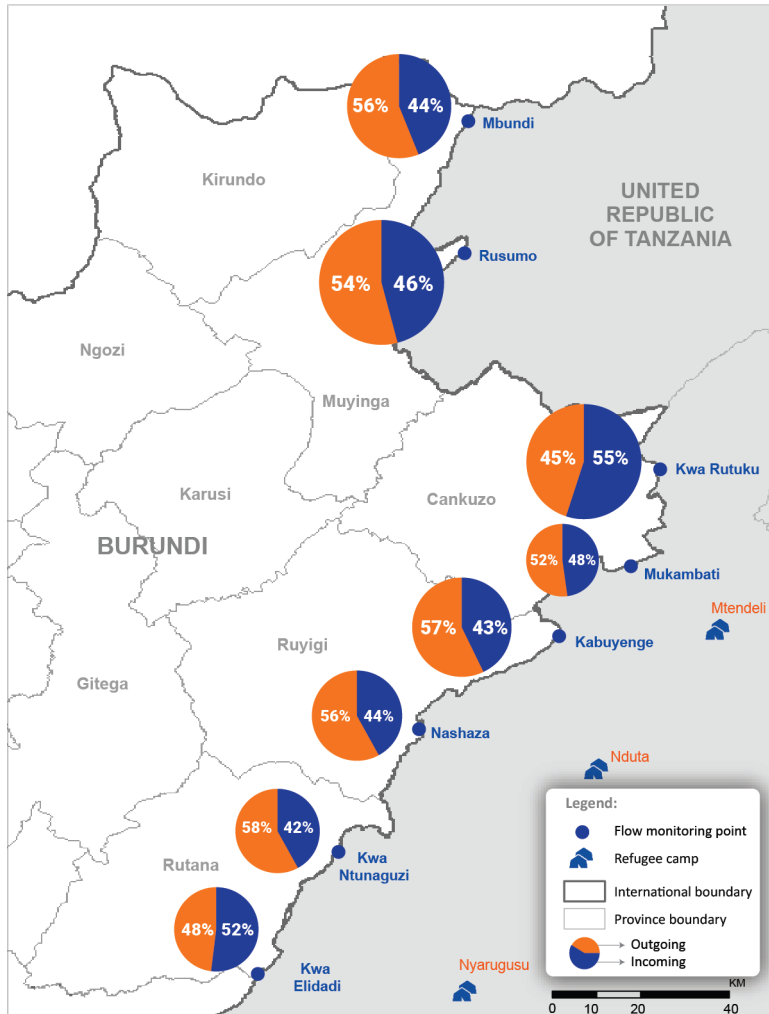


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at eight (8) flow monitoring points (FMPs) established between the Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania border at Rusumo, Kwa Rutuku, Mbundi, Kabuyenge, Nashaza, Kwa Ntunaguzi, Kwa Elidadi and Mukambati. Over the reporting period, a total of 49,868 movements were observed at these points. This represents an increase of 10 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in January 2020. About 52 per cent of all movements were outgoing and 48 per cent were incoming, with most of the movements travelling towards the United Republic of Tanzania, and most of the incoming movements also originating in the United Republic of Tanzania.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS

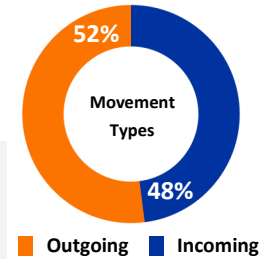


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

KEY FIGURES

49,868 Total movements observed

8 Flow Monitoring Points



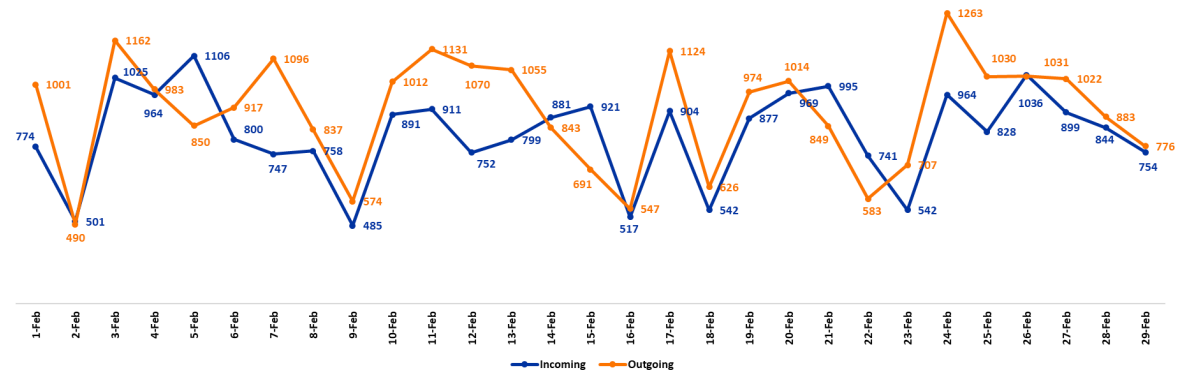
93%
Burundi nationals

7%
Tanzania nationals

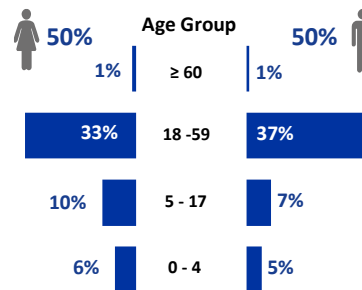
85%
Movements with intended duration of a week or less

47%
Movements with small boats

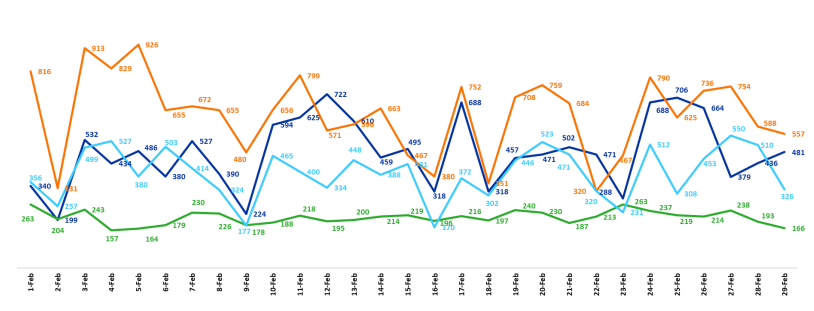
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



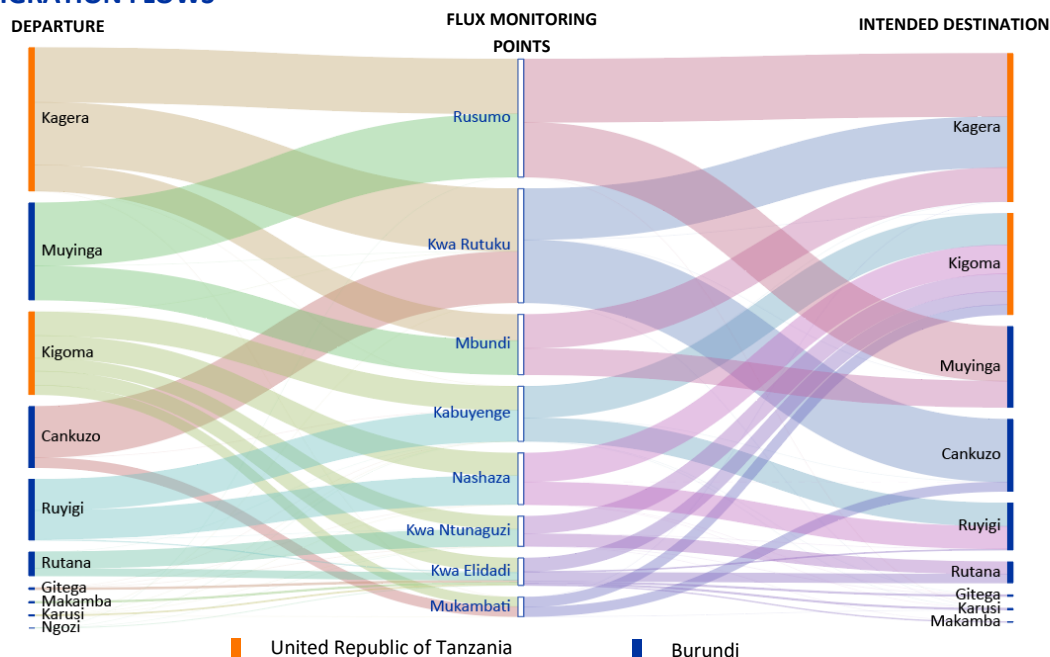
DEMOGRAPHIC



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 49,868 movements, most travelers were between 18 and 59 years of age (70%). All the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. About 47 per cent of the movements were made through small boats at water crossings.

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (85%) were of temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week.

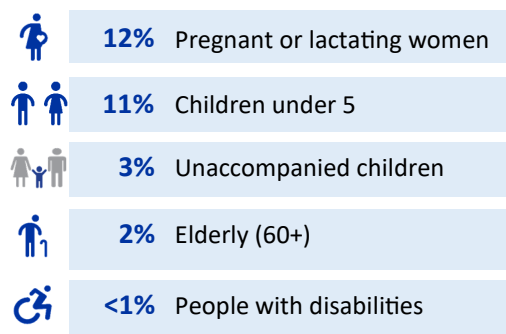
Reasons for movement: The majority of the movements was driven by economic reasons (67%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (76%), while only 3 per cent were of a duration of six months or more. Other movements were driven by return to habitual residence (15%), family-related reasons (6%) and seasonal movements (4%). About 4 per cent of the movements were to buy goods for personal consumption.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 25 per cent of movements were tracked through Rusumo FMP, 24 per cent of movements through Kwa Rutuku FMP, 13 per cent through Mbundi FMP, 12 per cent through Kabuyenge FMP, 11 per cent through Nashaza FMP, 6 per cent through Kwa Ntunaguzi FMP, 6 per cent through Kwa Elidadi FMP and the remaining 4 per cent through Mukambati FMP.

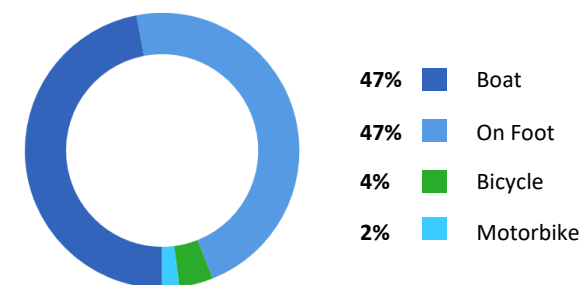
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	78.8%	54.7%	67.3%
Return	3.2%	28.2%	15.1%
Visit Family	5.3%	5.8%	5.6%
Seasonal	7.3%	1.0%	4.3%
Buy goods for personal consumption	2.8%	5.3%	4.0%
Health care	0.8%	2.7%	1.7%
Tourism	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%
Education	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Grand Total (%)	52%	48%	100%

VULNERABILITY PROFILE



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



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 eight 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 seven 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 1 and 29 February 2020. Short-term movements for market visits are not considered during observations.