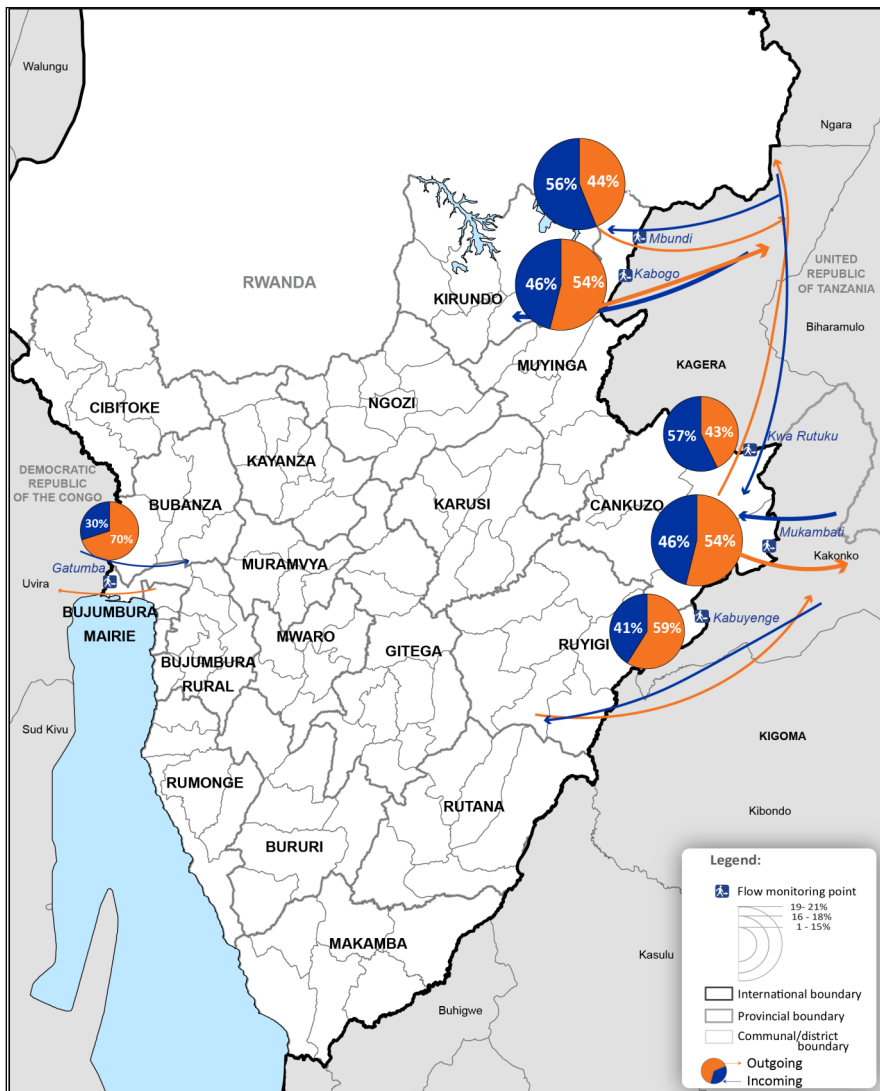


MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS



Map Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at six (6) flow monitoring points (FMPs), five (5) established at unofficial border crossing points between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania border at Kwa Rutuku, Mukambati, Mbundi, Kabuyenge and Kabogo and one (1) established at official border crossing point, between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo at Gatumba. Over the reporting period, a total of 44,037 movements were observed at these points. About 51.7 per cent of all movements at the two borders were outgoing and 48.3 per cent were incoming. The United Republic of Tanzania was the main country of origin (49.4%) and destination (50.6%) for the movements followed through the FMPs bordering this country. Similarly, the Democratic Republic of the Congo was also the main country of origin (30.0%) and destination (70.0%) for movements followed through the FMP at the border with the same country.

KEY FIGURES (Border with United Republic of Tanzania)

41,453
Total movements observed



5
Flow Monitoring Points

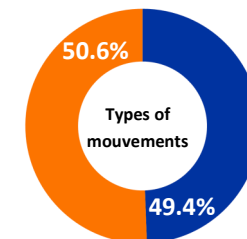


84.8%
Movements on foot

90.8%
Burundi nationals

9.2%
Tanzania nationals

85.2%
Movements with intended duration of 1 week or less



■ Outgoing ■ Incoming

KEY FIGURES (Border with Democratic Republic of the Congo)

2,584
Total movements observed



1
Flow monitoring point



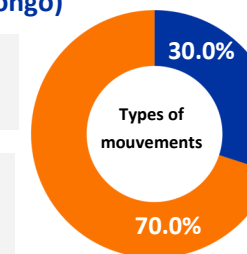
42.5%
Movements in cars

64.3%
DRC nationals

34.8%
Burundi nationals

0.9%
Other nationalities

26.5%
Movements with intended duration of 1 week or less

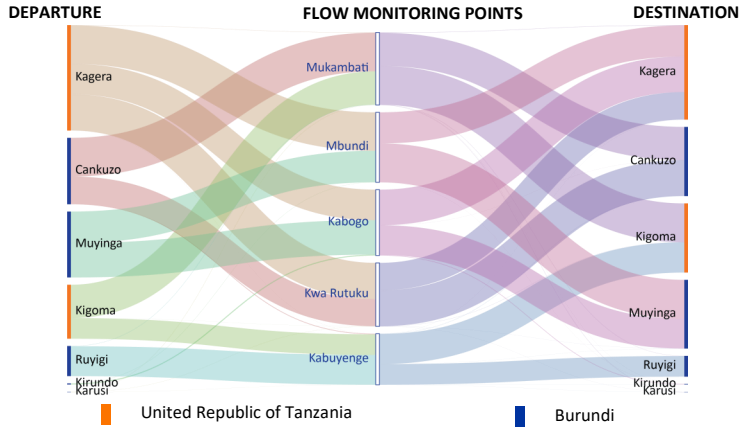


■ Outgoing ■ Incoming

Methodology: Flow monitoring is a component of DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) used to describe trends in the flows of individuals observed. Flow Monitoring (FM) is used for internal and cross-border population movement to better inform on nature, volume, direction and drivers of migration. The exercise is carried out at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) strategically established at the border with United Republic of Tanzania and Democratic Republic of the Congo where trained enumerators interview people passing through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in both directions, irrespective of their status (migrants or others) by nationality and with information disaggregated by sex and age. FM informs on population movements, origin and intended destinations, reasons for moving and population profiles.

Limitations: The exercise does not aim at providing a full description of all movements in the country or through a specific point, but should be understood as a way of describing the characteristics of population movements and profiles at targeted locations limited to those people observed. Data in this report covers the period between 1 and 30 November 2021, everyday from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

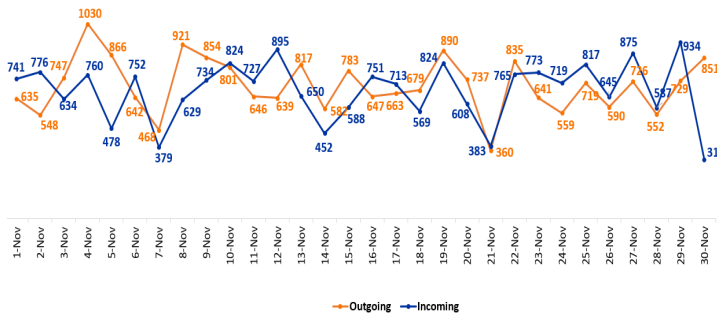
Movements: Of the 41,453 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (56.0%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. Movements were mainly made by foot (84.8%) followed by bicycle (9.4%).

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (85.2%) were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week.

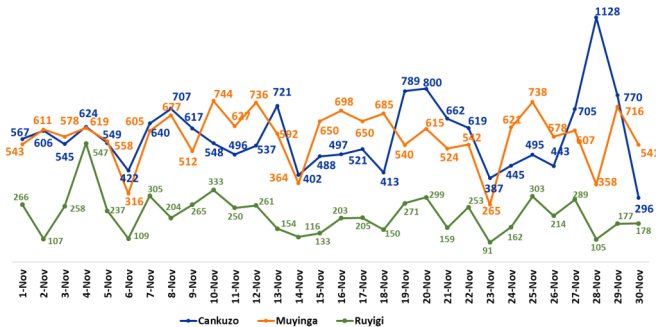
Reasons for movement: The majority of the movements was driven by economic reasons (79.1%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (76.9%), while only 1.4 per cent were of a duration of more than a week. Other movements were driven by: the return to habitual residence (6.9%), family-related reasons (4.8%), purchase of good for personal consumption (2.2%), health care related reasons (2.0%), seasonal movements (0.4%) and other reasons (4.6%).

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 22.5 per cent of movements were tracked through Mukambati FMP; 21.6 per cent of movements were tracked through Mbundi FMP; 20.4 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Kabogo FMP; 19.6 per cent of movements through Kwa Rutuku FMP and the remaining 15.9 per cent through Kabuyenge FMP.

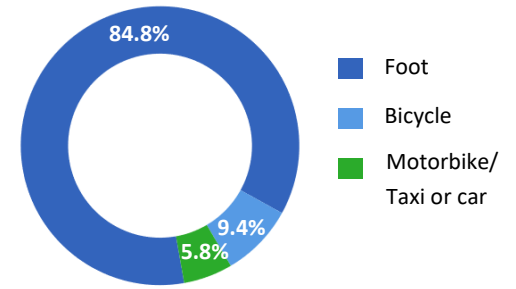
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



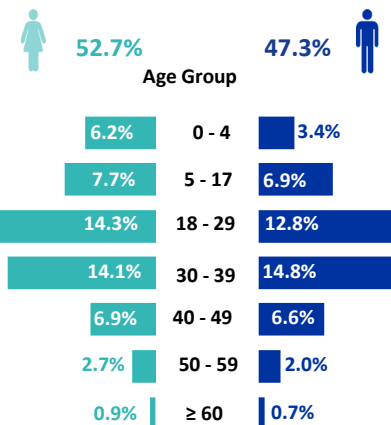
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	84.5%	73.6%	79.1%
Return	1.2%	12.7%	6.9%
Family visit	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
Buy goods for personal consumption	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%
Health care	1.5%	2.5%	2.0%
Seasonal migration	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%
Others	5.0%	4.0%	4.6%
Grand Total (%)	50.6%	49.4%	100%

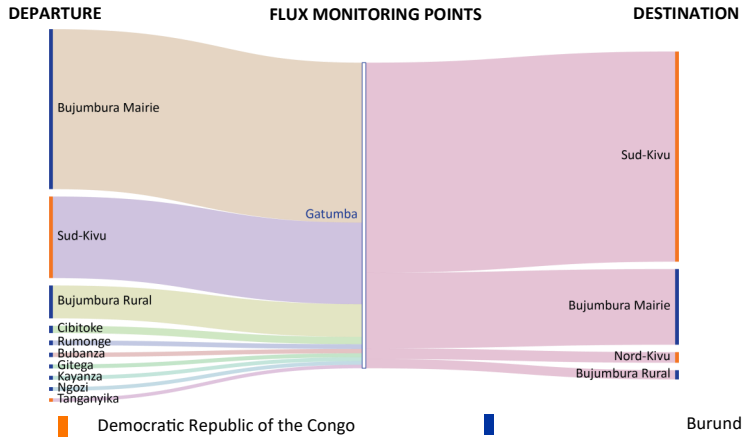
DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE



MIGRATION FLOWS



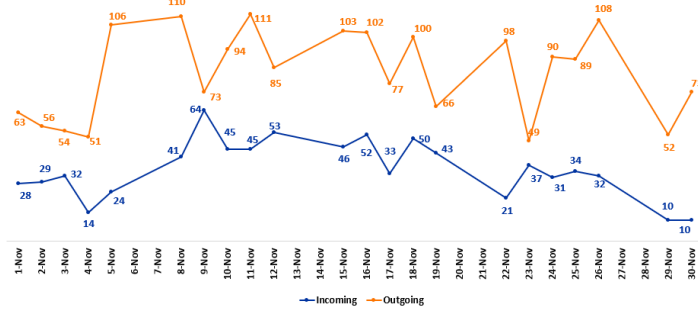
HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 2,584 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (66.1%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. About 42.5 per cent of the movements were carried out through taxis or cars, 40.0 per cent on motorbike, 16.5 per cent through bicycles or three-wheel vehicles and 1.0 per cent by foot or bus.

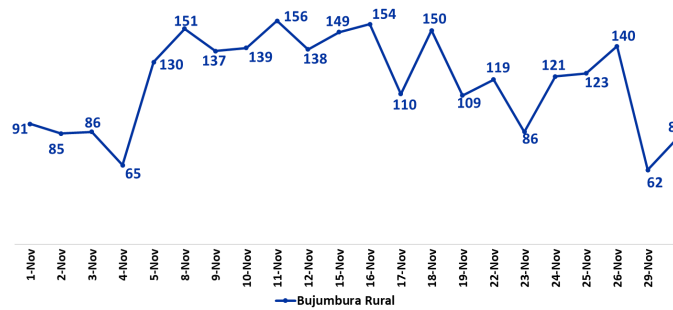
Duration of the movement: About 26.5% of the movements were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week, while 46.7% of the movements were of unknown timeframe.

Reasons for movement: The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (42.8%), family-related reasons (25.2%) and business/economic reasons (20.7%). Other movements were driven by health needs (6.6%), education (2.4%), purchase of goods for personal consumption (1.0%) and other reasons (1.3%).

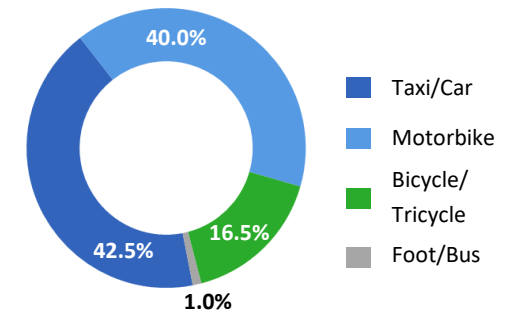
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



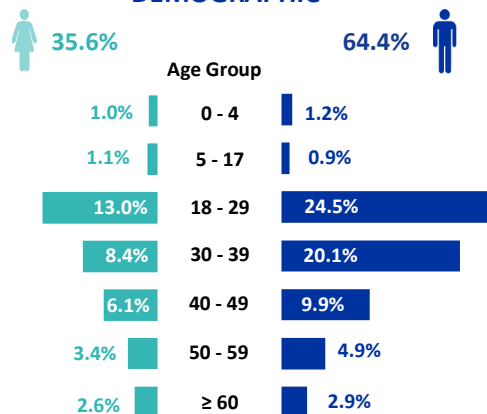
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	49.7%	26.7%	42.8%
Family visit	20.6%	36.0%	25.2%
Economic reasons	27.9%	4.0%	20.7%
Health care	0.4%	20.9%	6.6%
Education	0.6%	6.6%	2.4%
Buy goods for personal consumption	0.2%	2.7%	1.0%
Others	0.6%	3.0%	1.3%
Grand Total (%)	70.0%	30.0%	100%

DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

