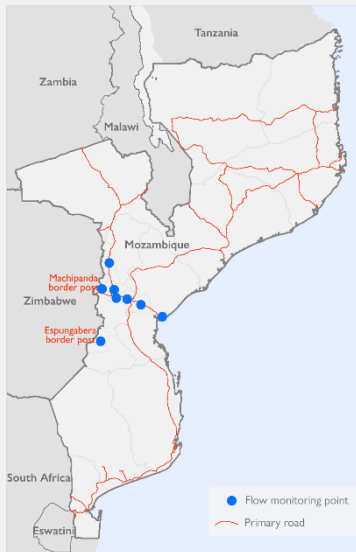


INTRODUCTION: IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the 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, a preliminary FMPs were set-up in November 2020 in several important transit locations along the Beira corridor to track the movements of passengers along the corridor, most importantly the movement of passengers to and from Zimbabwe and surrounding countries. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs from 18 to 21 November 2020.



This map is 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.

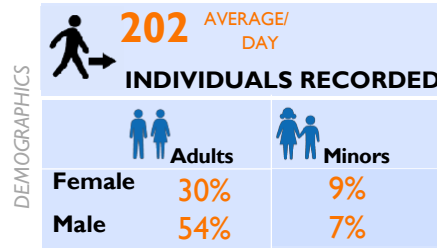
Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed in **November** at the FMPs in **Mozambique** was **202.**, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi were the main countries of intended destination and departure of individuals passing through the different FMPs. In addition, the main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** (40% of all flows); **economic migration of more than six months** (37% of all flows); and **seasonal migration and Tourism** both with (11% of all flows). Two main modes of transport were identified: travel by bus (61% of all flows), and by truck (21% of all flows). Mozambicans (97%), Zimbabweans (2%) and Malawians nationals were the main nationalities recorded.

METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to highlight areas with high internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from key informants (KIs) at the flow monitoring points: key informants may be bus station staff, police or customs officers, bus drivers or migrants themselves. Data is collected through a basic form filled out by enumerators following interviews with KIs and combined with direct observations – enabling gender and nationality breakdowns. Data is collected on a daily basis during peak hours.

LIMITATIONS: Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. They represent only part of the total flows passing through the Beira corridor. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is therefore incomplete. In addition, although data is collected daily, it is collected only during peak hours. The portion of the flows that occur during the uncovered hours is not represented. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative.

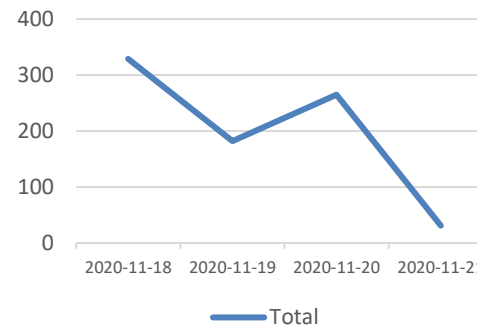
DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with key informants)



- VULNERABILITIES**
- 2% PREGNANT WOMEN
 - 4% LACTATING MOTHERS
 - 3% CHILDREN UNDER 5
 - <1% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES
 - 2% ELDERLY PERSONS
 - <1% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

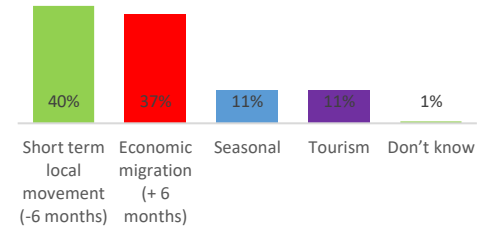
THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS



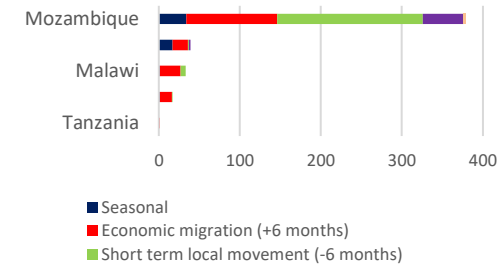
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

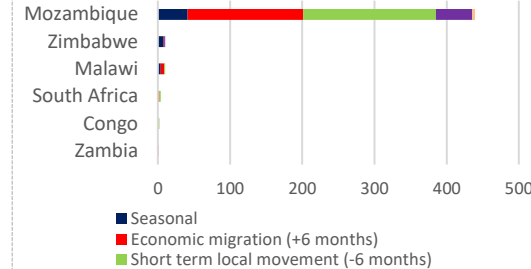
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



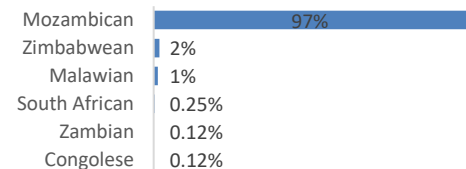
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



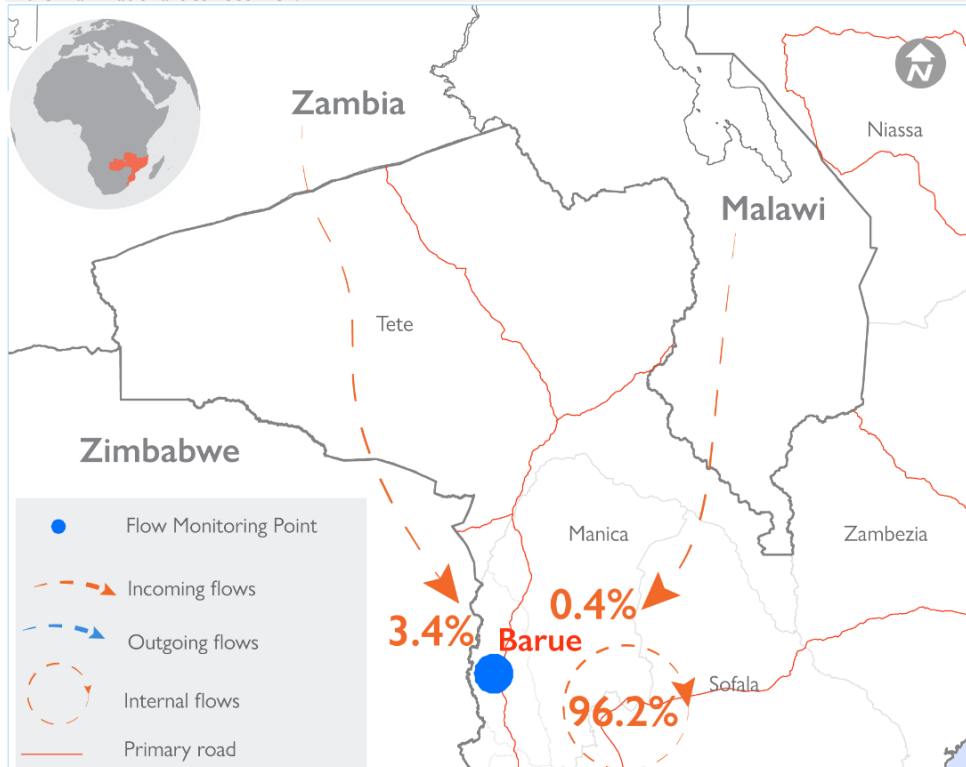
The **Barue** Flow Monitoring Point consisting of Cruzamento de Tete, No cruzamento de tete, Terminal do mercado de macombe points (all along the Beira corridor) observed inflows of migrants from Zambia and Malawi (4%) and internal-flows (96%) within Mozambique.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points of Barue was 59.

Barue (75%), Tete (5%), Beira (4%) and Chimoio (3%) were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Barue, whereas Chimoio (42%), Barue (26%), Manica (10%) and Biera (9%) were the main cities of intended destination observed.

The main types of flows identified were: **economic migration** of more than 6 months (49% of all flows), **short term local movements** of less than 6 months (33% of all flows) and **seasonal migration** (15% of all flows).

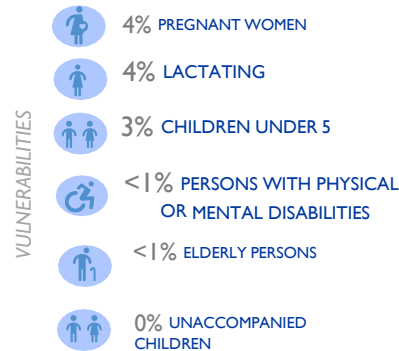
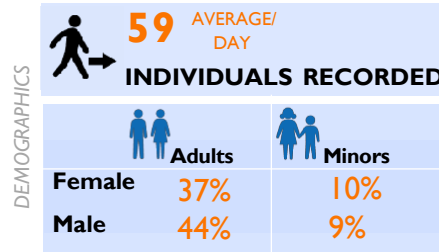
Three main modes of transport were identified: buses (77% of all flows), trucks (14% of all flows), and motorbikes (8% of all flows). Mozambicans (79%), Zimbabwean (16%) and Malawian (5%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded.



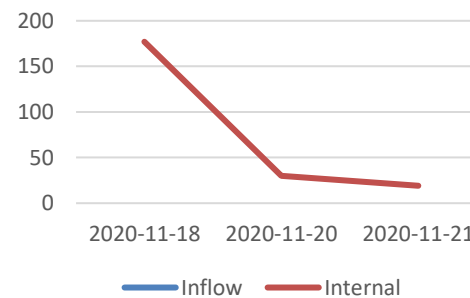
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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



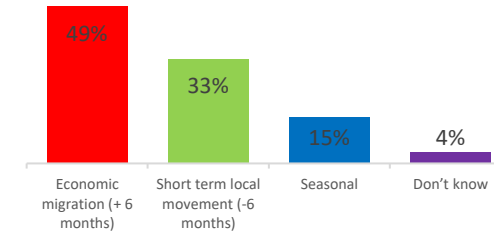
THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS



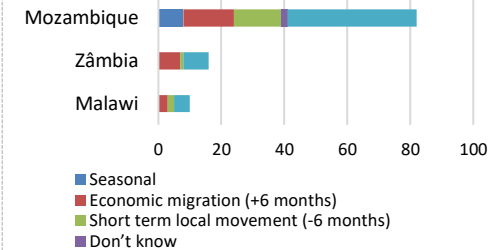
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

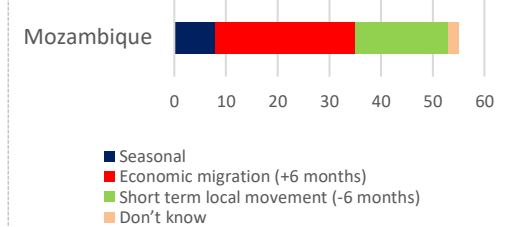
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



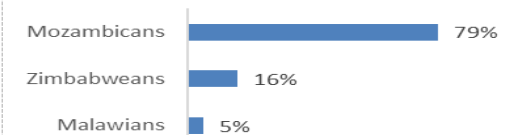
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

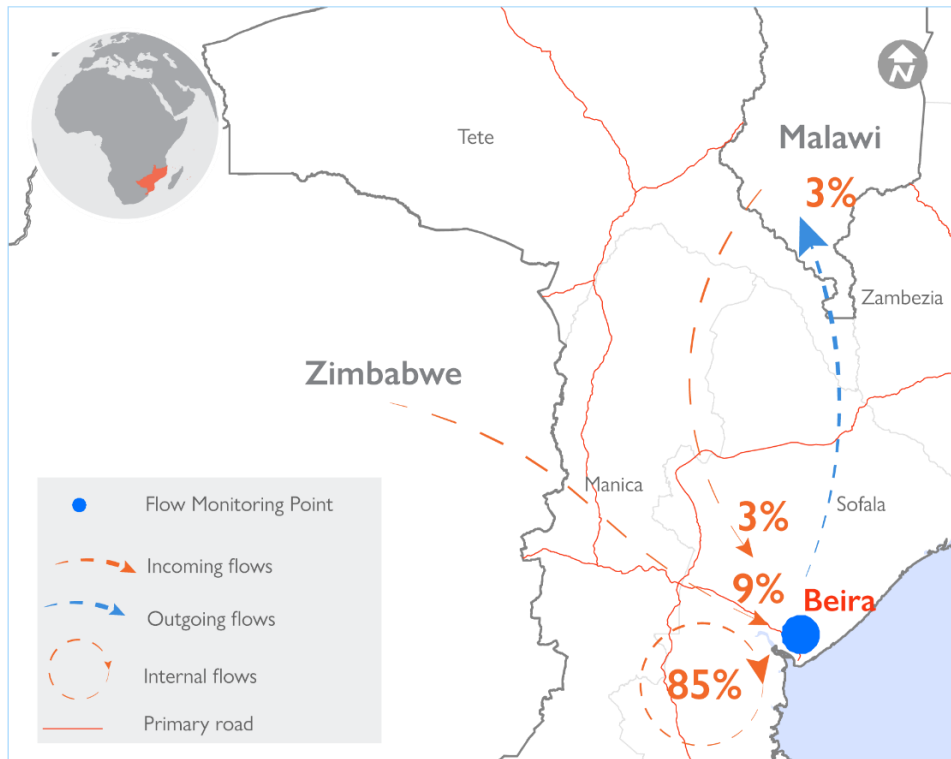


The **Beira** Flow Monitoring Point consisting of Beira port and CFM (train station) points (all along the Beira corridor) observed inflows of migrants from Zimbabwe and Malawi (11%), outflow to Malawi (3%) and internal-flows (86%) within Mozambique.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points in Beira was **9**. Beira (66%), Dondo (14%), Chimoio (9%) (all in Mozambique), Harare (9%) (in Zimbabwe) and Lilongwe (3%) (in Malawi) were the cities of departure of individuals passing through Beira whereas Beira (97%) (in Mozambique) and Lilongwe (3%) (in Malawi) were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **economic migration** of more than 6 months (79% of all flows) and **short term local movements** of less than 6 months (21% of all flows).

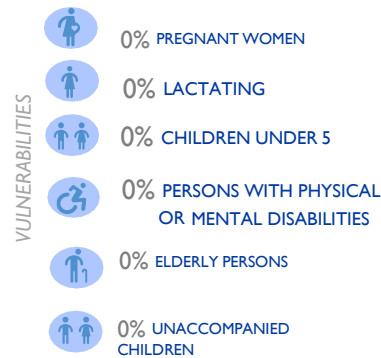
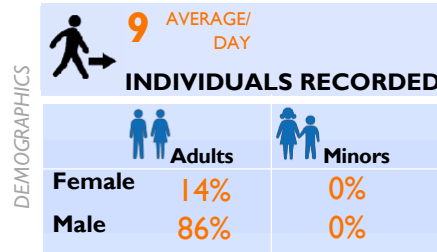
Two main modes of transport were identified: Truck (60% of all flows) and train (40% of all flows). Mozambicans (64%), Zimbabweans (21%), Malawians (10%), Tanzanians (3%) nationalities were the main nationalities recorded.



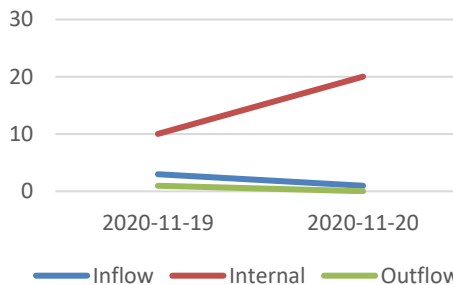
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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

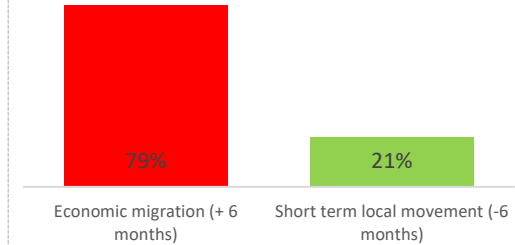


The enumerators were restricted on the first day of the exercise by the municipal authority.

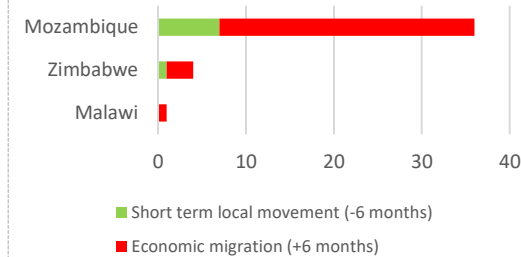
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

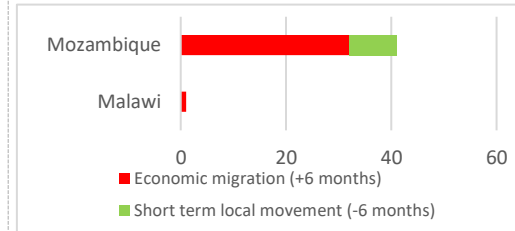
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



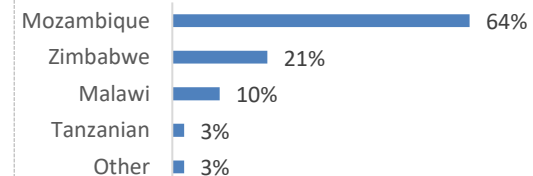
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



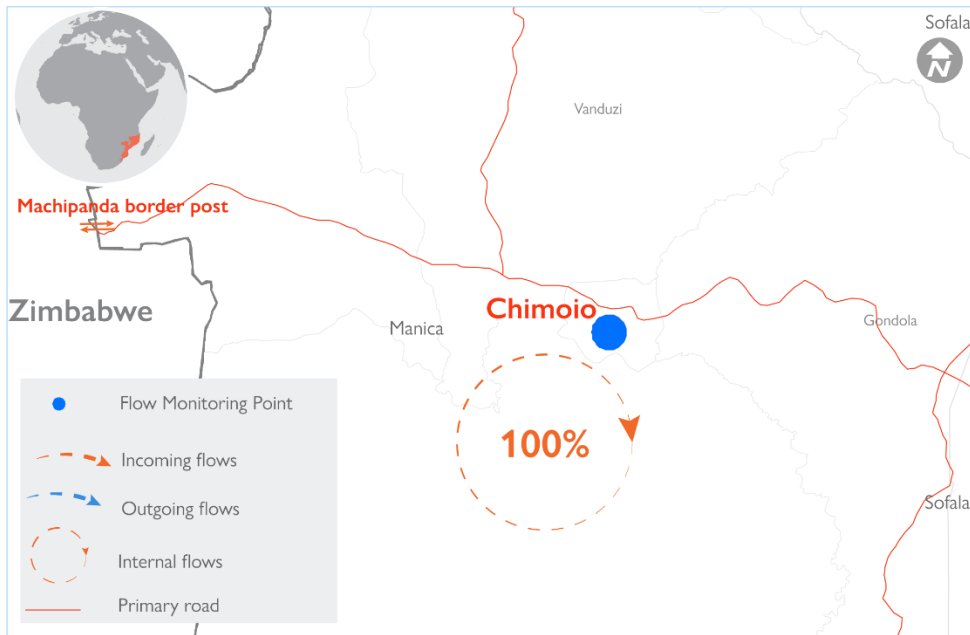
The **Chimoio** Flow Monitoring Point comprises two points (Eduardo Mondlane, Estação rodoviária Eduardo Mondlane, all along the Beira corridor) observed only internal flows of migrants within Mozambique during the course of the exercise.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed between 18 - 21 November 2020 at the Flow Monitoring Points of Chimoio

Chimoio (88%), Gondola (5%) and Mossurize (5%) in Mozambique were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Chimoio, whereas Manica (53%), Gondola (32%), Macossa, (5%) Guro (4%) and Marromeu (4%) (all of which are located in Mozambique) were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** of less than 6 months (76% of all flows) and **economic migration** of more than 6 months (24% of all flows).

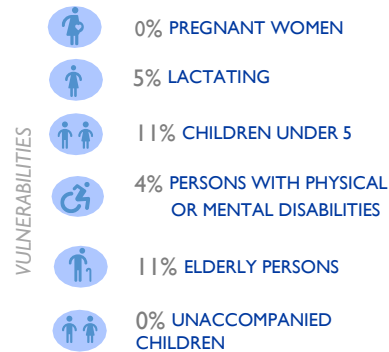
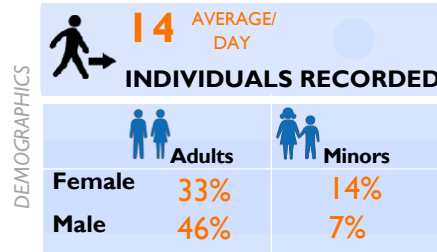
The main mode of transport was identified as buses (100% of all flows). Mozambican (100%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded in this period.



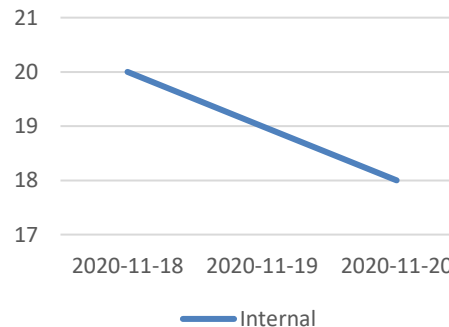
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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



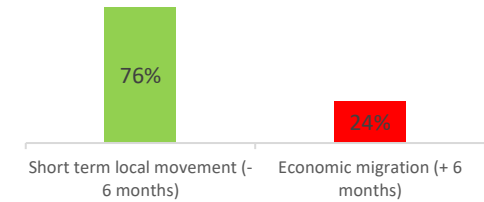
THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS



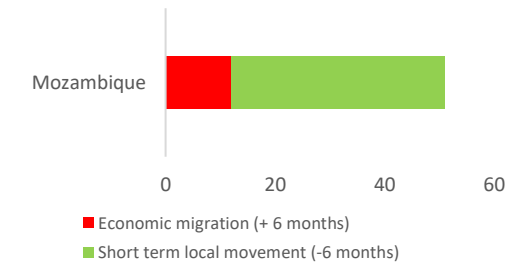
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

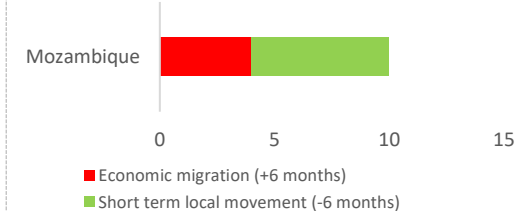
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



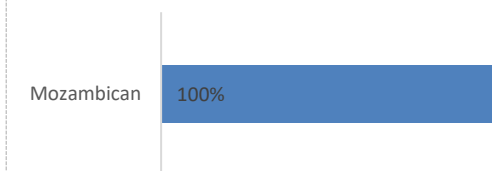
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



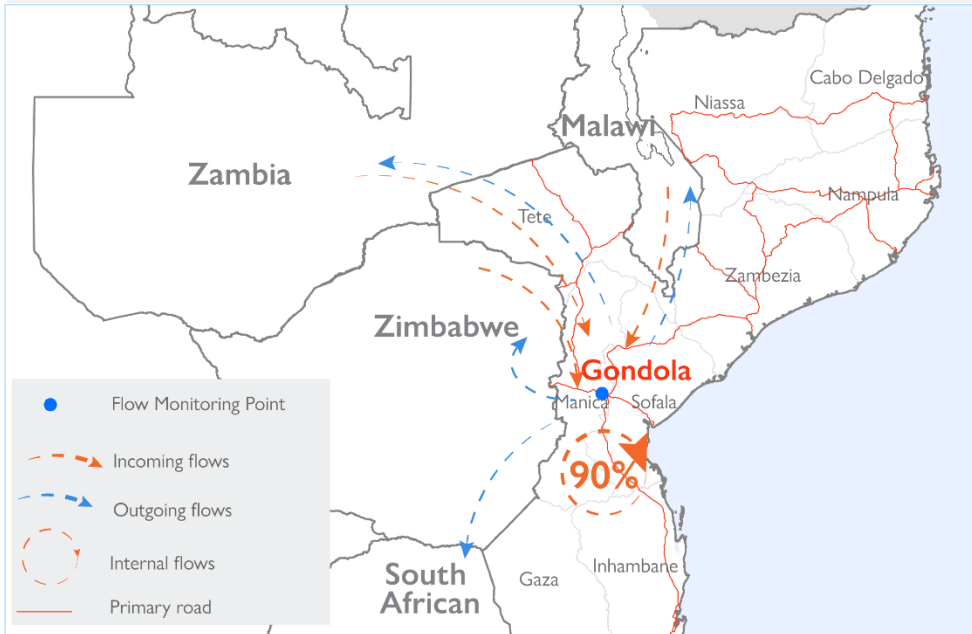
The **Gondola** Flow Monitoring Point consists of seven of the 22 identified points (Braunde gondola, Cafumpe gondola, Centro de Controlo Policial de Inchope, Paragem de gorongosa, Paragem de Inchope, Posto de, Controlo Policial de Inchope and Som Petroleum Inchope) all along the Beira corridor). The FMP observed inflows of migrants from Zimbabwe (1%), Malawi (4%) and Zambia (1%); outflow to Malawi (1%), Zimbabwe (1%), South Africa (1%), Zambia (1%) and Congo (1%) and internal-flows (90%) within Mozambique.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed between 18 - 21 **November 2020** at the Flow Monitoring Point of Gondola was 34.

Gondola (31%), Chimoio (12%), Beira (11%), Marracuene (7%), Nampula (6%) and Matola (4%) (all in Mozambique) were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Gondola, whereas Chimoio (27%), Beira (23%), Gorongosa (9%), Nhamatanda (8%), Gondola (5%) and Matola (5%) (all in Mozambique) were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **economic migration** of more than 6 months (37% of all flows), **short term local movements** of less than 6 months (36% of all flows), **tourism** (19% of all flows), and **seasonal migration** (6% of all flows).

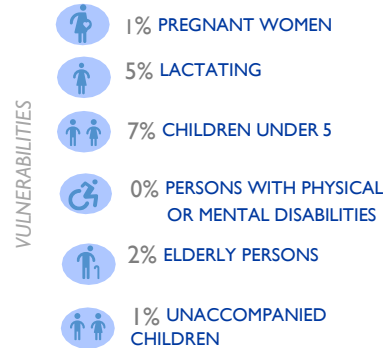
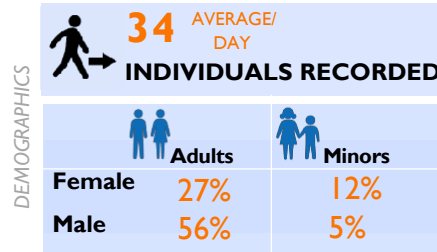
Four main modes of transport were identified: buses (54% of all flows), trucks (25% of all flows), cars (18% of all flows) and motorbikes (2% of all flows). Mozambican (96%) and South African (1%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded during this period.



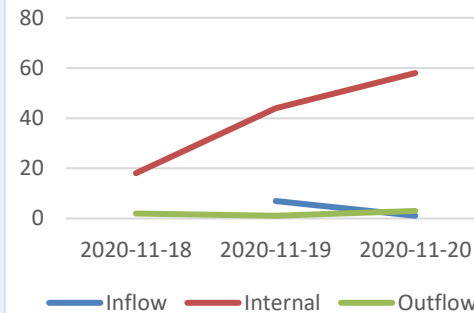
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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

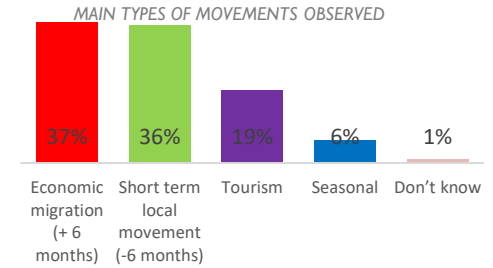


THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

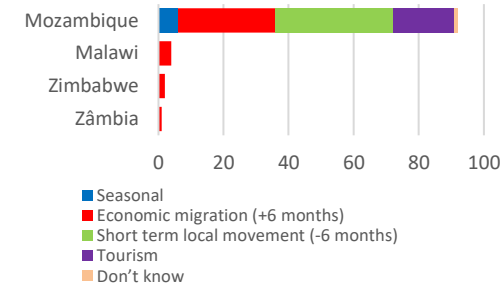


TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

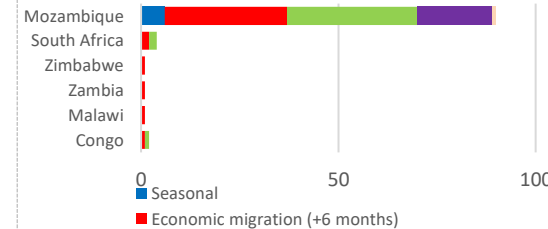
(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



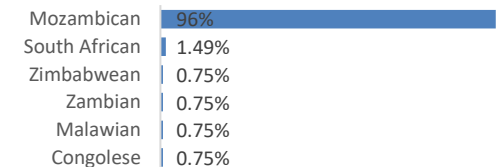
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



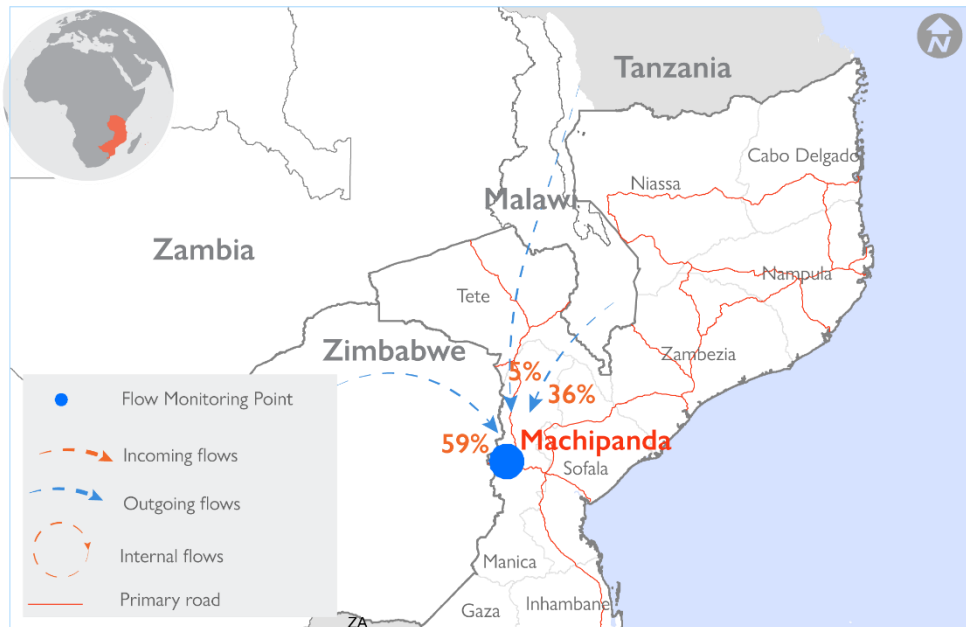
The **Machipanda** Flow Monitoring Point consists of the Machipanda border post and it observed inflows of migrants from Zimbabwe (59%), Malawi (36%) and Tanzania (5%).

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed between 18 - 21 **November 2020** at the Flow Monitoring Point of Machipanda was 6. The low flows recorded at the border was attributed to the movement restrictions placed by the Zimbabwean government during the time of the activity.

Zimbabwe (59%), Malawi (36%) and Tanzania (5%) were the countries of departure of individuals passing through Machipanda, whereas Mozambique (100%) was the only country of intended destination of observed flows.

The main type of flows identified was: **economic migration** of more than 6 months (100% of all flows).

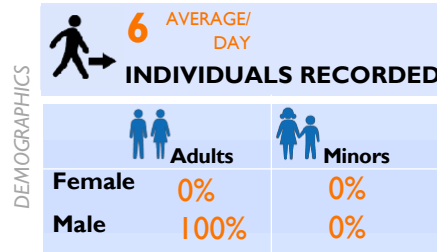
The main modes of transport was identified: trucks (100% of all flows). Mozambican (100%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded in this period.



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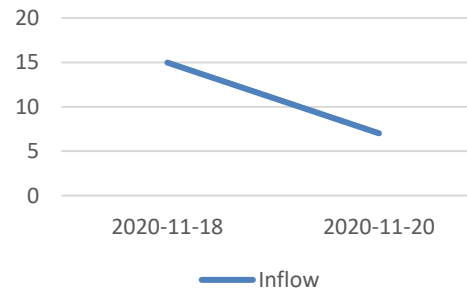
DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



- VULNERABILITIES
- 0% PREGNANT WOMEN
 - 0% LACTATING
 - 0% CHILDREN UNDER 5
 - 0% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES
 - 0% ELDERLY PERSONS
 - 0% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

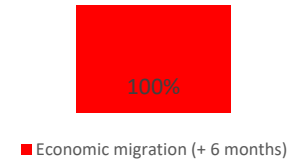


The FM exercise was conducted at this FMP for two days.

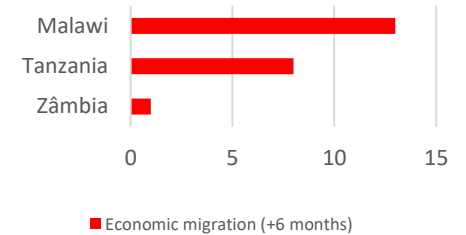
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

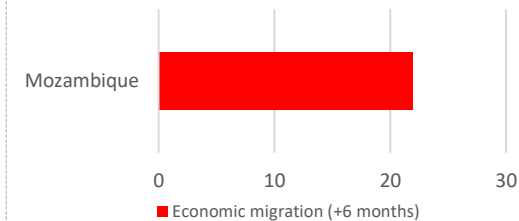
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



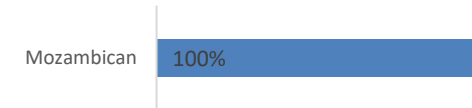
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



The **Mossurize** Flow Monitoring Point consists of 1°batalhão de Espungabera, Chabunta, Chirera, Dibi, Espungabera border post (formal border), Fronteira de Dibi, Fronteira de Mute and Mupengo. Apart from Espungabera border, all of the points are informal borders.

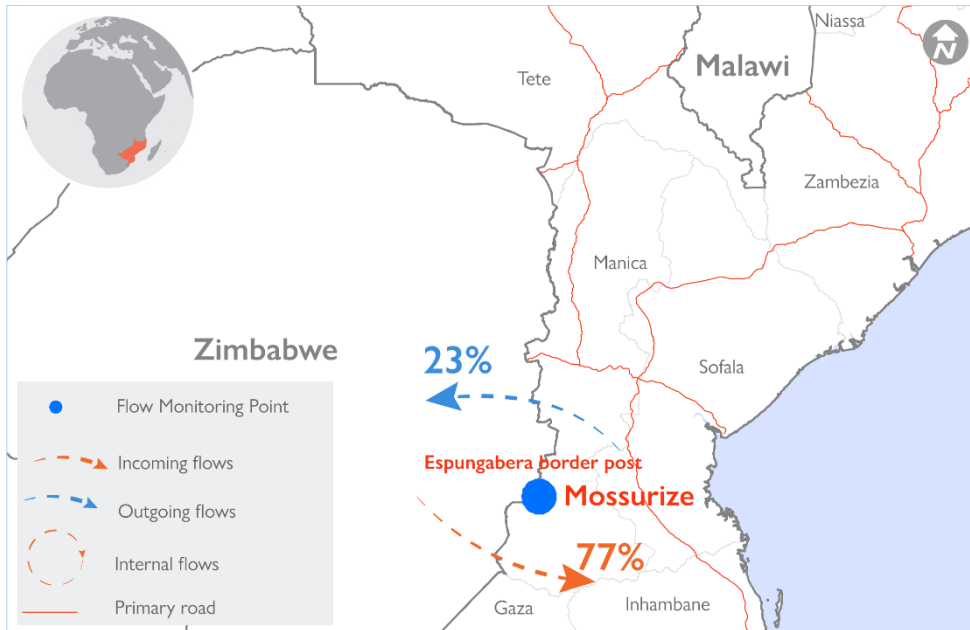
Points (all along the Beira corridor) observe inflows of migrants from Zimbabwe (77%), outflow to Zimbabwe (23%).

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed between 18 - 21 November 2020 at the Flow Monitoring Point of Mossurize was 11.

Chipinge (26%) (in Zimbabwe), Chimanimani (23%), Mossurize (19%), Gweru (5%) and Chitungwiza (2%) in Mozambique were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Mossurize, whereas Mossurize (49%), Sussundenga (14%) and Manica, (5%) (all of which are located in Mozambique) were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **seasonal migration** (96% of all flows) and **economic migration** of more than 6 months (4% of all flows).

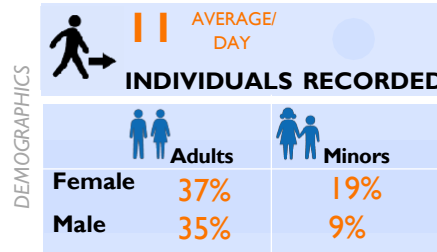
Four main modes of transport were identified: feet (79% of all flows), cars (12% of all flows) and motorbikes (9% of all flows). Mozambican (77%) and Zimbabwean (23%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded in this period.



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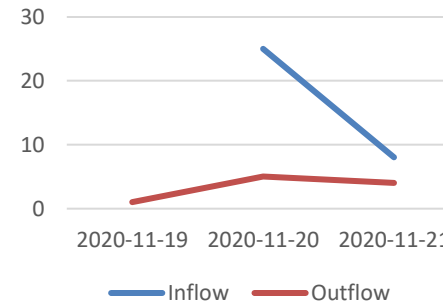
DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



- VULNERABILITIES**
- 0% PREGNANT WOMEN
 - 0% LACTATING
 - 0% CHILDREN UNDER 5
 - 0% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES
 - 0% ELDERLY PERSONS
 - 0% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

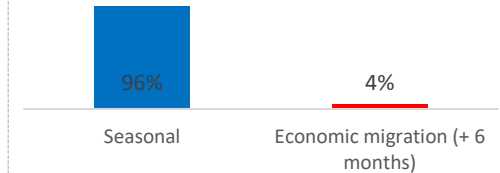
THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS



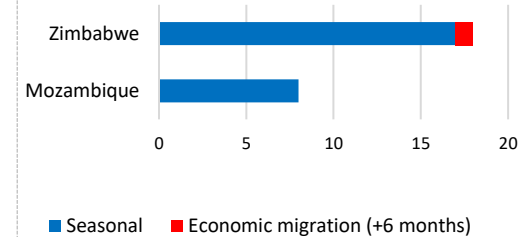
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

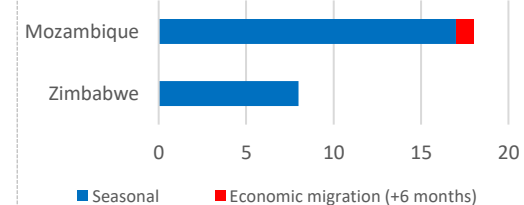
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



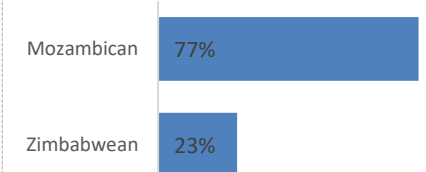
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



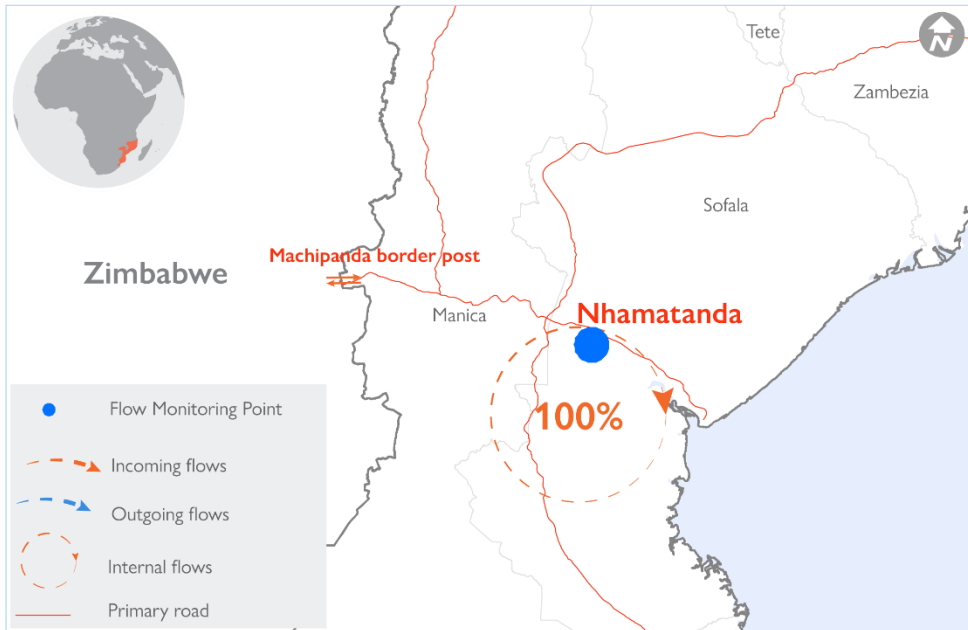
The **Nhamatanda** Flow Monitoring Point consists of two of the identified points (Controle de fiscalização de Nhamatanda and Paragem Central de Nhamatanda). The FMP only recorded internal flow during the course of the FMP exercise.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed between 18 - 21 **November 2020** at the Flow Monitoring Point of Nhamatanda was 47.

Beira (29%), Nhamatanda (21%), Chimoio (13%), Gondola (13%) and Dondo (10%) in Mozambique were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Nhamatanda, whereas Nhamatanda (34%), Beira (20%), Chimoio, (14%) Dondo (14%), Gorongosa (8%) and Gondola (7%) (all of which are located in Mozambique) were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **short term local movements** of less than 6 months (68% of all flows), **tourism** (25% of all flows), **economic migration** of more than 6 months (4% of all flows) and **seasonal migration** (3% of all flows).

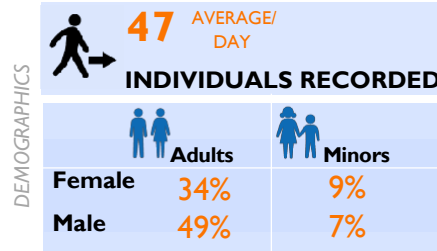
Four main modes of transport were identified: buses (82% of all flows), cars (9% of all flows) and trucks (5% of all flows). Mozambican (100%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded in this period.



This map is 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.

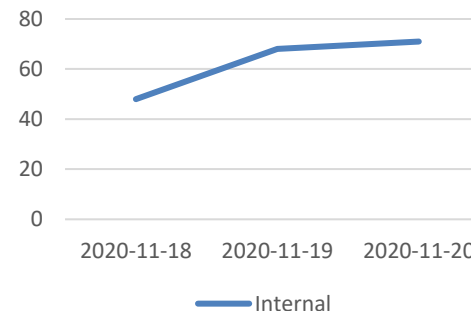
DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



- 2% PREGNANT WOMEN
- 4% LACTATING
- 1% CHILDREN UNDER 5
- 0% PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES
- 3% ELDERLY PERSONS
- 0% UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

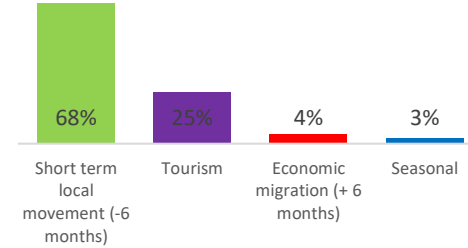
THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS



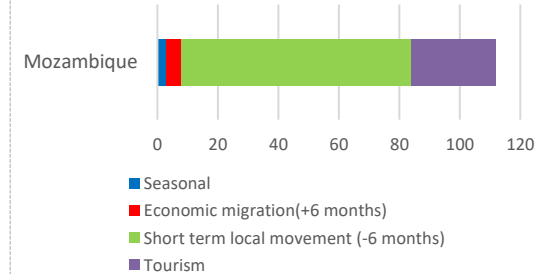
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

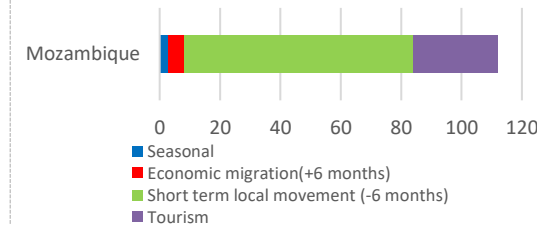
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED



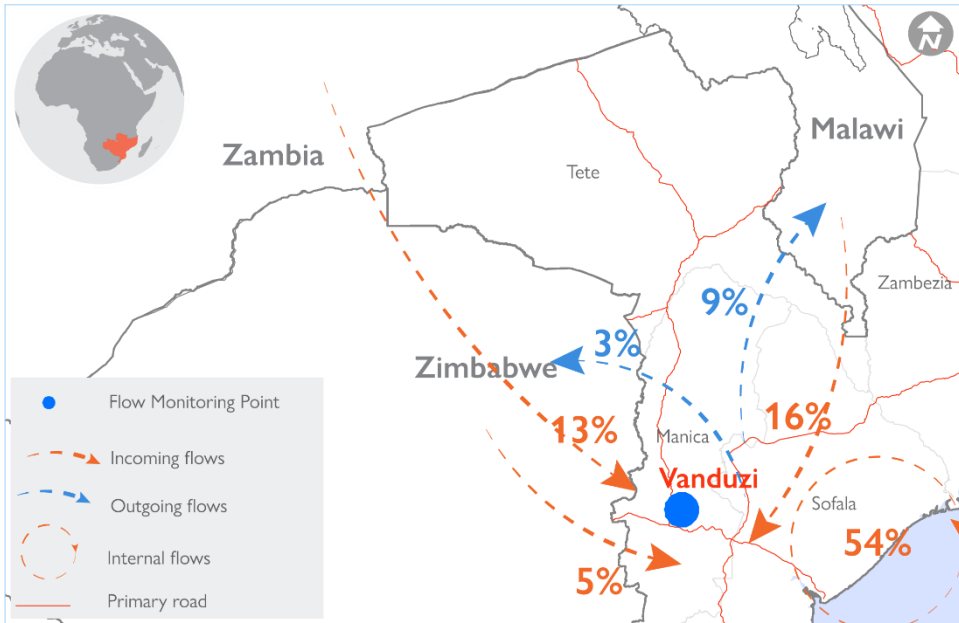
The Vanduzi Flow Monitoring Point consists of four of the identified points (Na Balança de vanduzi sede, Na paragem da selva sede, Na portagem de IAC and No cruzamento de tete). The FMP observed inflow (34%), outflow (12%) and internal flow (54%) of migrants during the exercise.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed between 18 - 21 November 2020 at the Flow Monitoring Point of Vanduzi was 24.

Chimoio (23%), Beira (14%) (in Mozambique) and Lilongue (11%) (in Malawi) were the main cities of departure of individuals passing through Vanduzi, whereas Beira (27%), Barue (12%), Guro, (11%) Maputo (7%) and Chimoio (7%) (all of which are located in Mozambique) were the main cities of intended destination of observed flows.

The main types of flows identified were: **economic migration** of more than 6 months (31% of all flows), **short term local movements** of less than 6 months (25% of all flows), **seasonal migration** (22% of all flows) and **tourism** (22% of all flows).

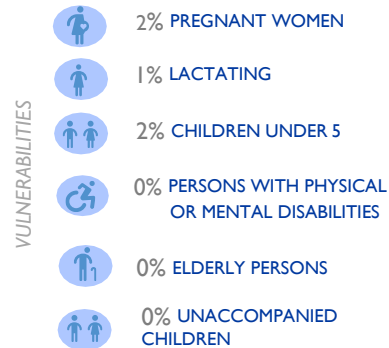
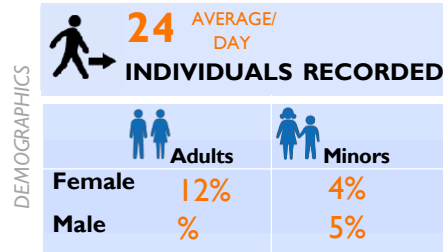
Three main modes of transport were identified: trucks (53% of all flows), buses (27% of all flows) and cars (16% of all flows). Mozambican (86%), Malawian (10%) and Zimbabwean (4%) nationals were the main nationalities recorded in this period.



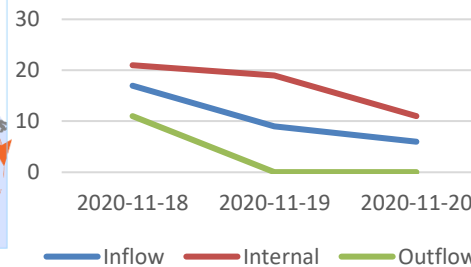
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DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



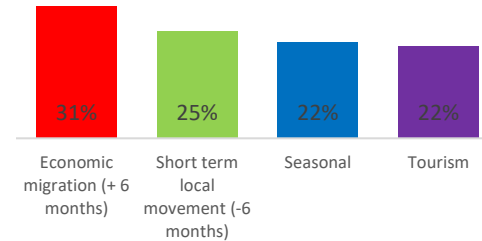
THE NUMBER OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS



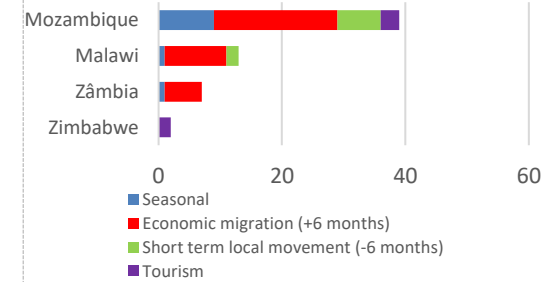
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

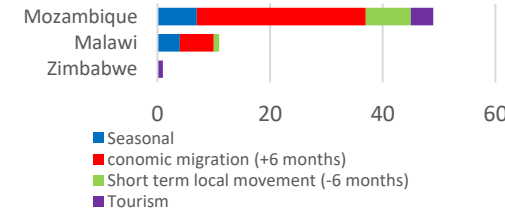
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



INTENDED DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

