OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at four (4) flow monitoring points (FMPs) established between the Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) border at Ruhwa, Gatumba, Rubenga and Vugizo. Observations were made between 1 and 27 March 2020. Some movements were also observed between Rwanda and Burundi at Ruhwa FMP (triangular part), and the reason for most of these movements was the return to their habitual residence. Over the reporting period, a total of 28,348 movements were observed at these points. About 48 per cent of all movement were incoming and 52 per cent were outgoing, with most of the movements travelling towards the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which was also the main country of origin of incoming movements. No movements were reported originating in health zones with recent confirmed outbreaks of EVD. It was observed that from 23 to 27 March the movements decreased significantly and from 28 March onwards, no movements were observed due to the border closure decision took by the authorities to prevent COVID-19 outbreaks in the country. On March 18, 2,247 incoming movements were observed, the majority of which (1,677) are followers of Eusebie (prophetess) who left the Democratic Republic of the Congo to return to their country of origin Burundi via Gatumba.

KEY FIGURES

- 28,348 Total movements observed
- 4 Flow Monitoring Points
- 71% DRC nationals
- 26% Burundi nationals
- 42% Movements with intended durations of 1 week or less
- 76% Movements with taxi, cars, or buses

Around 3% of other nationalities were observed.

TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Demographic

- 41% Age Group
  - 0-4: 1%
  - 5-17: 2%
  - 18-59: 37%
  - 60+: 1%

- 59% Age Group
  - 0-4: 1%
  - 5-17: 2%
  - 18-59: 55%
  - 60+: 1%
BURUNDI
FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD - EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE (EVD) CONTEXT
March 2020

MIGRATION FLOWS

DEPARTURE

FLOW MONITORING POINTS

INTENDED DESTINATION

Means of Transport

76% Taxi/Car/Bus
11% Motorbike
8% Boat
4% Bicycle
1% Foot

Reasons for Moving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons for movement</th>
<th>Outgoing (%)</th>
<th>Incoming (%)</th>
<th>Grand Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Family</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic reasons</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family reunification</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy goods for personal consumption</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total (%)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerability Profile

- 2% Pregnant or lactating women
- 1% Children under 5
- <1% Elderly
- <1% Unaccompanied children

Methodology: Flow monitoring is a component of DTM 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo where trained enumerators interview people passing through the 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 Flow Monitoring Points are strategically placed to capture the most characteristic migration flows, and to complement systems established by government authorities. 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 collection is carried out over the week during the day from 06:00 to 18:00.

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