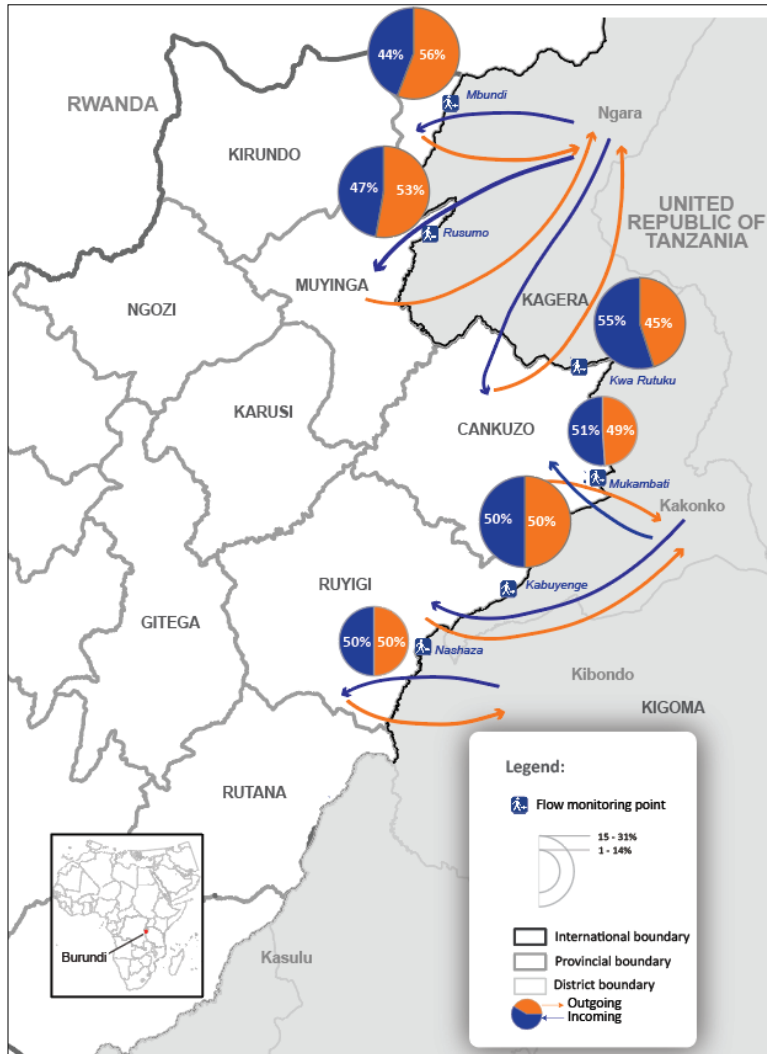


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

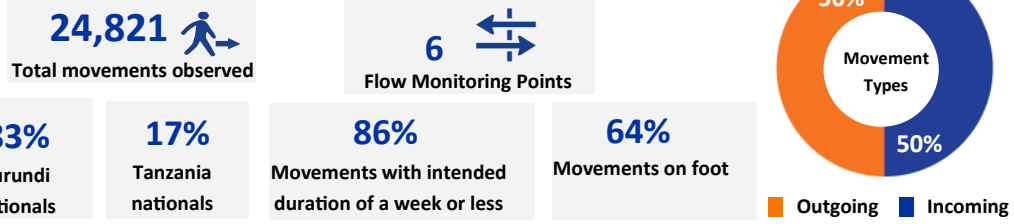
This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at six (6) active flow monitoring points (FMPs) established between the Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania border at Rusumo, Kwa Rutuku, Mbundi, Kabuyenge, Mukambati and Nashaza. Over the reporting period, a total of 24,821 movements were observed at these points. This represents an increase of 54 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in May 2020. Following the decision taken by Burundian authorities at the end of March to restrict population movements at some Points of Entries (PoEs) in an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the country, Kwa Ntunaguzi and Kwa Elidadi FMPs were still inactive during the month of June while Nashaza FMP population movements resumed on 17th June 2020.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS

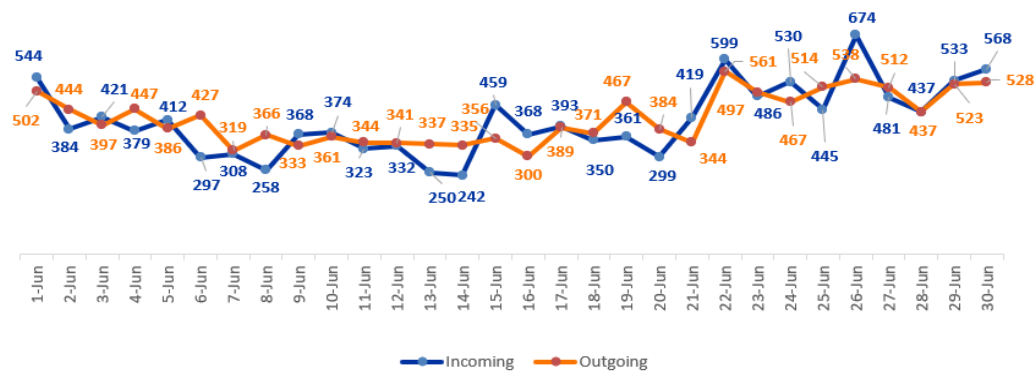


Map disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

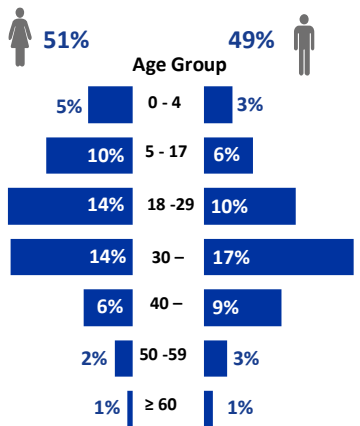
KEY FIGURES



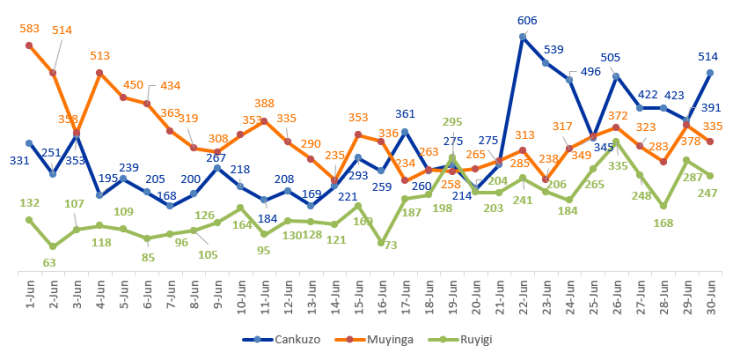
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



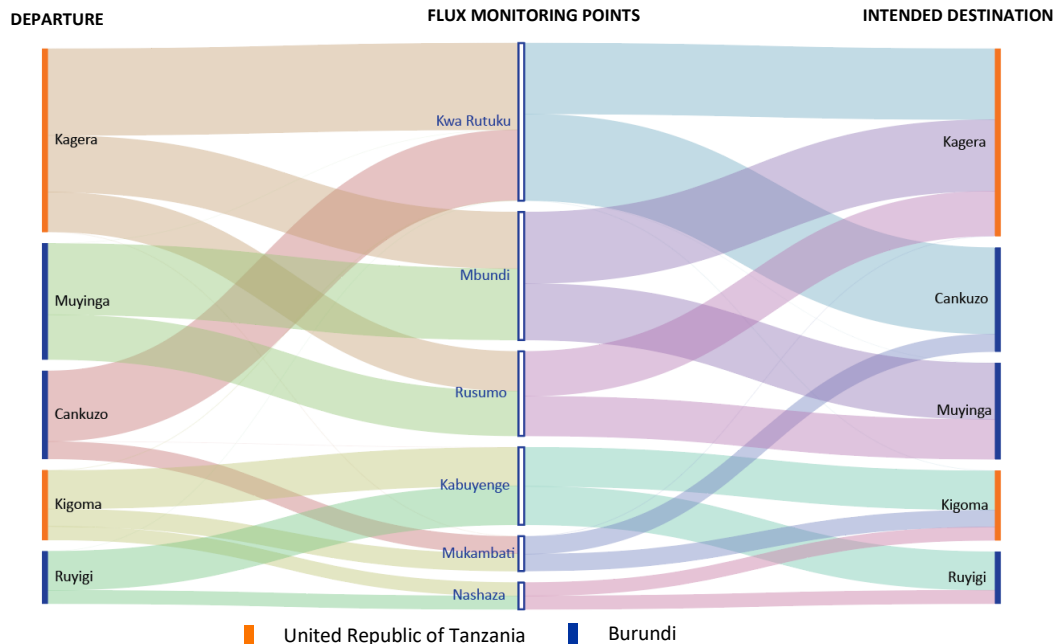
DEMOGRAPHIC



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 24,821 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 30 and 39 years of age (31%). All the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. About 64 per cent of the movements were made by crossing flow monitoring points on foot.

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (86%) were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week.

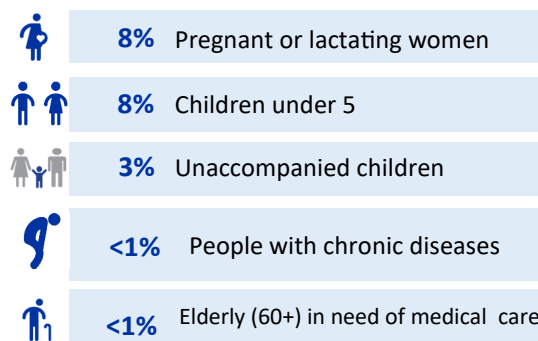
Reasons for movement: The majority of the movements was driven by economic reasons (65%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (79%), while only 5 per cent were of a duration of six months or longer. Other movements were driven by return to habitual residence (12%), seasonal movements (7%), and purchase of good for personal consumption (7%). About 6 and 2 per cent of the people travelled for family-related and health care reasons respectively.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 31 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Rutuku FMP, 25 per cent of movements through Mbundi FMP, 17 per cent through Rusumo FMP, 15 per cent through Kabuyenge FMP, 7 per cent through Mukambati and the remaining 5 per cent through Nashaza FMP.

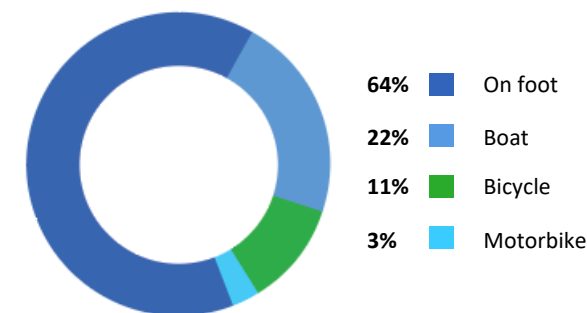
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	72.5%	56.4%	64.5%
Return	2.1%	21.4%	11.6%
Seasonal	9.4%	4.9%	7.2%
Buy goods for personal consumption	5.8%	7.9%	6.9%
Family visit	6.3%	5.0%	5.7%
Other	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Health care	1.3%	2.2%	1.7%
Travel to collect aid	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Education	0.1%	0%	0%
Grand Total (%)	50%	50%	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 30 June 2020. Short-term movements for market visits are not considered during observations.