



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

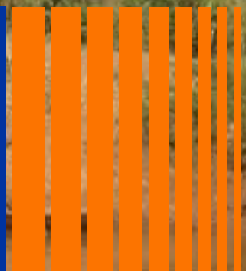


UKaid
from the British people

BURUNDI - FLOW MONITORING SURVEY REPORT

United Republic of Tanzania Border

FEBRUARY - MARCH 2020



Publication: August 2020

NOTES AND DISCLAIMERS

Permission is required to reproduce any part of this publication. Permission to be freely granted to educational or non-profit organizations.

The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed, and the presentation of material within the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. This document was produced with the financial assistance of DFID. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the donor.

© International Organization for Migration (IOM) August 2020

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits respondents and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of respondents.

METHODOLOGY

This Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) report offers an analysis of 1,715 individual surveys carried out between the month of February and March 2020 with travellers crossing eight Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): Mbundi, Rusumo, Kwa Rutuku, Mukambati, Kabuyenge, Nashaza, Kwa Ntunaguzi and Kwa Elidadi, set up in Eastern Burundi at the border with the United Republic of Tanzania. These surveys are part of Flow Monitoring activities implemented by IOM through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Flow monitoring is used for cross-border population movement to describe trends in the flows of individuals observed and to better inform on nature, volume, direction and drivers of migration.



Data collection period:
15 February – 31 March 2020



**8 Flow monitoring
Points**



**1,715 respondents
surveyed**

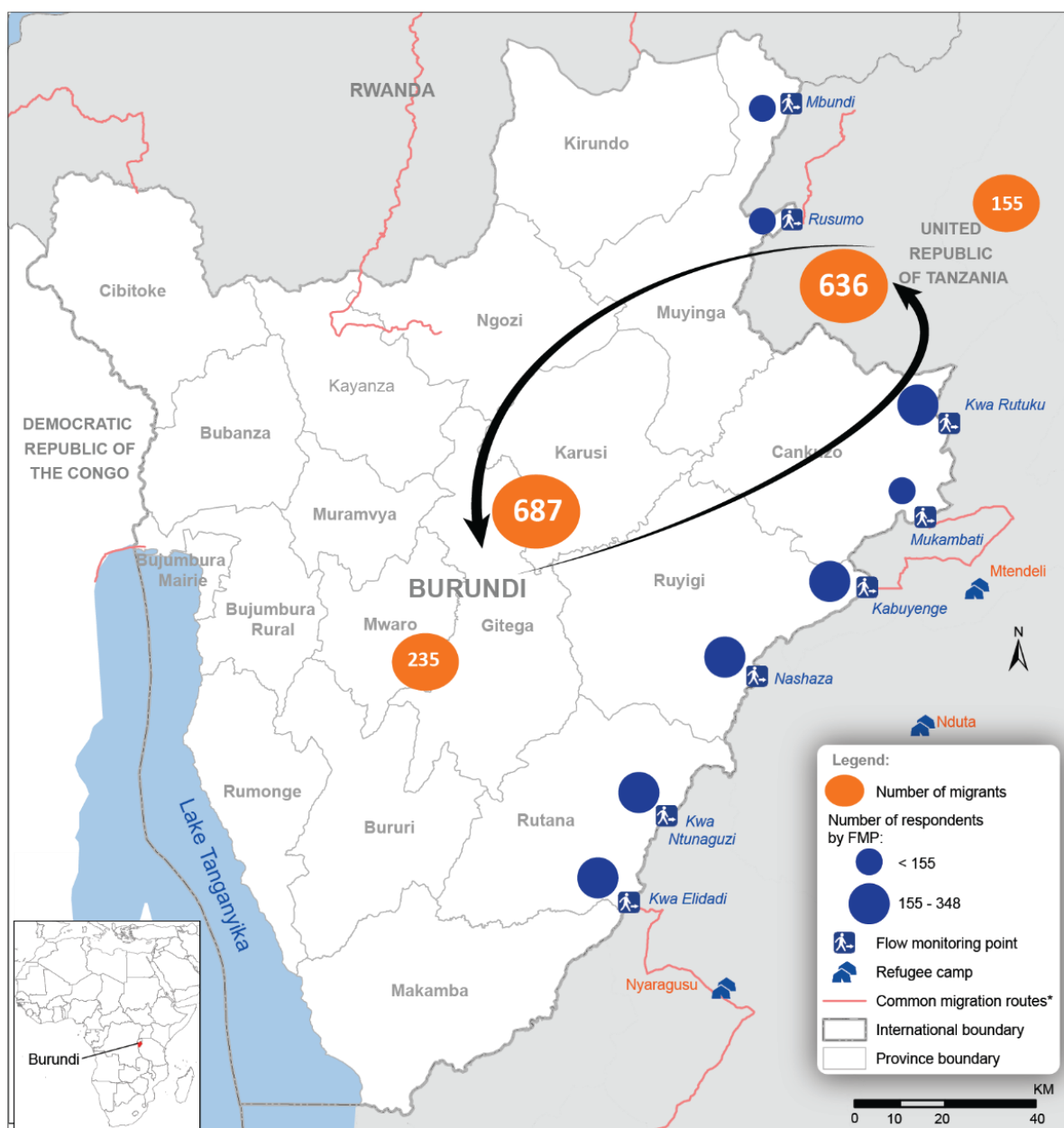
Methodology: On a weekly basis, trained enumerators interviewed a randomly chosen sample of individuals aged above 14 years old, passing through the FMPs in both directions, irrespective of their status (respondents or others) by nationality and with information disaggregated by sex and age. Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) informs on cross border population movements, origin and intended destinations, reasons for moving, stay duration, difficulties encountered in their journey and population profiles.

Limitation: The data presented in this report arises from interviews conducted with a non-representative sample of travellers crossing through the eight FMPs named above from February to March 2020. Because it reflects the situation of interviewed travellers, the information cannot be generalized at the population level. In addition, the responses are self-reported and intended destinations may be subject to change. Nonetheless, the report provides useful information about the profiles and experiences of individuals traveling through the eastern border of Burundi with the United Republic of Tanzania.

OVERVIEW

During the survey period, 687 respondents (40%) were heading to Burundi with the majority coming from the United Republic of Tanzania (687 respondents) whereas 638 respondents were leaving Burundi with the majority leading to the United Republic of Tanzania (636 respondents) followed by Democratic Republic of the Congo (1 respondent) and Uganda (1 respondent). Besides, 155 persons from the United Republic of Tanzania were transiting through Burundi with the United Republic of Tanzania as their final destination. Similarly, 235 persons from Burundi crossed the flow monitoring point to transit in the United Republic of Tanzania but had the intention to return to Burundi.

Map 1: Number of respondents by final destinations



Movements of < 10 persons are not represented on the map.

© IOM Burundi - Reference Map (August 2020)

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. *Does not include all migration routes

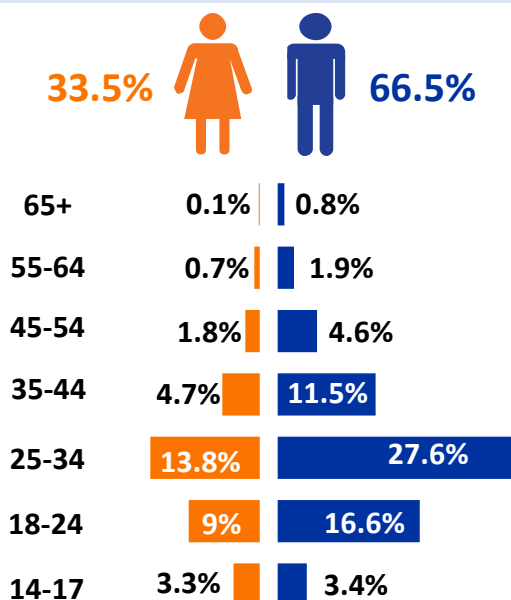
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

An estimated 76.6% of travellers were Burundians, 23.3% were Tanzanians and the rest <1% were people from Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan (see Table 1). The majority of respondents were males (66.5%), about 28% of travellers were males between the ages of 25 to 34 years old (see Graph 1). A total of 47 travellers (3%) were coming from a refugee camp (Mtendeli, Nduta and Nyarugusu camps), out of which 87 per cent had the intention to return after the journey. Among the respondents, 61 have experienced forced displacement prior to migration.

Table 1: Nationality of travellers

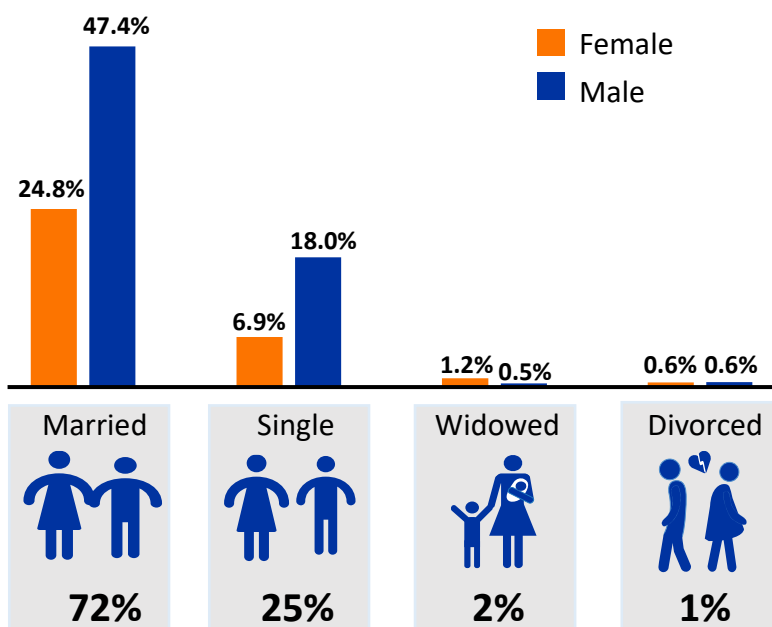
Nationality	respondents	%
Burundi	1,314	76.6
United Republic of Tanzania	399	23.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	<1
Sudan	1	<1

Graph 1: Sex and age of travellers



About 72% of respondents declared that they were married, 25% were single and the rest were widowed or divorced (see Graph 2).

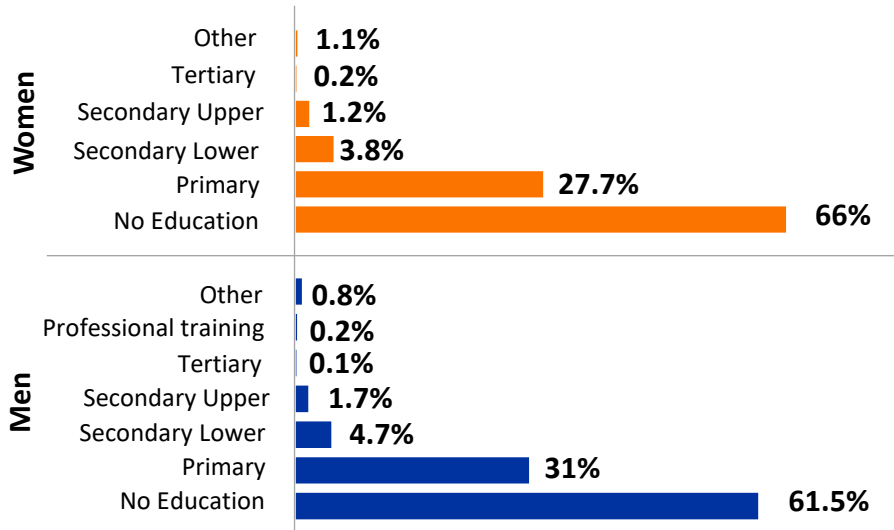
Graph 2: Marital status of travellers



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

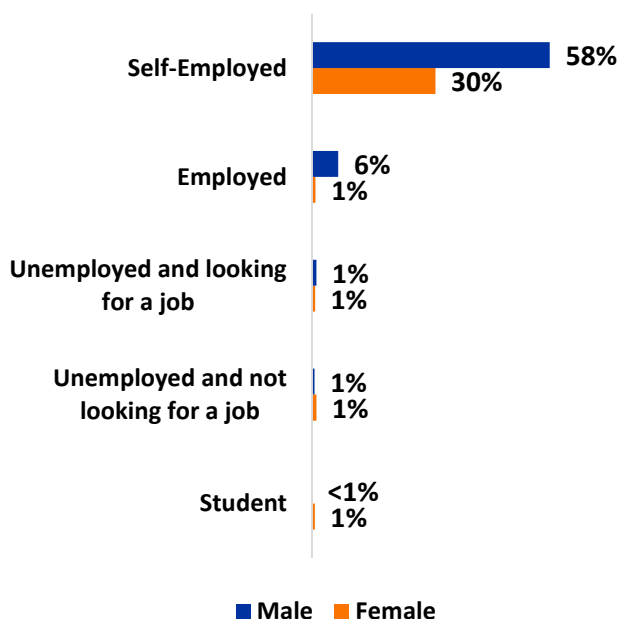
Majority of travellers (63%) had not received any formal education. Men (26%) were more likely to have received education than women (11%). Of the 26 individuals who completed upper secondary, only 27 per cent were women while one woman achieved tertiary education out of two respondents with higher education.

Graph 3: Education of travellers prior to migration

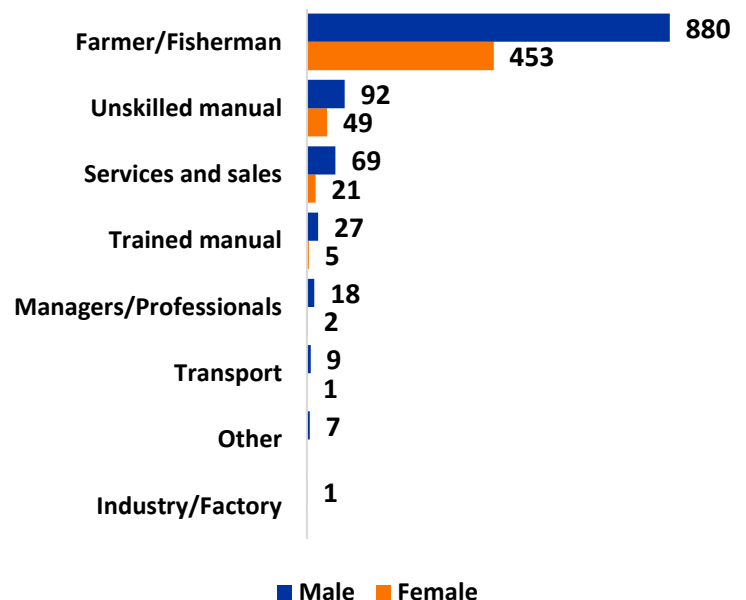


An estimated 95 per cent of the respondents were either self-employed or employed prior to migration, with the remainder being unemployed (4%) or students (1%) prior to migration. (see Graph 4). Farming or fishery (81%) was reported to be the main occupation for most respondents. (see Graph 5).

Graph 4: Employment status of travellers prior to migration by sex



Graph 5: Occupation of travellers prior to migration by sex



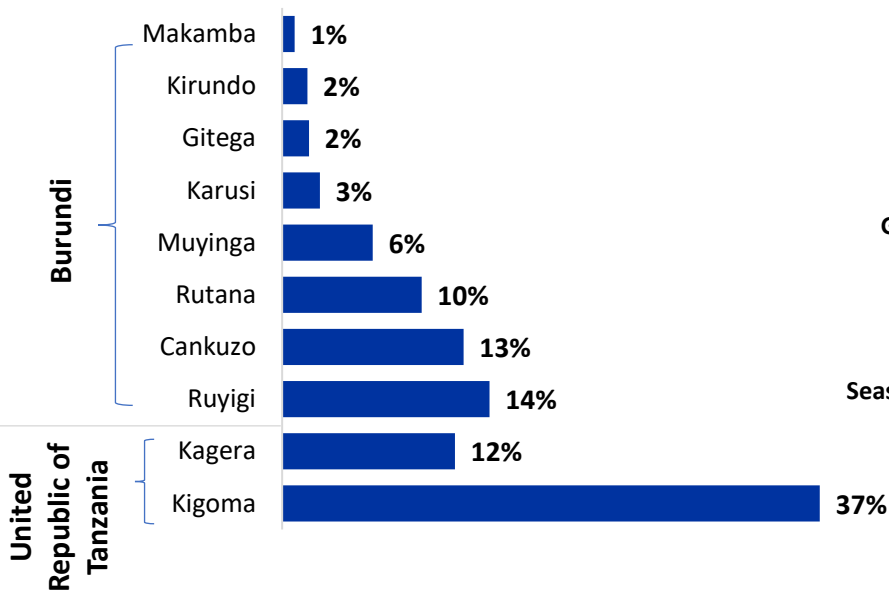
TRAVEL HISTORY

All the respondents interviewed were travelling from Burundi (51%) and the United Republic of Tanzania (49%). In Burundi, the main areas of departure were Ruyigi and Cankuzo counting for 14 per cent and 13 per cent of travellers, respectively. The majority of travellers from the United Republic of Tanzania had departed from Kigoma (37%) (see Graph 6). About 91 per cent of the travellers started their journey less than two weeks prior to the survey.

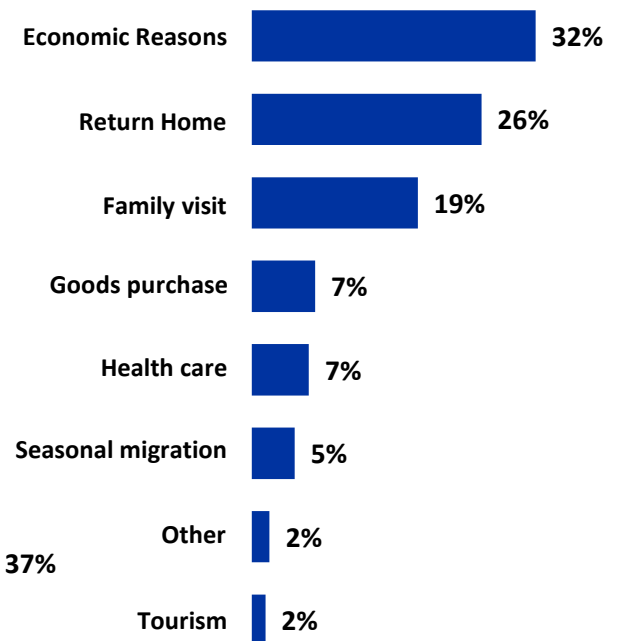
Overall, most respondents reported travelling for economic reasons (32%), return to habitual residence (26%), family reasons (19%), goods purchase (7%) and health care (7%) (see Graph 7). Most travellers who were seeking health care (99%) were heading to Rutana, Muyinga and Ruyigi in Burundi.

Most respondents from Burundi (51%) was travelling for economic reasons whereas return to habitual residence was the travelling reason for most respondents from the United Republic of Tanzania (45%).

Graph 6: Main areas (Admin 1) of departure of travellers

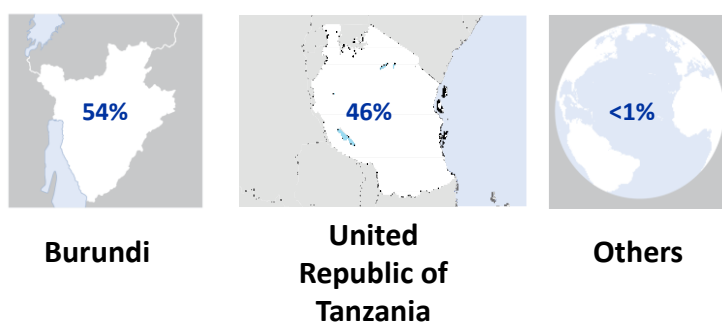


Graph 7: Travel reasons



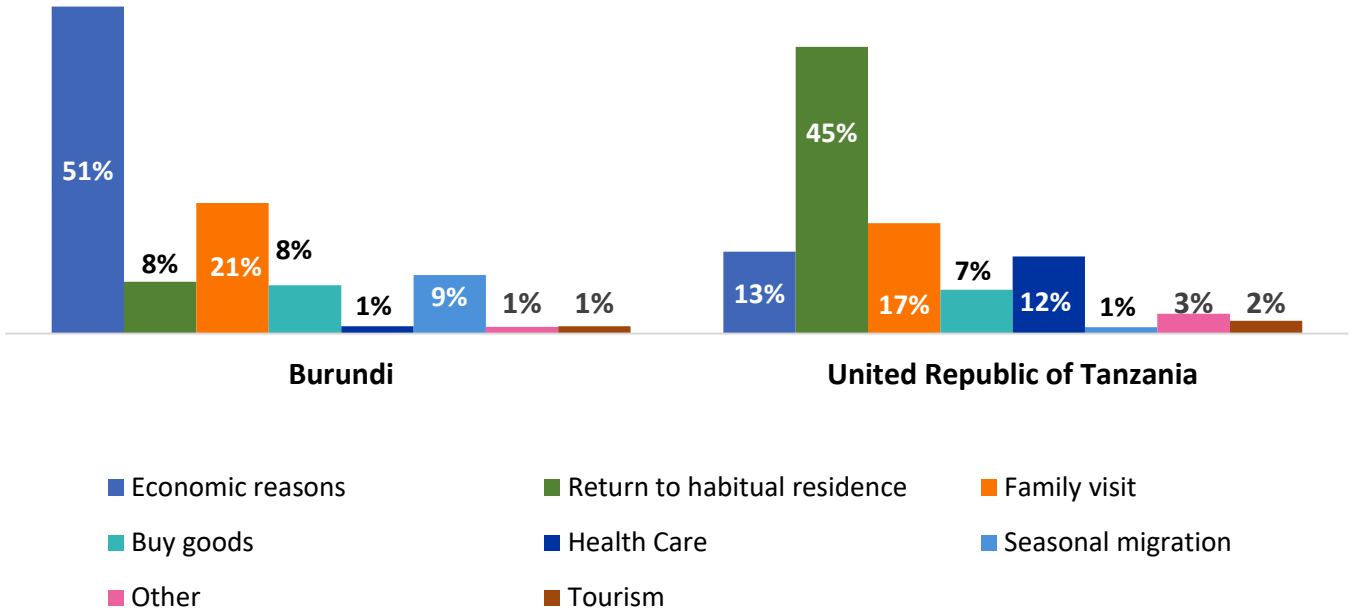
Most of the respondents have reported Burundi (54%) and the United Republic of Tanzania (46%) as their intended destinations. Uganda (1 respondent) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1 respondent) represent the destinations for the remaining less than 1 per cent of respondents.

Graph 8: Country of intended destination of travellers



TRAVEL HISTORY

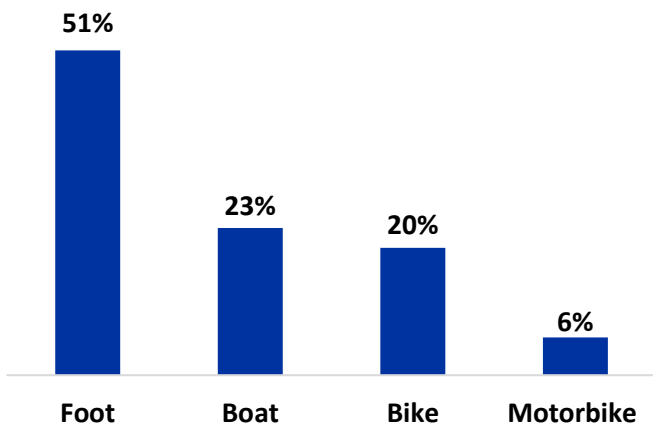
Graph 9: Reason for travel, by country of departure



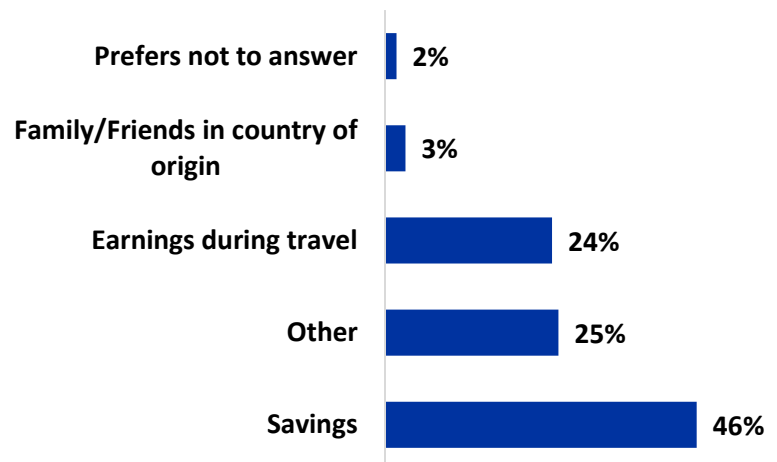
Most travellers reported their main mean of transportation to be foot (51%), boat (23%) and bicycle (20%) (see Graph 10).

Most of the travellers funded their journey with accumulated savings (46%) , other source of funding (25%) and through personal earnings (24%). About 3 per cent benefited from family support and friends to afford their journey and the remaining 2 per cent preferred not to answer (see Graph 11).

Graph 10: Means of transport



Graph 11: Source of funding for the journey

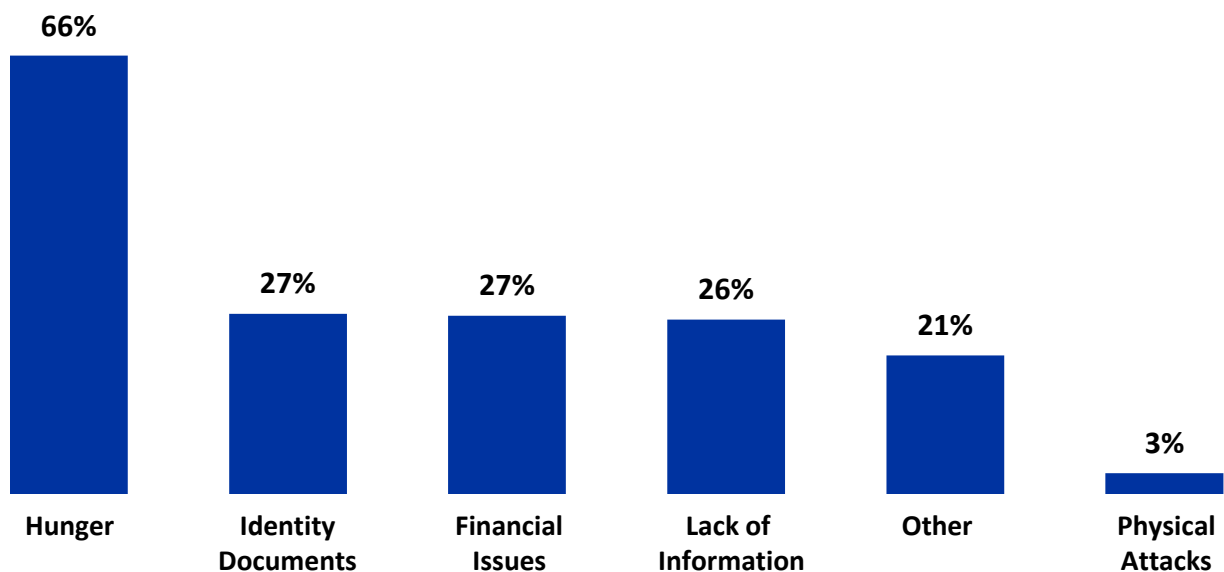


TRAVEL DIFFICULTY AND NEEDS

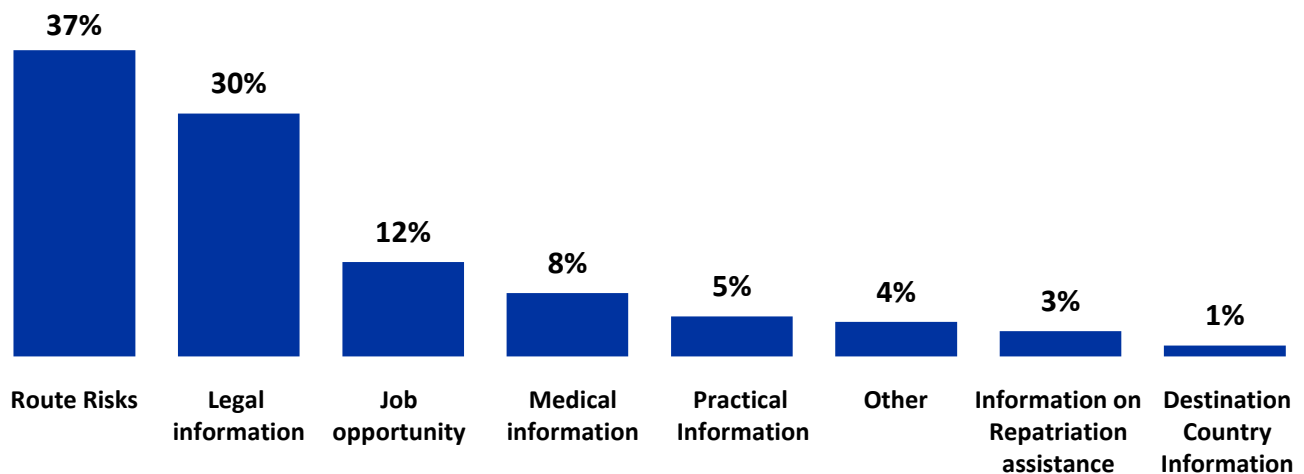
About 20 per cent of the respondents (349 travellers) said that they faced difficulties during their travel. The main challenges encountered were hunger (66%), identity document issues(27%), financial issues (27%), lack of information (26%), other issues that mainly include bad condition of the road, sickness, overflow of the river and rain (21%) (see Graph 12).

The need for information was expressed by 451 travellers (26% of the respondents). The most reported information needs included information on risks and dangers on the route (37%), legal information (30%), information on job opportunities (12%), medical services information (8%) and practical information (5%) (see Graph 13).

Graph 12: Most reported hardships



Graph 13: Information needs during the journey



INTENTIONS

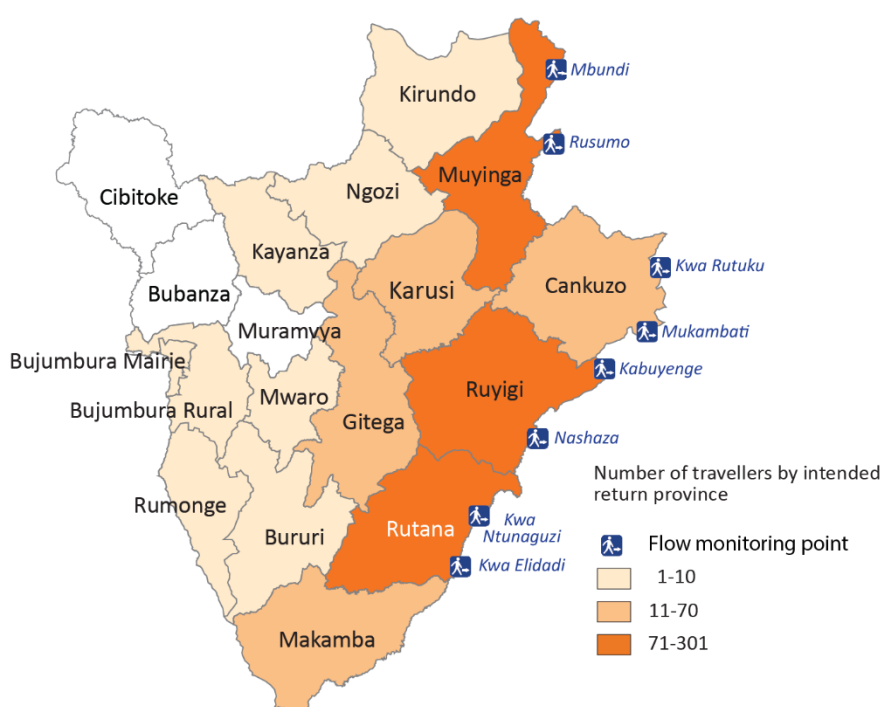
Overall, the reasons for choosing the country of destination were mainly the return to country of origin (23%), family relatives at destination country (21%), job opportunities (15%) and only available choice (12%) (see Table 2).

About 81 per cent of travellers with the intention of returning to their place of residence in Burundi reported heading to the provinces of Ruyigi, Rutana and Muyinga (see Map 2).

Table 2: Main reasons of choosing destination country

Reason	Burundi	United Republic of Tanzania	Total
Return to country of origin	80%	48%	75%
Family relatives at destination	15%	32%	18%
Follow friends and family	2%	4%	2%
Other	1%	6%	2%
Ease of access to asylum	0%	7%	1%
Seasonal migration	1%	2%	1%
Job opportunities	1%	1%	1%

Map 2: Intended provinces of return in Burundi

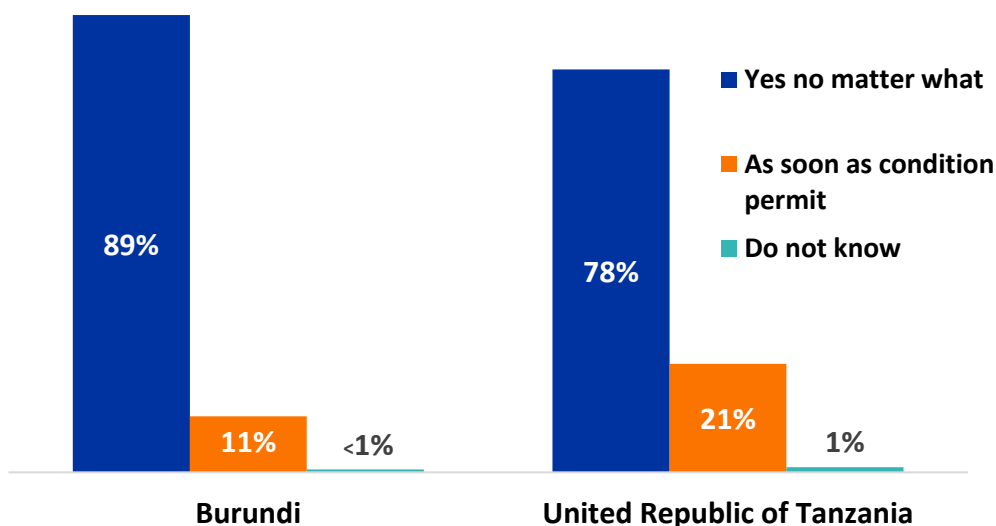


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
Source: IOM, IGEBU

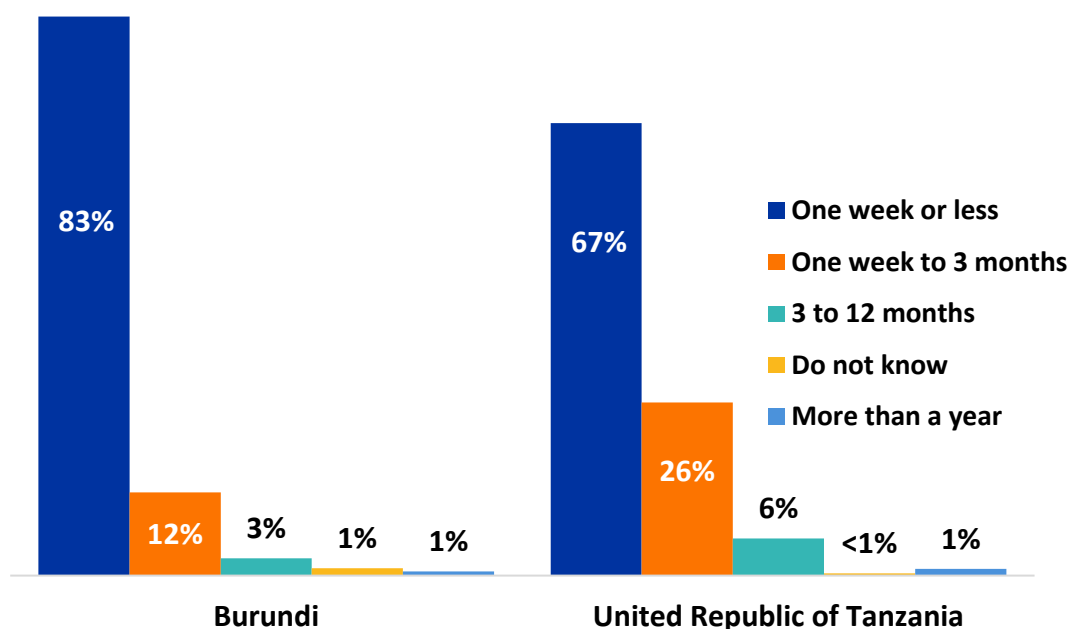
INTENTIONS

Most of the respondents (84%) planned to return to their place of origin no matter what the situation and the conditions are, 16 per cent of the respondents were willing to return to their place of origin if the conditions permitted and one per cent did not know (had not decided) about the return. Moreover, most of the respondents (76%) reported staying at their destination a week or less.

Graph 14: Intention to return home by destination



Graph 15: Duration of stay at destination



Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: The International Organization for Migration[July, 2020], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)" . For further information, please contact DTMBurundi@iom.int - www.displacement.iom.int/burundi