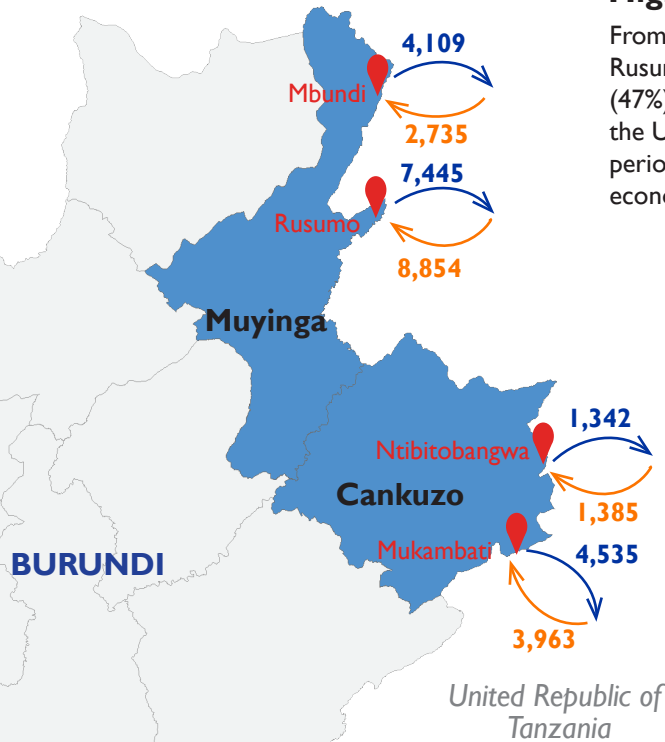






## Highlights

From 04 to 31 October, a total of 34,368 movements were registered at the 4 Flow Monitoring Points of Mbundi, Rusumo, Mukambati and Ntbitobangwa. Rusumo was the location that recorded the largest flow of movements (47%). A majority of the migration flows consisted of Burundians (76%), and of the outgoing flows directed towards the United Republic of Tanzania, 85% were Burundi nationals. The majority of movements (70%) were for a short period of time (short term local movement) while only 2% traveled for a duration for 6 months or more for economic reasons.

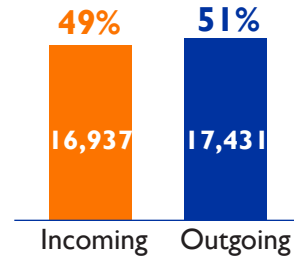


### Legend

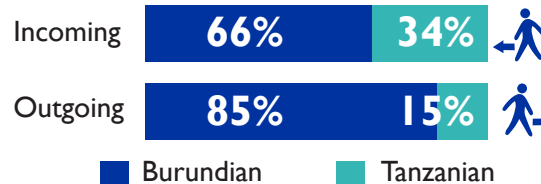
-  Flow Monitoring Point
-  Province with Flow Monitoring Point
-  Outgoing
-  Incoming

© IOM Burundi - Reference map (November 2018)

### MOVEMENT CATEGORY



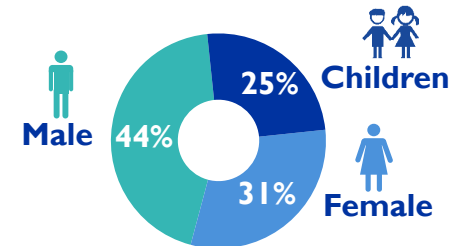
### MOVEMENTS BY NATIONALITIES



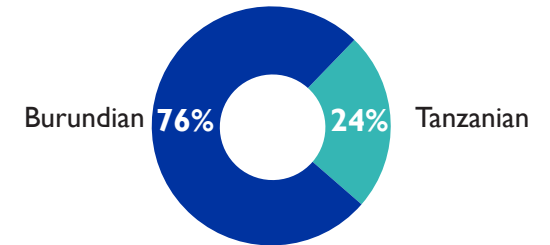
### TYPES OF FLOW

Type of flows	%
Short term local movement	70%
Tourism	17%
Seasonal	8%
Economic migration	2%
Forced movement due to natural disasters	2%
Do not know	1%

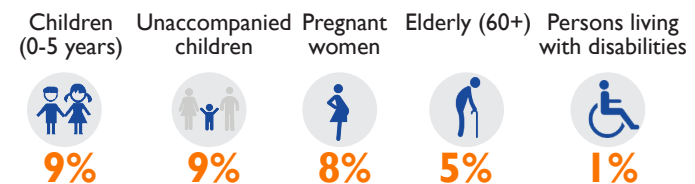
### DEMOGRAPHIC



### NATIONALITY



### VULNERABILITIES



## 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 4 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) located at unofficial Points of Entry (POEs) in the Provinces of Cankuzo and Muyinga since October 2018. The movements are observed and recorded 7 days of the week (from 6 am to 6 pm) at Flow Monitoring Points and enumerators conduct interviews with migrants to collect information on migration flows.



In October 2018, the outgoing flows observed at the Mbundi border crossing in the Muyinga province were characterized by a large majority of Burundian migrants (99%) who were going to Tanzania. Short term local movements were reported by 40% of migrants, 33% of migrants crossed the border for seasonal migration. As data collection coincided with the agricultural season in Tanzania, many migrants went to work in agriculture jobs. Walking was the utilized mode of transportation for 79% of migrants.



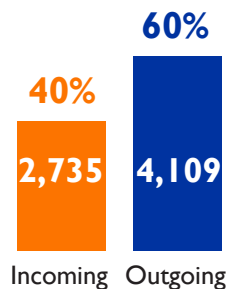
© IOM Burundi - Reference map (November 2018)

## Legend

- Flow Monitoring Point
- Migration zone in Burundi
- Migration zone in Tanzania
- Outgoing
- Incoming
- International border

The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 99% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

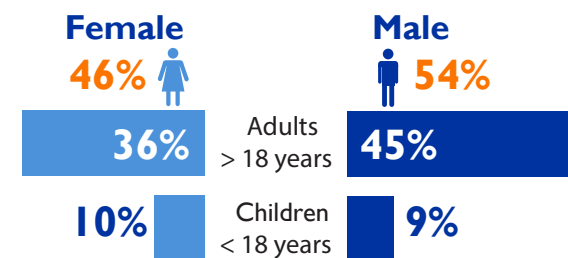
## MOVEMENT CATEGORY



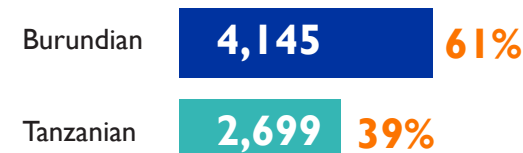
## TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	%
Short term local movement	40%
Seasonal	33%
Tourism	26%
Economic migration	1%

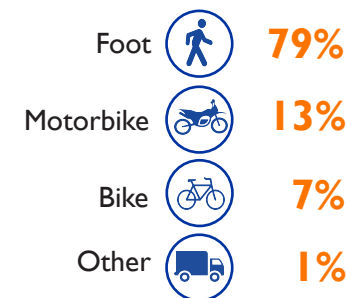
## DEMOGRAPHIC



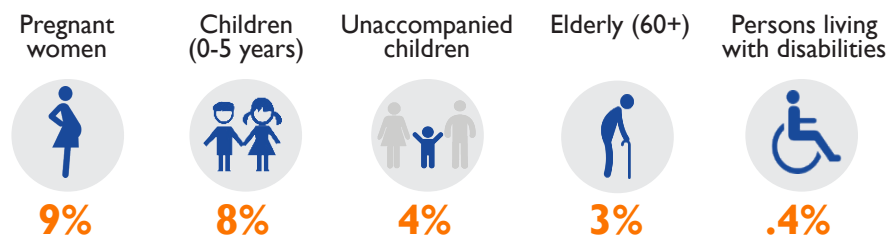
## NATIONALITY



## TRANSPORTATION MODES



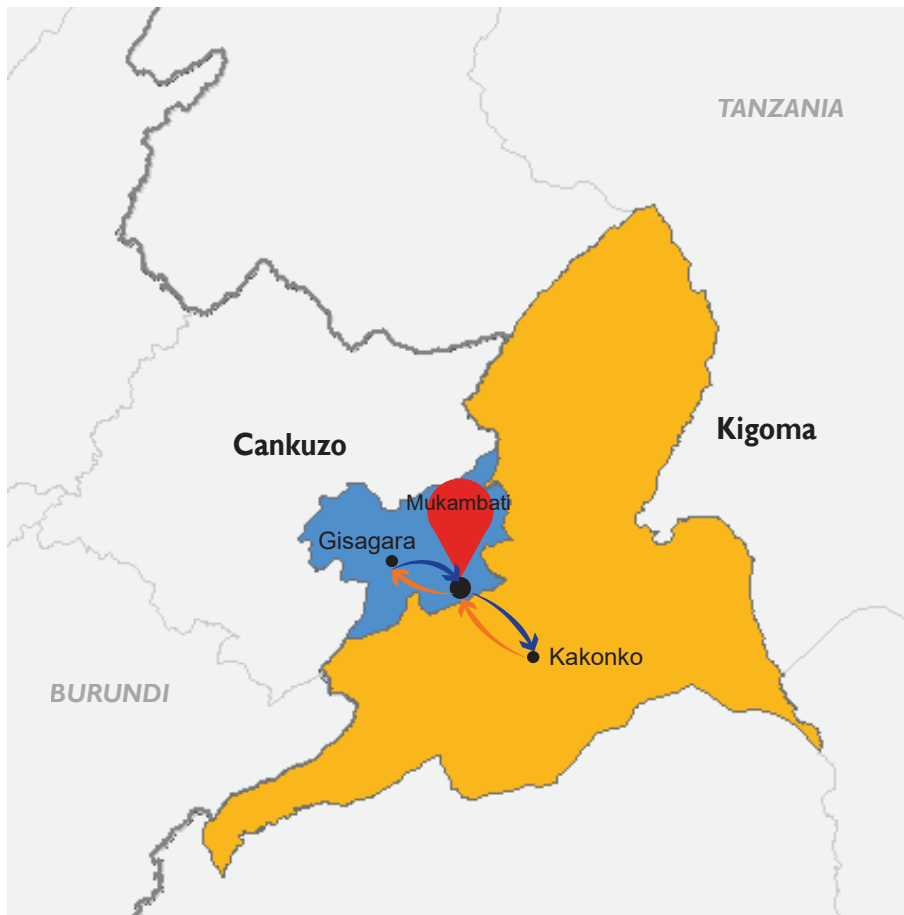
## VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



\* **Seasonal migration:** Migration for seasonal work related to agriculture. It is for short duration and ranges from 3 to 6 months.  
**Economic migration:** Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.  
**Short term local movement:** Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.  
**Tourism:** Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.

# MUKAMBATI

In October 2018, movements observed at the Mukambati Flow Monitoring Point in Cankuzo were consisted mostly of men (62%) as men generally travel to look for economic opportunities. Burundian nationals were most numerous (95%) at this border crossing among migrants that were traveling to Tanzania. Walking was the most frequently used mode of transportation by the majority of migrants (65%). Short term local movements were the principal reason for migration that accounted for 95% of all movements observed (8,091 migrants).



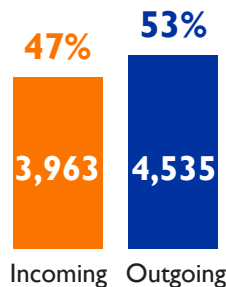
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## Legend

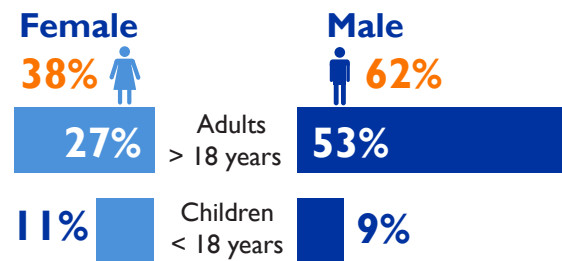
- Flow Monitoring Point
- Migration zone in Burundi
- Migration zone in Tanzania
- Outgoing
- Incoming
- International border

The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 98% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGBU

## MOVEMENT CATEGORY



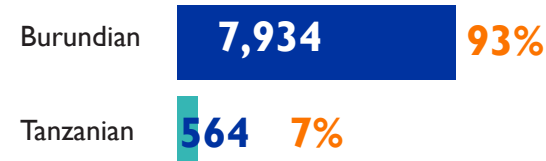
## DEMOGRAPHIC



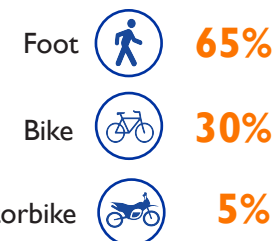
## TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	%
Short term local movement	95%
Tourism	3%
Seasonal	1%
Economic migration	1%

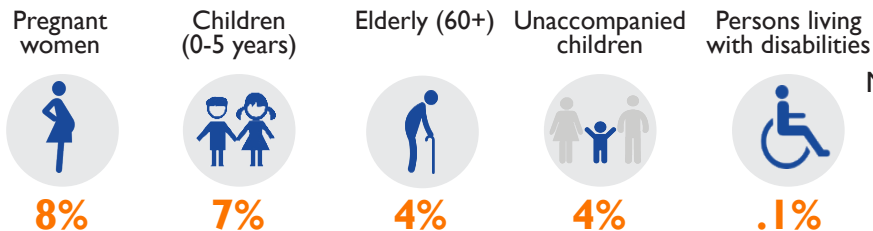
## NATIONALITY



## TRANSPORTATION MODES

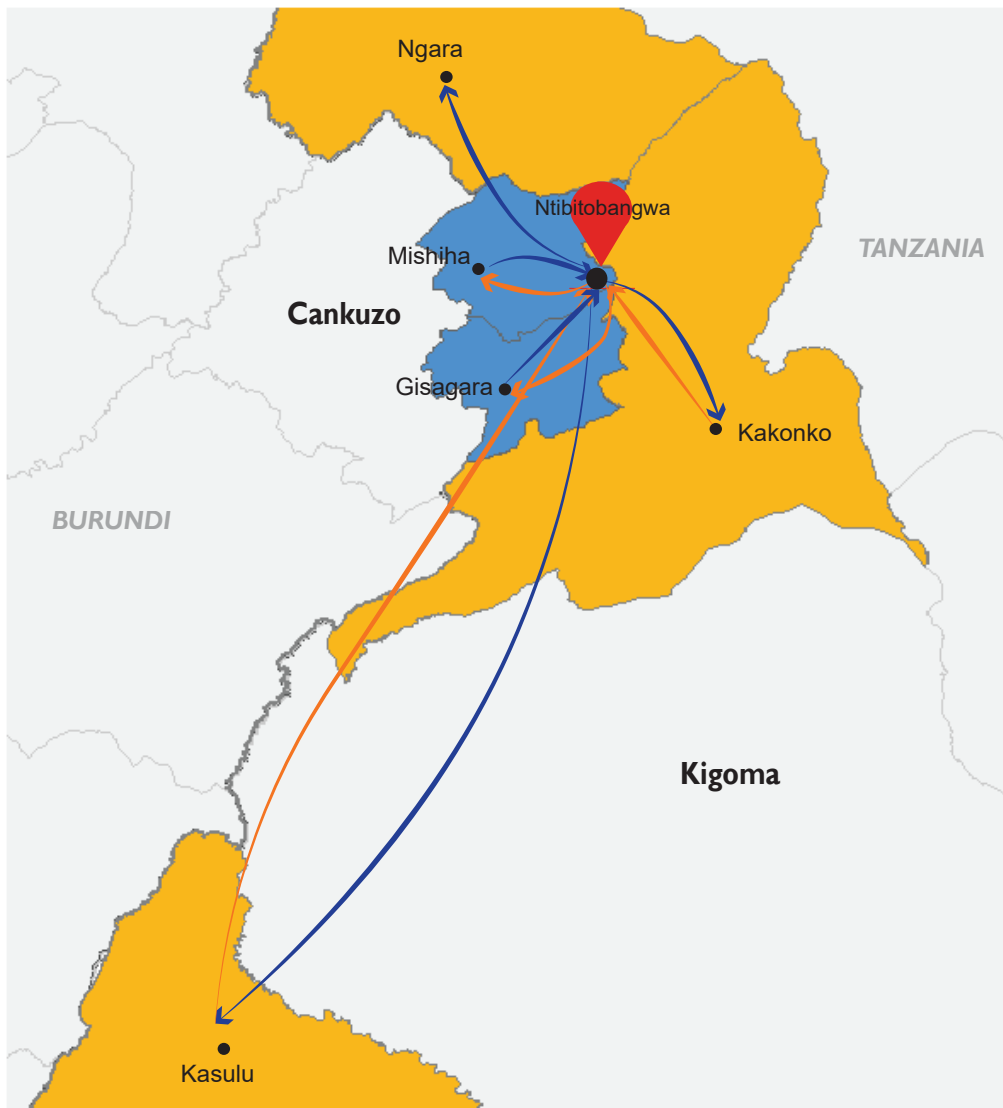


## VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



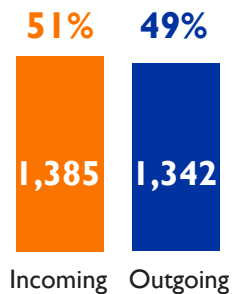
\* **Seasonal migration:** Migration for seasonal work related to agriculture. It is for short duration and ranges from 3 to 6 months.  
**Economic migration:** Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.  
**Short term local movement:** Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.  
**Tourism:** Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.

# NTIBITOBANGWA

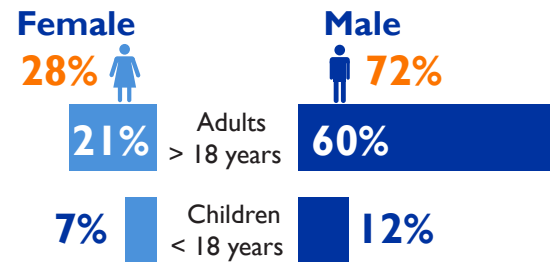


In October 2018, the majority of movements observed at the Ntubitobangwa border crossing in the province of Cankuzo consisted of men (72%) who, for the most part, migrated to look for economic opportunities. Burundian nationals were most numerous among the outgoing migrants to Tanzania (57%) or incoming migrants from Tanzania (58%). Walking was the mode of transportation used by 47% of migrants. Short term local movement accounted for 61% of all observed movements (1,698 migrants).

## MOVEMENT CATEGORY



## DEMOGRAPHIC



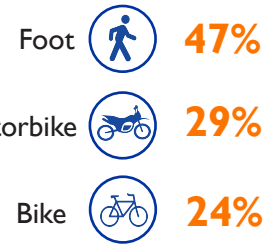
## TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	%
Short term local movement	61%
Tourism	36%
Economic migration	3%

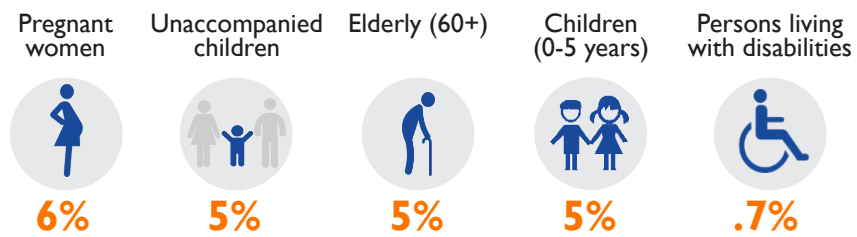
## NATIONALITY



## TRANSPORTATION MODES



## VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



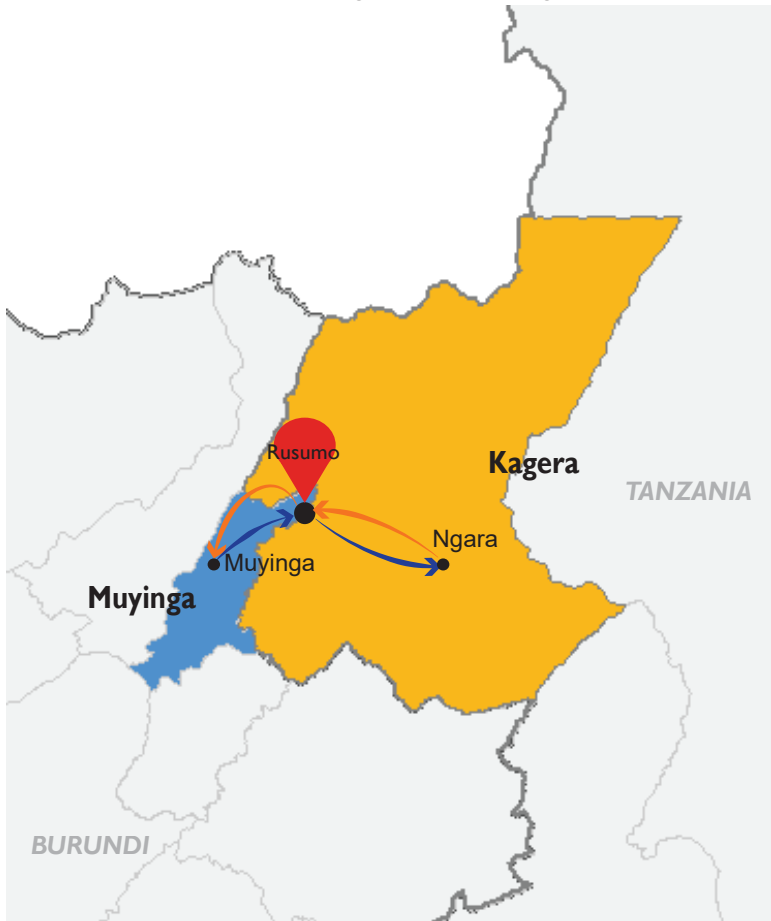
- Legend**
- Flow Monitoring Point
  - Migration zone in Burundi
  - Migration zone in Tanzania
  - Outgoing
  - Incoming
  - International border

© IOM Burundi - Reference map (November 2018)

The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 97% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

\* **Economic migration:** Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.  
**Short term local movement:** Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.  
**Tourism:** Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.

In October 2018, Burundian nationals were most numerous among the migrants observed at the Rusumo border crossing with Burundian nationals going to Tanzania (77% of exits) and entering Burundi from Tanzania (76% of entries). The boat was the only mode of transportation used by migrants and 72% of persons migrated for a short term period (Short term local movement). Rusumo was the only Flow Monitoring Point where forced movement due to natural disaster was observed due to torrential rains that pushed people from the Muyinga commune to Tanzania. The large numbers of migrant children crossing the border is largely related to children moving with their families due to the natural disaster.



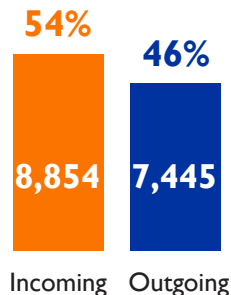
© IOM Burundi - Reference map (November 2018)

## Legend

- Flow Monitoring Point
- Migration zone in Burundi
- Migration zone in Tanzania
- Outgoing
- Incoming
- International border

The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 99% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGBU

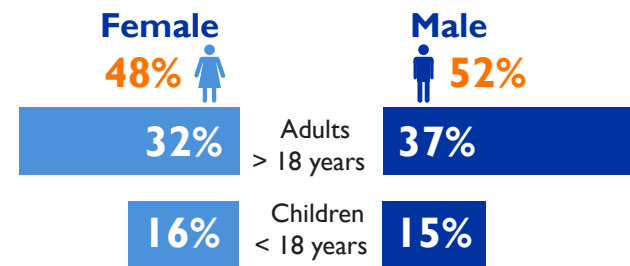
## MOVEMENT CATEGORY



## TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	%
Short term local movement	72%
Tourism	16%
Forced movement due to natural disasters	4%
Economic migration	3%
Seasonal	3%
Do not know	2%

## DEMOGRAPHIC



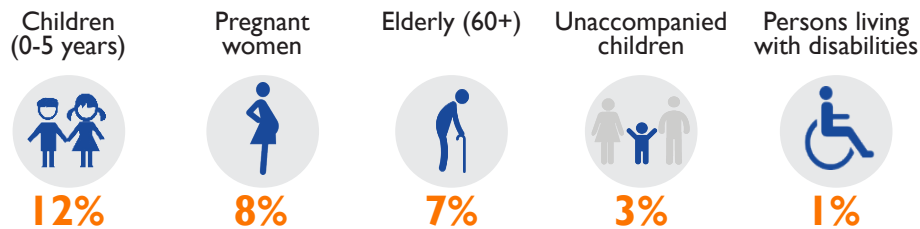
## NATIONALITY



## TRANSPORTATION MODE



## VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



\* **Seasonal migration:** Migration for seasonal work related to agriculture. It is for short duration and ranges from 3 to 6 months.  
**Forced Movement due to natural disasters:** A remarkable movement of a community of people caused by a natural disaster.  
**Economic migration:** Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.  
**Short term local movement:** Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.  
**Tourism:** Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.  
**Do not know:** Migrants refuse to give information about the purpose of their migration.