BURUNDI CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS
AUGUST 2019

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MOVEMENTS OBSERVED 50,112

MIGRATION FLOWS

Outgoing 25,526 — 51% 49% — Incoming 24,586

90% of movements are of **Burundian** nationals

10% of movements are nationals of the **United Republic of Tanzania**

53% of movements have an intended **duration of stay** of **less than a day**

49% of movements are **for economic reasons** for less than **6 months**

14% of migrants observed are **pregnant and/or lactating women**

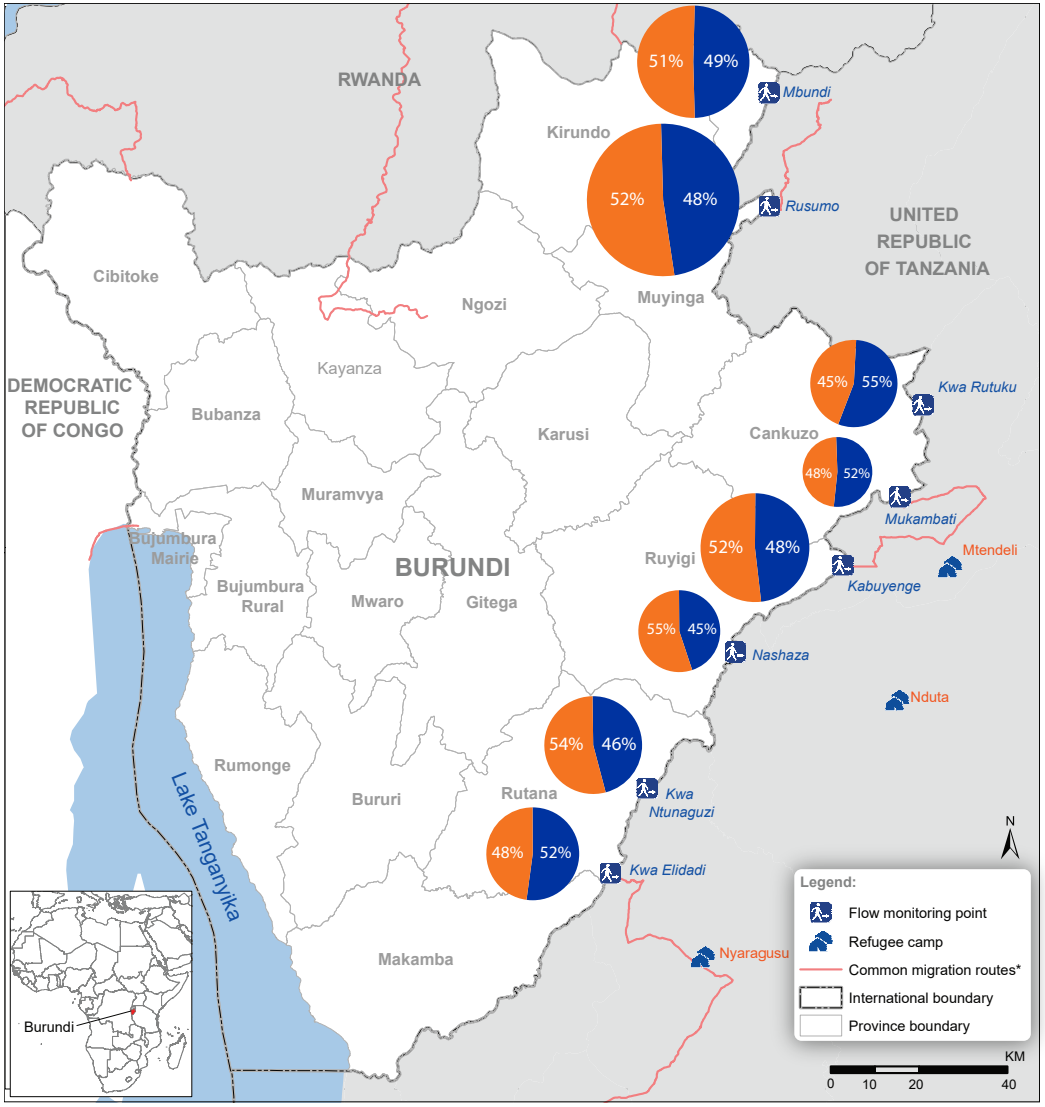
25% of migrants observed are **children under 18 years old**

92% of **outgoing migrants** are **Burundian** nationals

56% of **Burundians** traveled for **economic reasons**

56% of movements were with **small boats** at water crossings

25% of movements were recorded at the **Rusumo** flow monitoring point **in Muyinga**



Map 1: Migration flows by flow monitoring point

© IOM Burundi - Reference Map (September 2019)
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. *Does not include all migration routes.

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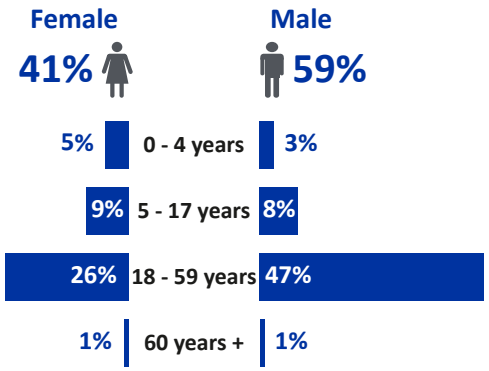
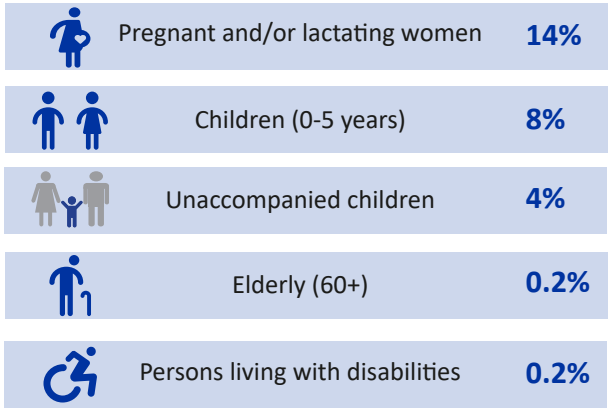
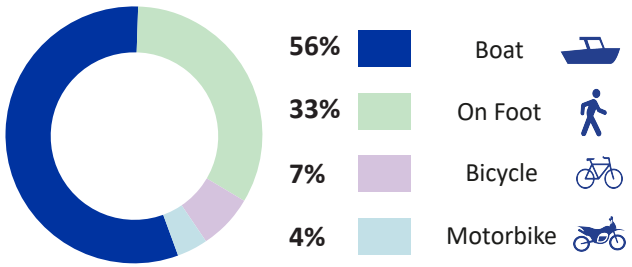
DEMOGRAPHICS



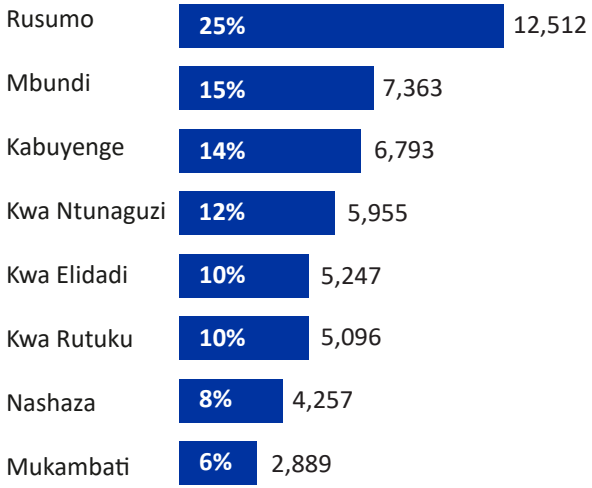
VULNERABILITIES



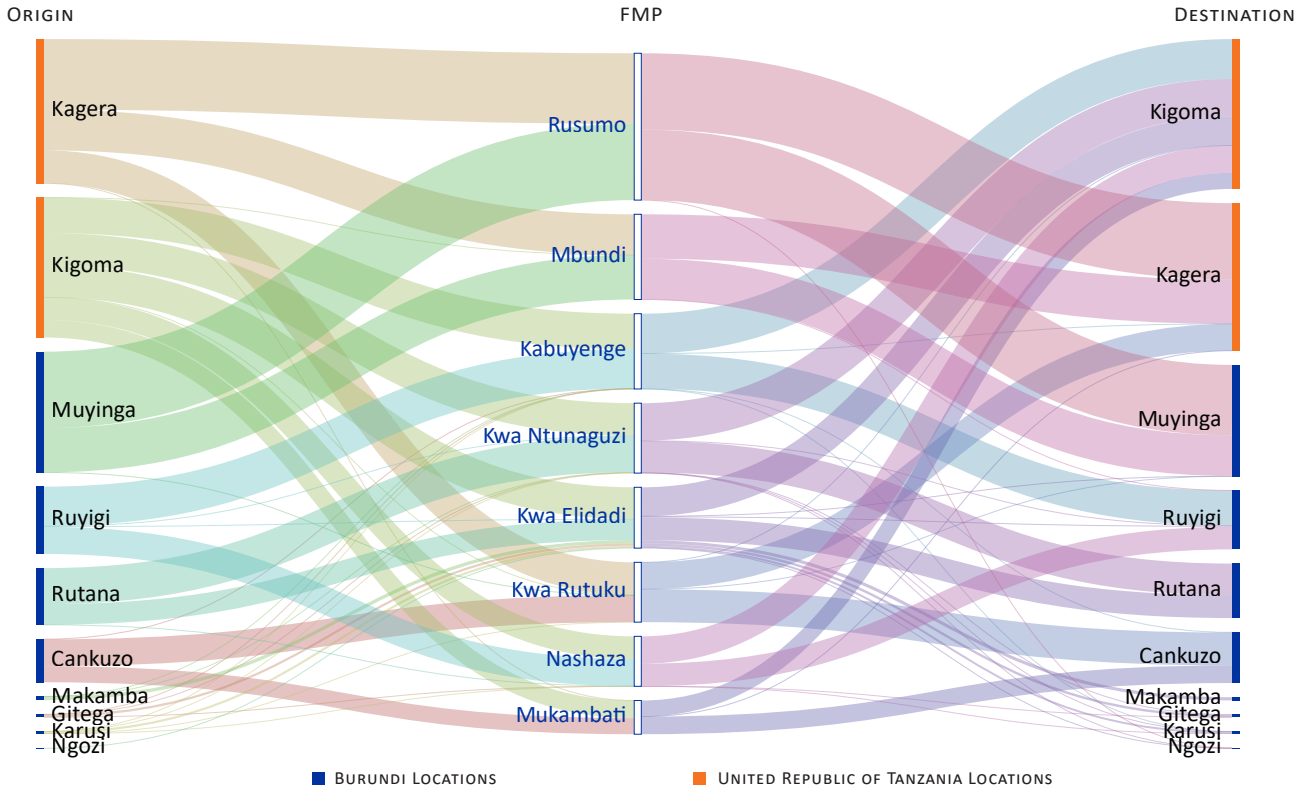
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



MIGRANTS OBSERVED



BURUNDI - TANZANIA BORDER FLOWS

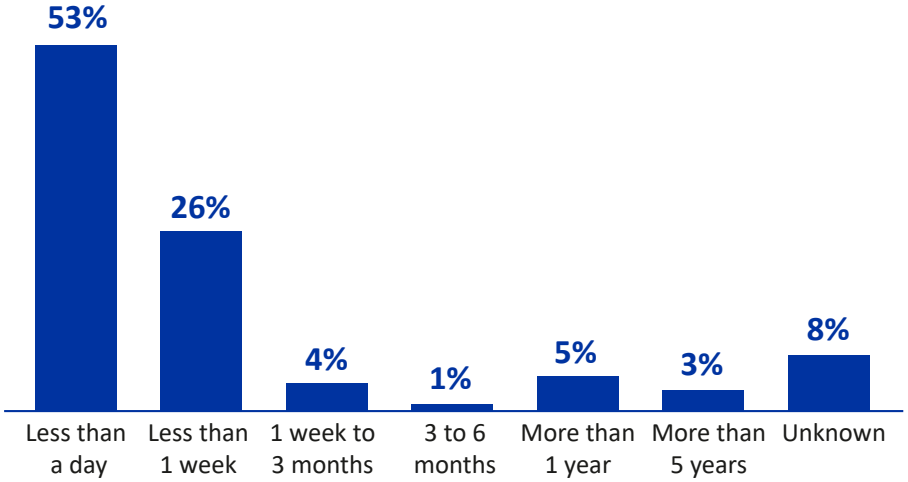


TYPE OF FLOWS

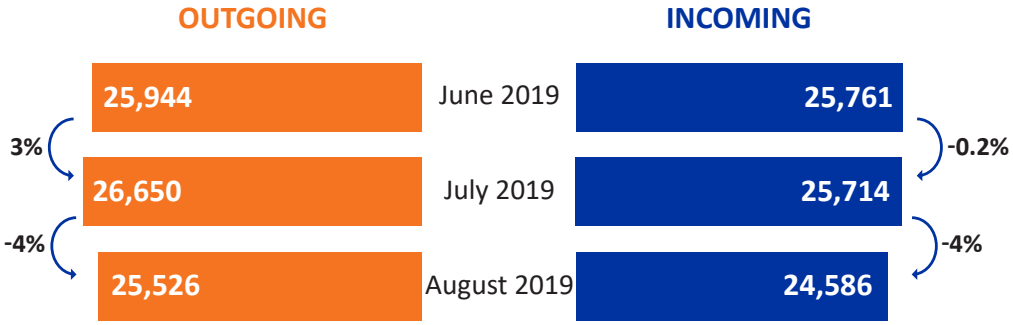
Type of flows *	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic migration (Daily movements)	37%	52%	20%
Return to habitual residence	21%	9%	33%
Economic migration (< 6 months)	12%	12%	12%
Family visits	10%	10%	11%
Goods purchasing	7%	5%	9%
Seasonal migration	4%	7%	1%
Economic migration (> 6 months)	2%	0%	5%
Tourism	2%	2%	2%
Health care	2%	1%	3%
Economic migration (Unknown duration of stay)	2%	1%	3%
Other	1%	1%	1%

* **Economic migration:** Migratory movements for which the motive is the search of economic opportunities.
Return to habitual residence: Movements of migrants returning home after a voluntary trip.
Family visits: Movements of migrants to visit family or participate in social events and whose duration of stay does not exceed 3 months.
Goods purchasing: Movements of migrants to buy consumer goods.
Seasonal migration: Migration due to changes in the climate.
Tourism: Migration to visit touristic sites.
Health care: Migration for basic or specialized health care.
Other: Movement for other reasons.

INTENDED DURATION OF STAY



OUTGOING/INCOMING TRENDS



METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a component of the DTM methodology aimed at providing information on population movements at points of transit. Flow Monitoring provides information on trends on key variables at locations of high mobility.

Data collection is carried out at 8 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) located at unofficial Points of Entry (POEs) in the provinces of Cankuzo and Muyinga since October 2018 and in the Provinces of Rutana and Ruyigi since November 2018. The movements are observed and recorded 7 days per week (from 6 am to 6 pm) at Flow Monitoring Points and enumerators conduct interviews with migrants to collect information on migration flows. Data in this report covers the period between August 1 and 31 2019. Short-term movements for market visits are not considered during observations.