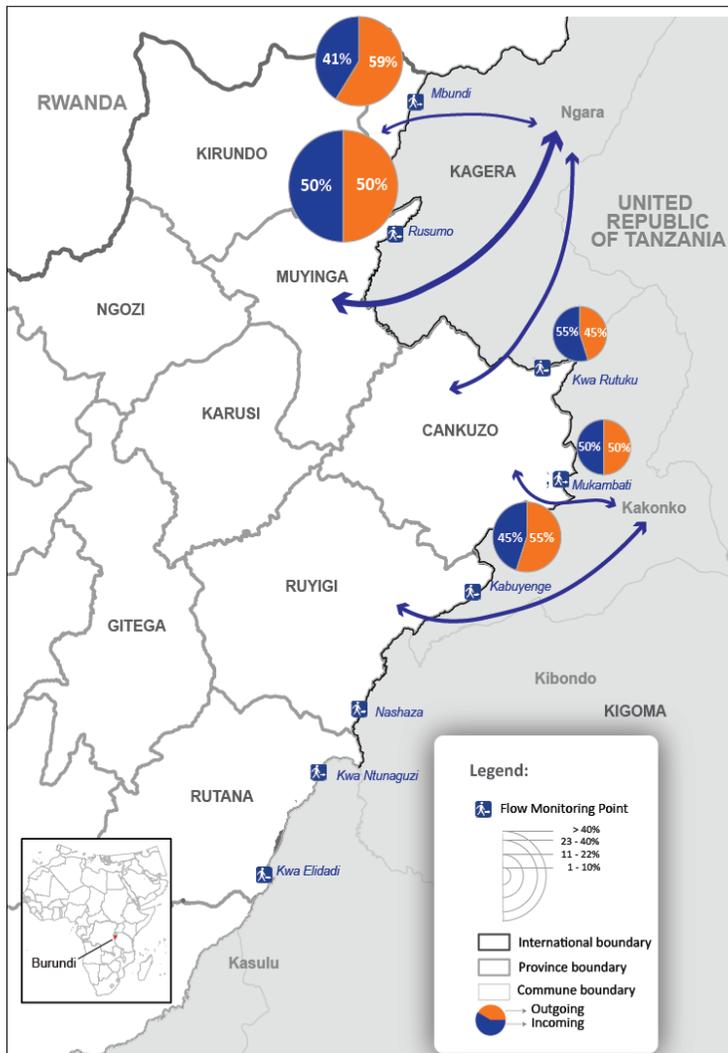


**OVERVIEW AND TRENDS**

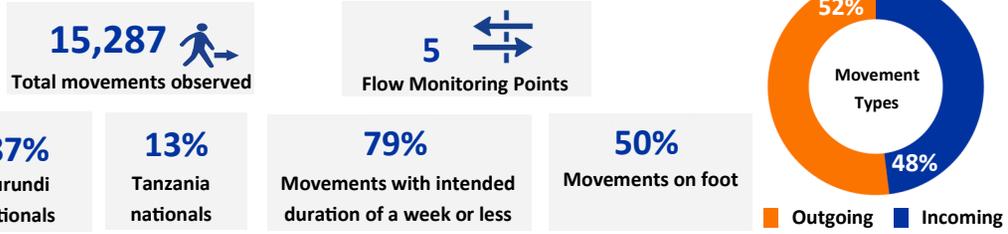
This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at five (5) flow monitoring points (FMPs) that were active among the eight (8) flow monitoring points established between the Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania border at Rusumo, Kwa Rutuku, Mbundi, Kabuyenge and Mukambati. Over the reporting period, a total of 15,287 movements were observed at these points. This represents a decrease of 63 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in March 2020. This decrease is likely explained by the population restriction movements at some Points of Entry (PoE) at the border with the United Republic of Tanzania including the FMPs Nashaza, Kwa Ntunaguzi and Kwa Elidadi to prevent COVID-19 outbreaks in Burundi.

**MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS**

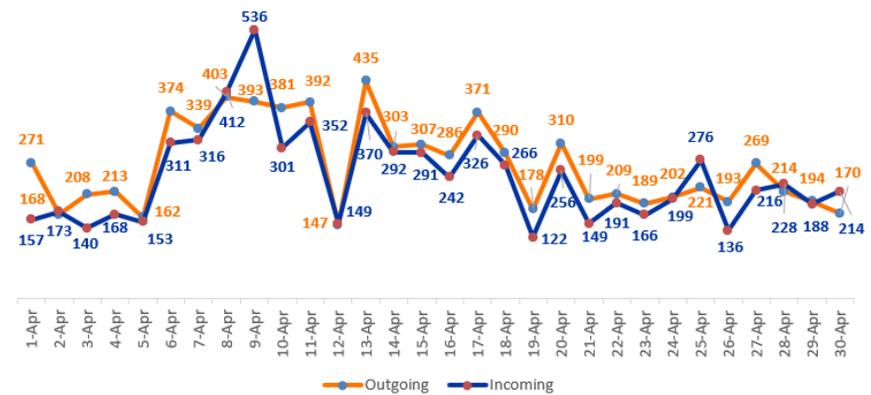


Map disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

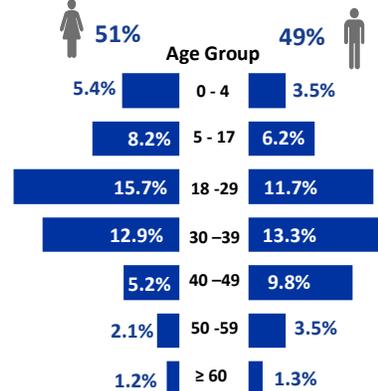
**KEY FIGURES**



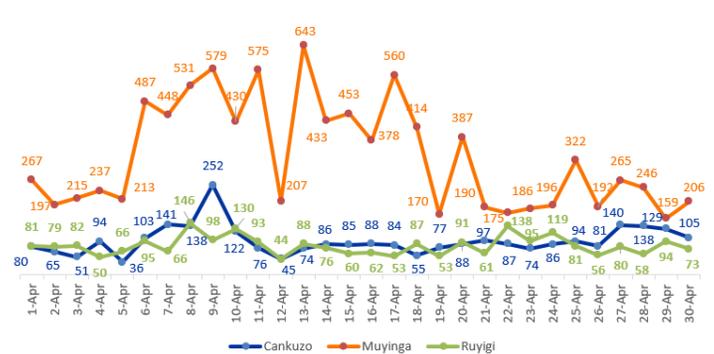
**TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**



**DEMOGRAPHIC**

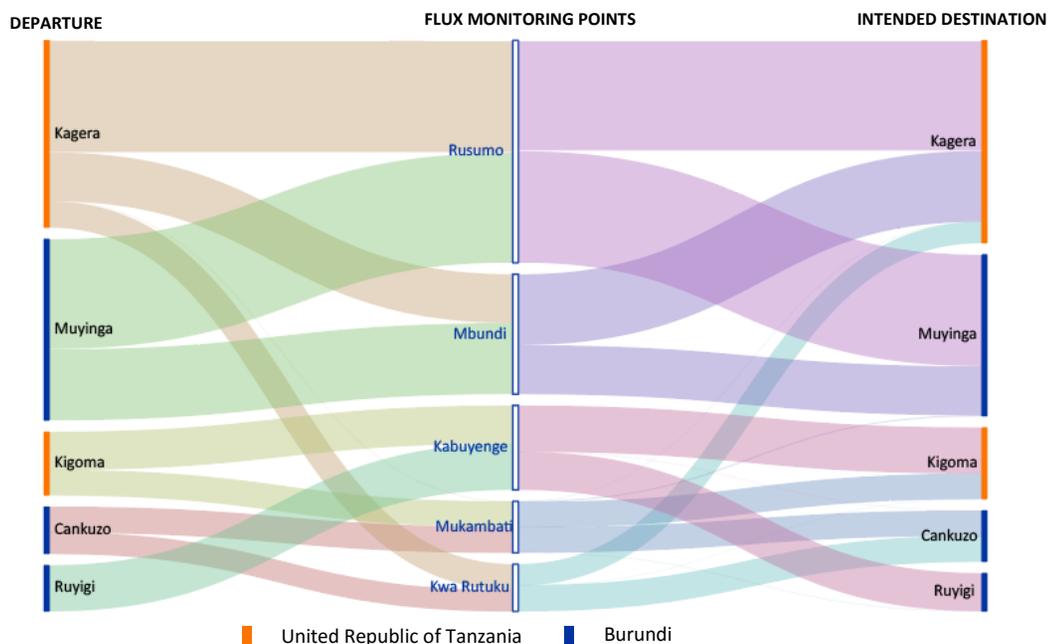


**OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**



Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.

**MIGRATION FLOWS**



**HIGHLIGHTS**

**Movements:** Of the 15,287 movements, most travelers were between 18 and 29 years of age (27%). All the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. About 50 per cent of the movements were made by crossing flow monitoring points on foot.

**Duration of the movements:** The majority of the movements (79%) 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 (66%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (81%), while only 6 per cent were of a duration of six months or longer. Other movements were driven by return to habitual residence (9%), seasonal movements (9%), purchase of good for personal consumption (7%). About 4 per cent of the people traveled for family-related reasons.

**Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs):** About 42 per cent of movements were tracked through Rusumo FMP, 23 per cent of movements through Mbundi FMP, 16 per cent through Kabuyenge FMP, 10 per cent through Mukambati FMP and the remaining 9 per cent through Kwa Rutuku FMP.

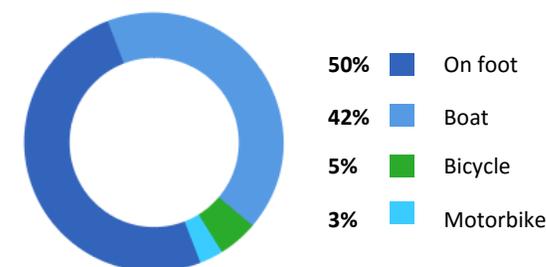
**REASONS FOR MOVING**

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	73.0%	58.4%	66.0%
Return	1.5%	16.3%	8.6%
Seasonal	10.9%	6.0%	8.6%
Buy goods for personal consumption	5.1%	9.4%	7.1%
Visit Family	4.8%	4.0%	4.4%
Other	2.7%	3.5%	3.1%
Health care	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%
Forced movement	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Travel to collect aid	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Grand Total (%)</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**VULNERABILITY PROFILE**

- 9%** Pregnant or lactating women
- 9%** Children under 5
- 2%** Unaccompanied children
- 2%** Elderly (60+)
- 1%** People with chronic diseases

**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 30 April 2020. Short-term movements for market visits are not considered during observations.