



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



Publication: August 2020

**FLOW MONITORING SURVEY
REPORT:
Democratic Republic of the Congo Border**
FEBRUARY - MARCH 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 1,332 individual surveys carried out between the month of February and March 2020 with travellers crossing four Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): Gatumba, Ruhwa, Rubenga and Vugizo set up in western Burundi at the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 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.

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. 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 four FMPs named above from mid 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 travelling through the western border of Burundi with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



**Data collection period:
15 February – 31 March 2020**



**4 Flow monitoring
Points**



**1,332 respondents
surveyed**

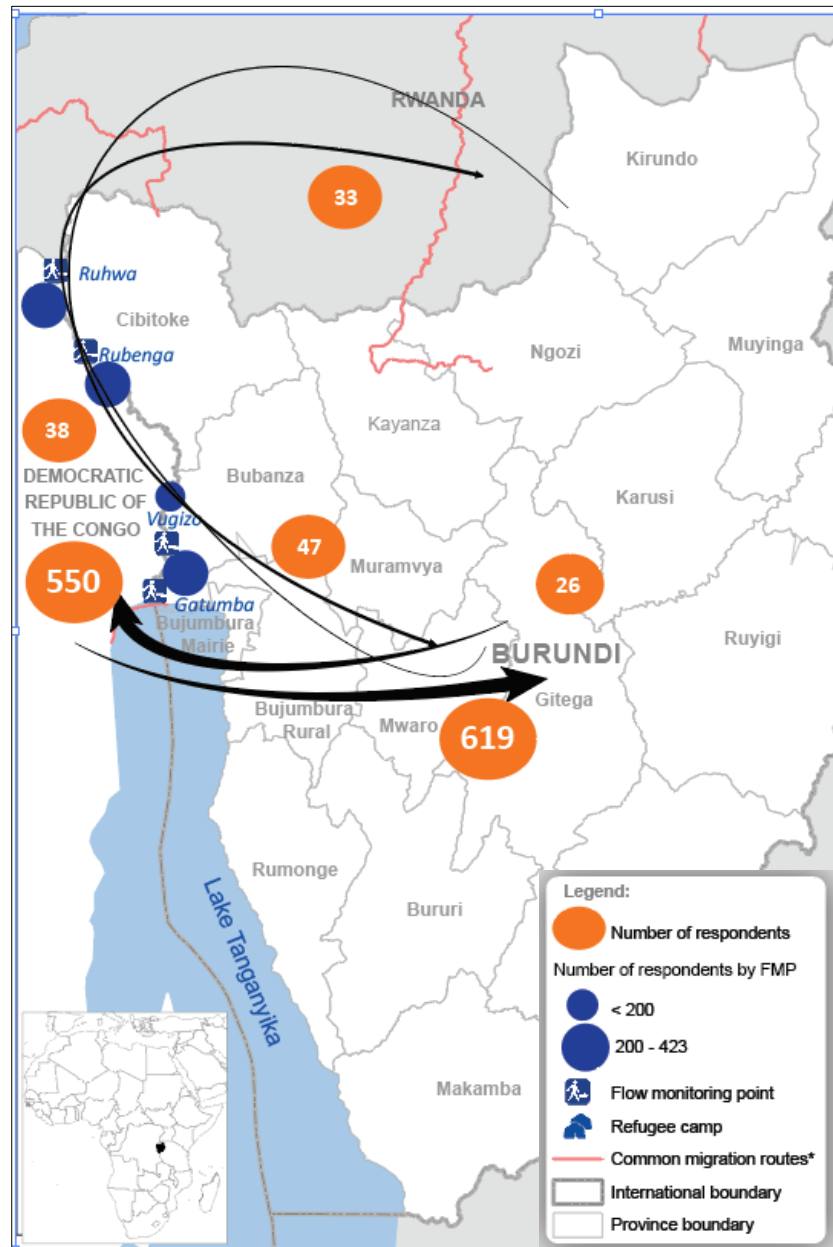
This DTM activity is supported by:



Overview

During the survey period, 666 respondents (50%) were heading to Burundi with the majority coming from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (619 respondents) followed by Rwanda (47 respondents) whereas 586 respondents were leaving Burundi with the majority heading to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (550 respondents) followed by Rwanda (33 respondents), Kenya (2 respondents) and Uganda (1 respondent). In addition few respondents transited through Burundi from the Democratic Republic of the Congo on their way to other East African countries such as United Republic of Tanzania (7), Uganda (2), Kenya (2), and South Soudan (1). Moreover, one individual transited through Burundi from South Africa heading to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition, 38 persons from the Democratic Republic of the Congo were transiting through Burundi with the Democratic Republic of the Congo as their final destination. Similarly, 26 persons from Burundi crossed the flow monitoring point to transit in the Democratic Republic of the Congo but had the intention of returning to Burundi. No movements were observed from or towards Ebola Virus disease affected zones over the considered period.

Figure 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

Three (3) respondents had experienced forced displacement prior to migration.

An estimate of 51.2% of travellers were Burundians, 45.3% of them were Congolese, 3.2% were Rwandese and the rest <1% were people from United Republic of Tanzania and Italy.

Two (2) travellers were coming from a refugee camp (Cishemere and Uvira camps) and were leaving the refugee camp permanently.

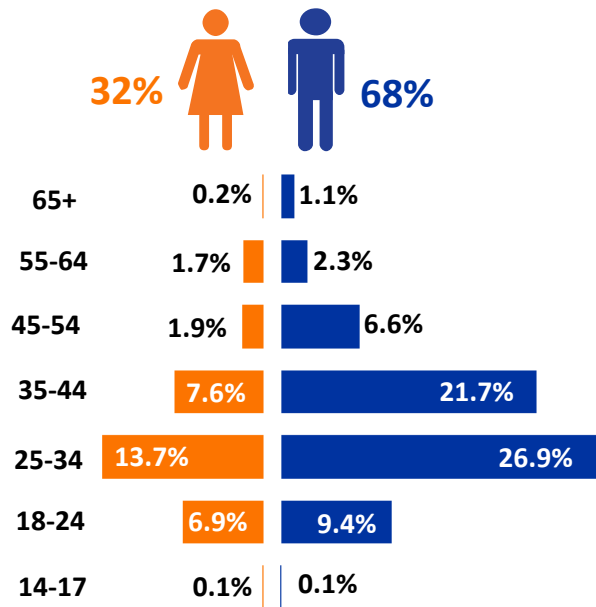
About 59% of respondents have declared that they were married, 37% were single and the rest were widowed or divorced

The majority of respondents were males (68%), about 27% of travellers were males between the ages of 25 to 34 years old.

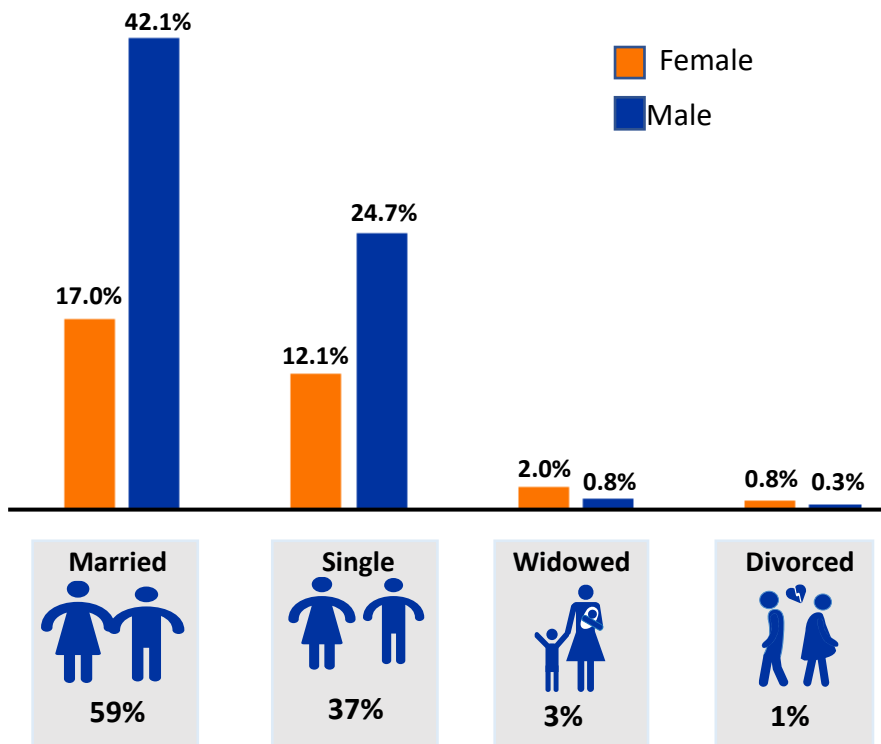
Table 1: Nationality of Travellers

Nationality	Respondents	%
Burundi	682	51.2
Democratic Republic of Congo	603	45.3
Rwanda	43	3.3
United Republic of Tanzania	3	<1
Italy	1	<1

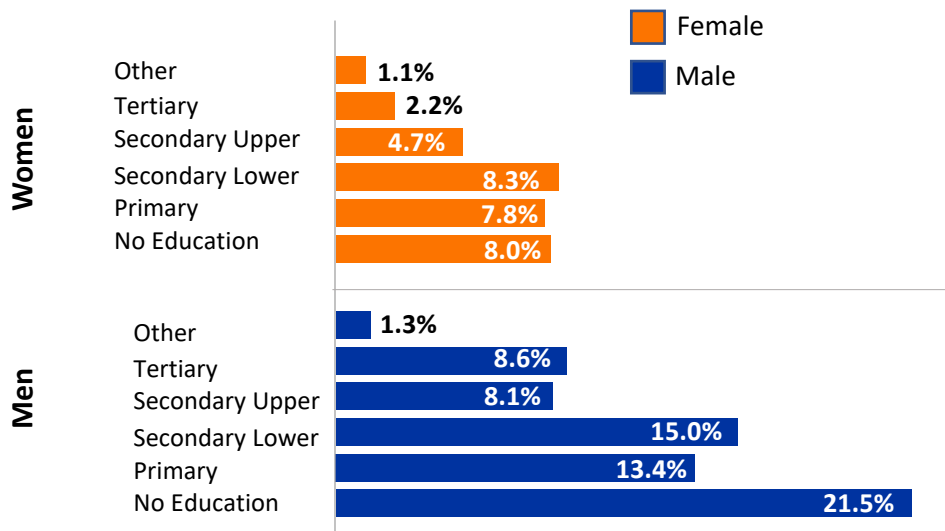
Graph 1: Sex and Age of Travellers



Graph 2: Marital Status of travellers

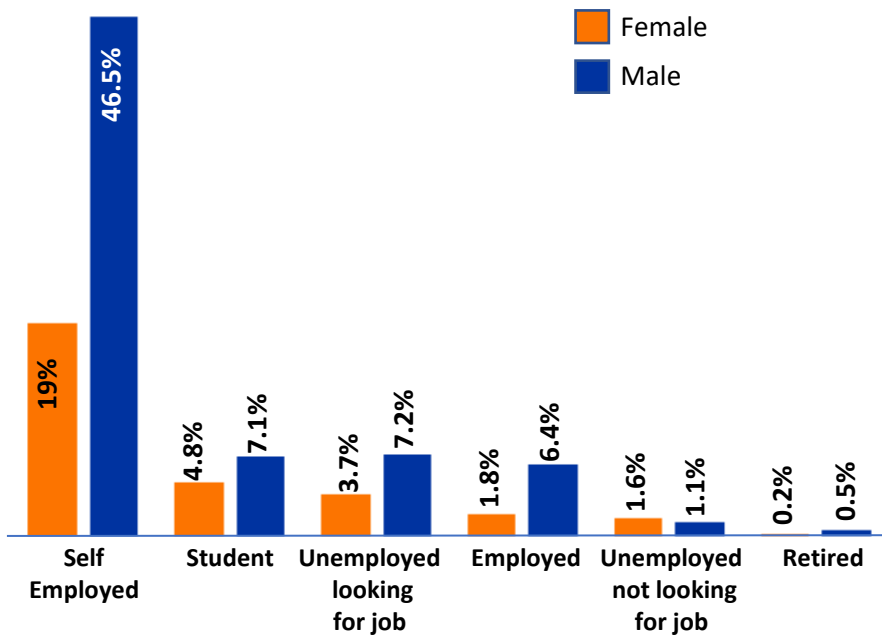


Graph 3: Education of travellers prior to migration



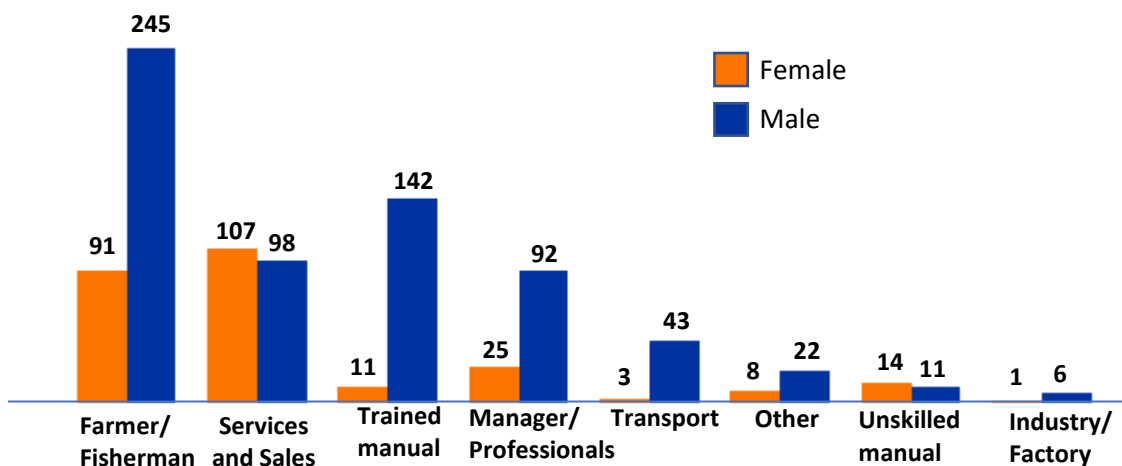
About 30 per cent of travellers had not received any formal education. In addition, men were more likely to have received higher education than women. Of the 144 individuals who completed tertiary education, 80 per cent were men against 20 per cent of women.

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



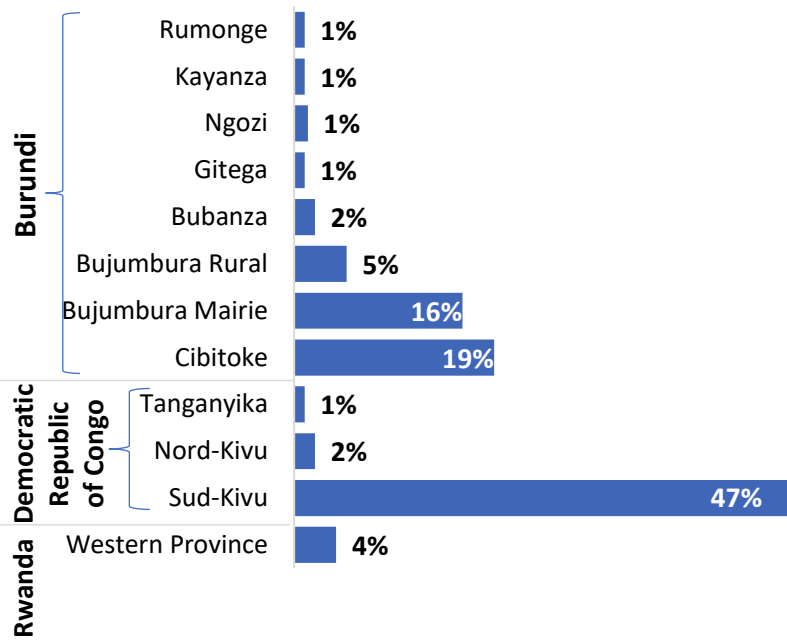
An estimated 74 per cent of the respondents were either self-employed or employed prior to migration. Around 12 per cent were students while 14 per cent were unemployed prior to migration. The main occupation of most respondents was farming or fishery (37%).

Graph 5: Occupation of travellers prior to migration by sex



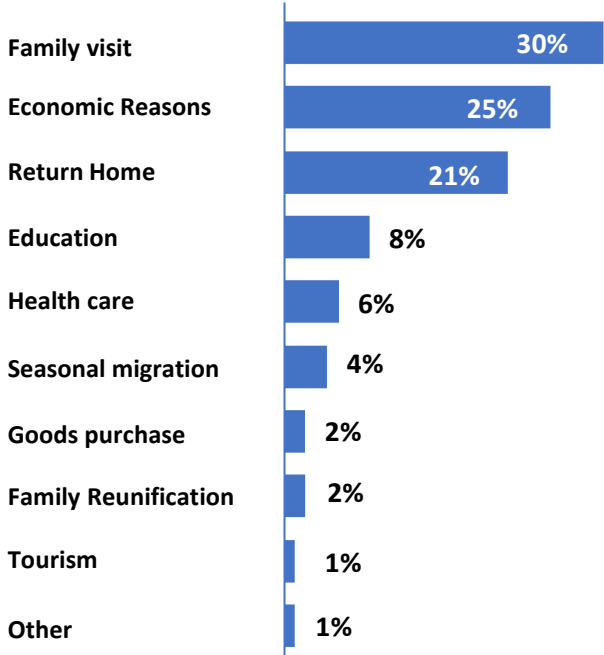
Travel History

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



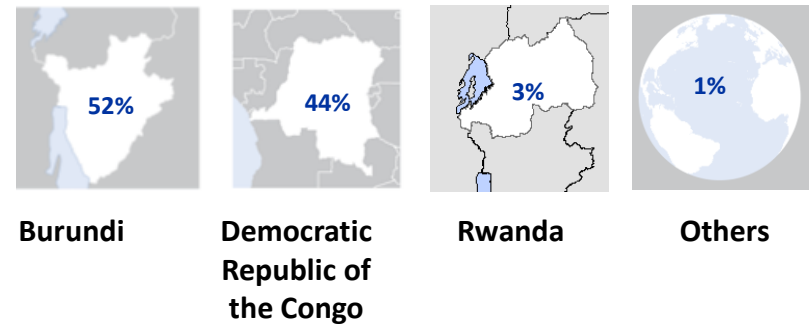
Most of the respondents (96%) interviewed were travelling from Burundi (46%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (50%). In Burundi, the main areas of departure were Cibitoke and Bujumbura Mairie counting for 19 per cent and 16 per cent of travellers, respectively. The majority of travellers from the Democratic Republic of Congo had departed from Sud-Kivu (47%). The remaining share of the respondents (4%) had started their journey from Rwanda precisely in Western province. About 93 per cent of the travellers started their journey less than two weeks prior to the survey. No movements originating from or heading to Ebola Virus Disease affected zones were observed.

Graph 7: Travel Reasons



Overall, most respondents reported travelling for family reasons (30%), return to habitual residence (25%), economic reasons (21%), education (8%) and health care (6%). Most travellers who were seeking health care were heading to Bujumbura Mairie in Burundi (72%) followed by Sud-Kivu in the Democratic Republic of Congo (19%).

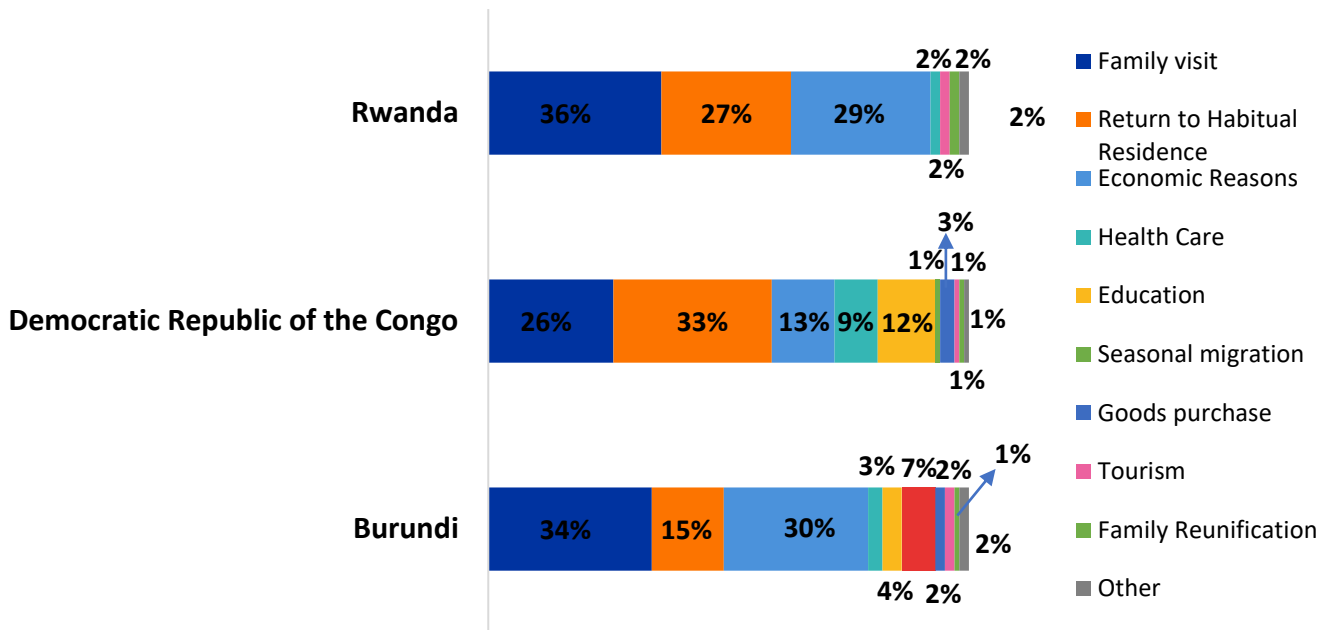
Graph 8: Country of intended destination of travellers



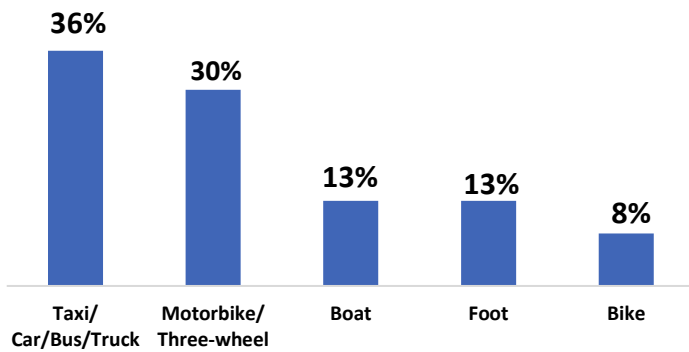
Most respondents from Burundi (34%) and Rwanda (35%) were traveling for family reasons whereas return to habitual residence was the travelling reason for most respondents from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (33%)

For most of the respondents, the intended destinations were Burundi (52%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (44%) and Rwanda (3%). The United Republic of Tanzania (7 respondents), Uganda (3 respondents), Kenya (2 respondent) and South Sudan (1 respondent) represent the destinations for the remaining one per cent of respondents.

Graph 9: Reason for travel, by country of departure



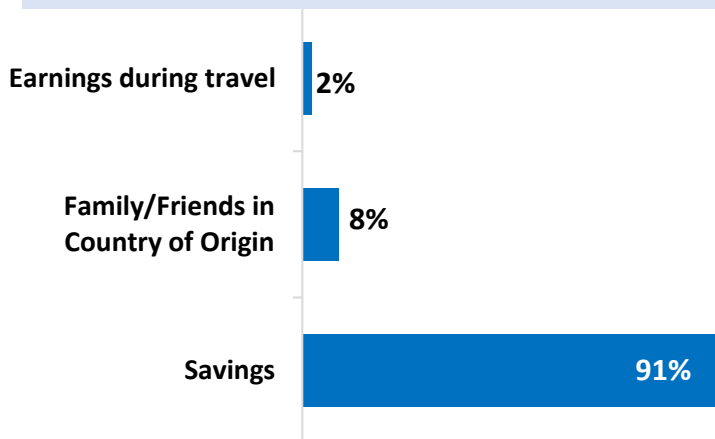
Graph 10: Means of Transport



Most travellers have reported their main mean of transportation to be taxi, private car or bus (36%) and motorbike or three-wheel vehicle (30%).

Most of the travellers who responded regarding means of funding had funded their journey through accumulated savings (91%) while 8 per cent benefited from family and friends support to afford their journey and 2 per cent funded their journey through personal earnings.

Graph 12: Source of funding for the Journey

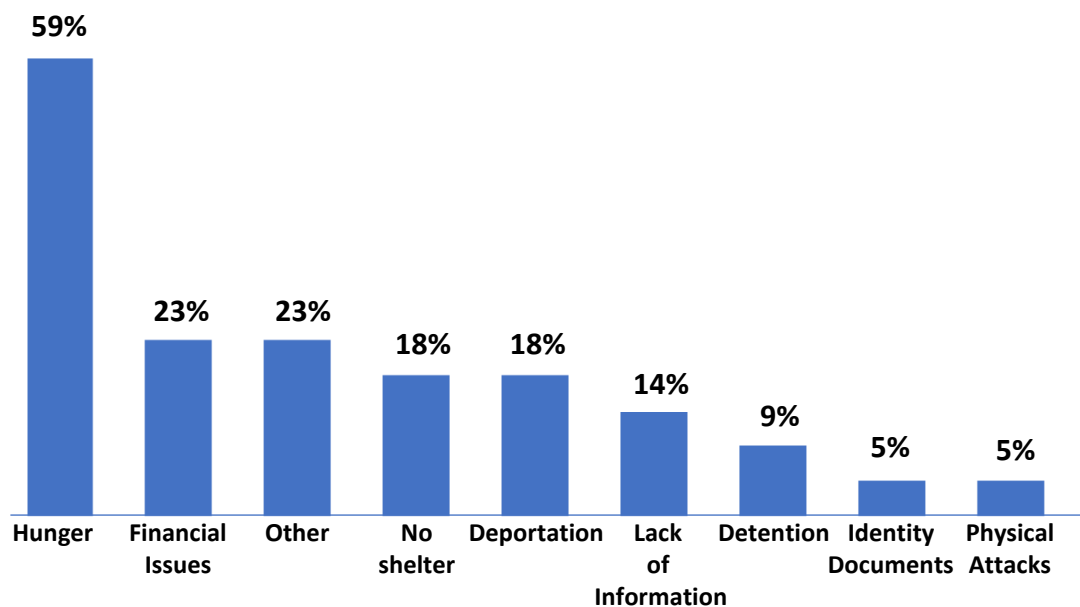


Travel Difficulty and Needs

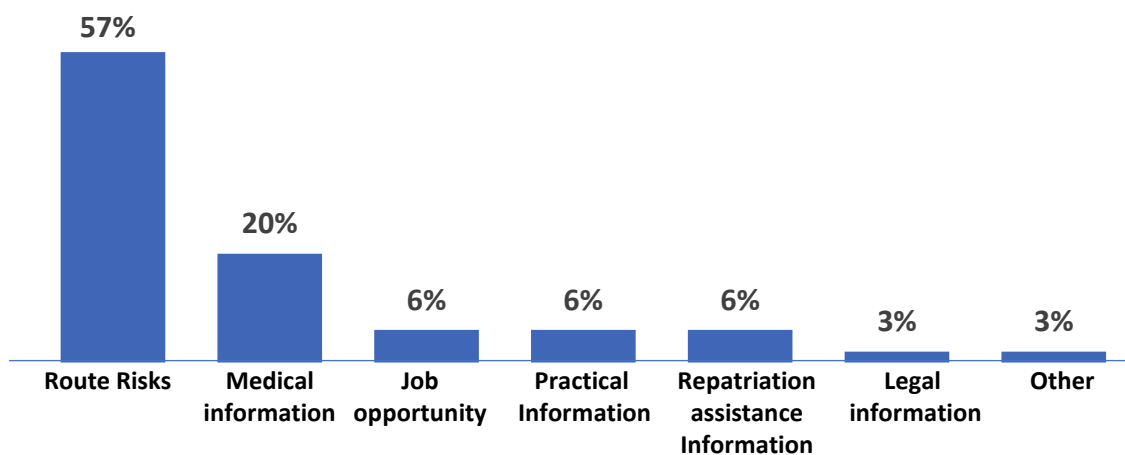
About 2 per cent of the respondents (22 travellers) said that they faced difficulties during their travel. The main challenges encountered were hunger (59%), financial issues (23%), other issues that included sickness and theft (23%), lack of shelter (18%) and deportation (18%).

The need for information was expressed by 35 travellers (3% of the respondents). Reported information needs mainly included information on risks and dangers on the route (57%), medical services information (20%), information on job opportunities (6%), information on practical information such as transport and accommodation among others (6%), information on repatriation assistance (6%), and legal information (3%).

Graph 11: Most Reported Hardships



Graph 12: Information needs during the journey



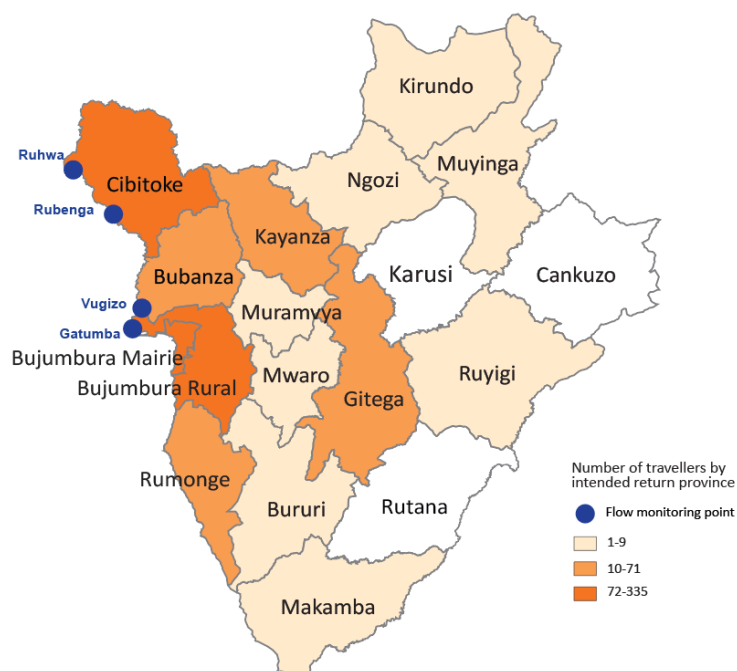
Intentions

Overall, the reasons for choosing the country of destination were mainly the return to country of origin (29%), family relatives at destination country (27%), good living conditions (11%), job opportunities (7%). About 88 per cent of travellers with the intention of returning to their place of residence in Burundi reported heading to the provinces of Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura Rural.

Table 2: Main reasons of choosing destination country

Reason	Burundi	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Rwanda	Total
Return to country of origin	35%	22%	31%	29%
Family relatives at Destination	23%	31%	38%	27%
Other	16%	17%	20%	17%
Good living conditions	12%	10%	3%	11%
Job opportunities	4%	10%	8%	7%
Only available choice	8%	3%	0%	5%
Seasonal migration	2%	7%	0%	4%

Table 3: Intended Provinces of Return in Burundi

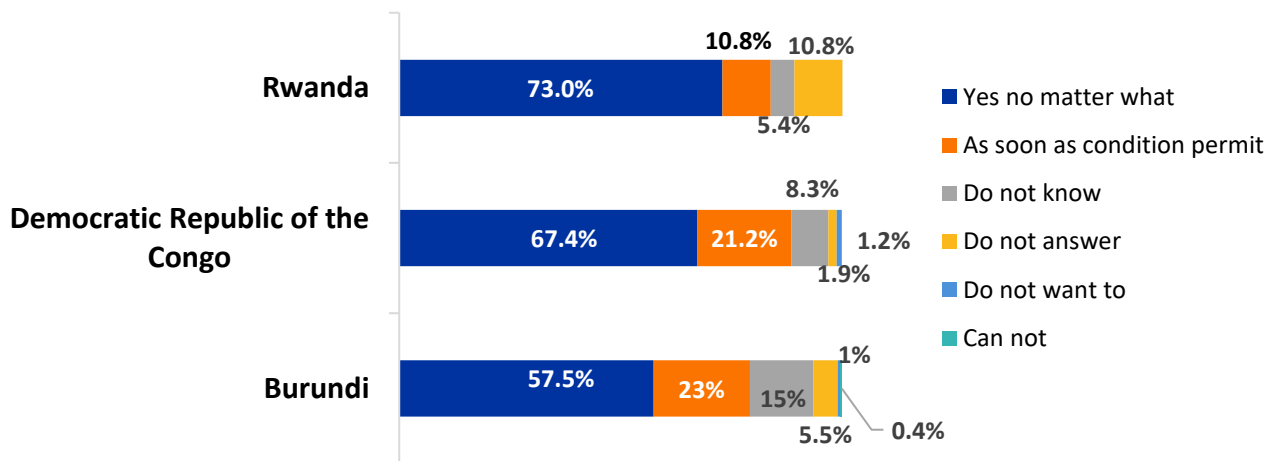


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
Source: IOM, IGEBU

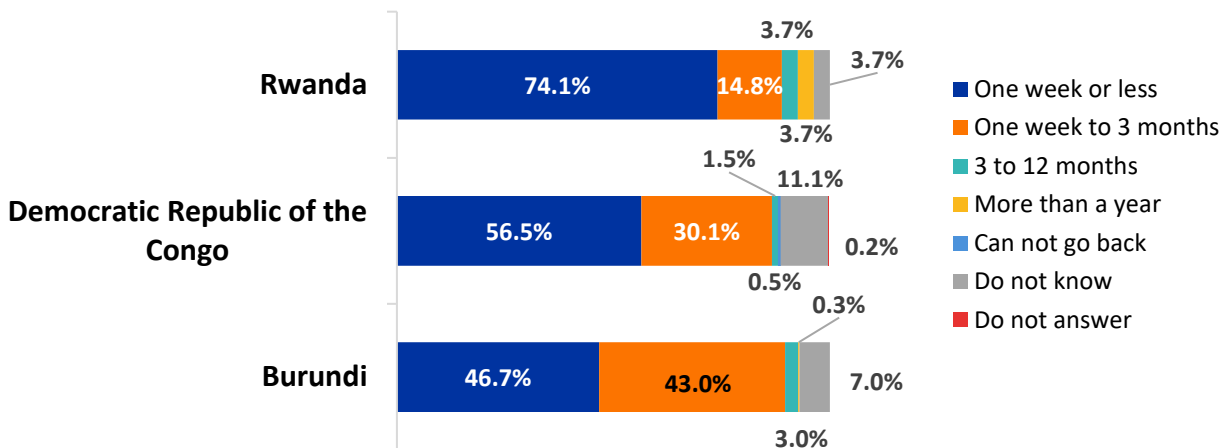
Most of the respondents (62%) planned to return to their place of origin no matter what the situation and the conditions, 21 per cent of the respondents were willing to return to their place of origin if the conditions permitted, and 11 per cent did not know (had not decided) about returning. On the other hand, 4 per cent did not want to answer whereas one per cent of respondents had no intention of returning.

Moreover, most of the respondents (52%) 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