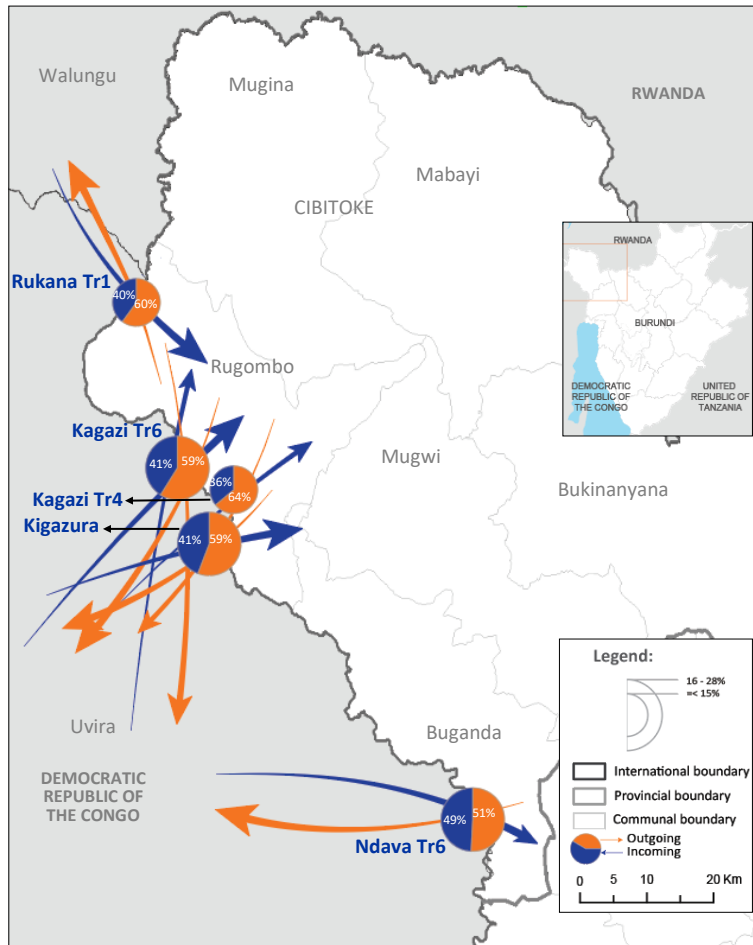


**OVERVIEW AND TRENDS**

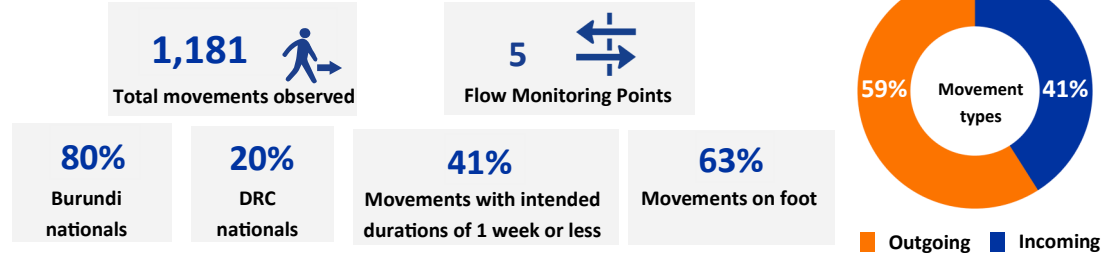
This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at five (5) flow monitoring points (FMPs) established at unofficial border crossings between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo at Kagazi Tr4, Kagazi Tr6, Kigazura, Ndava Tr6 and Rukana Tr1. Over the reporting period, a total of 1,181 movements were observed at these points. This represents an increase of 4 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in June 2020. About 41 per cent of all movements were incoming and 59 per cent were outgoing, with all the movements travelling towards the Democratic Republic of the Congo, also the main country of origin for incoming movements. The migration movements tracked have decreased significantly since the end of March, following the decision taken by the Burundian authorities to restrict movements into the country in an effort to curb the spread of COVID-19.

**MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION**

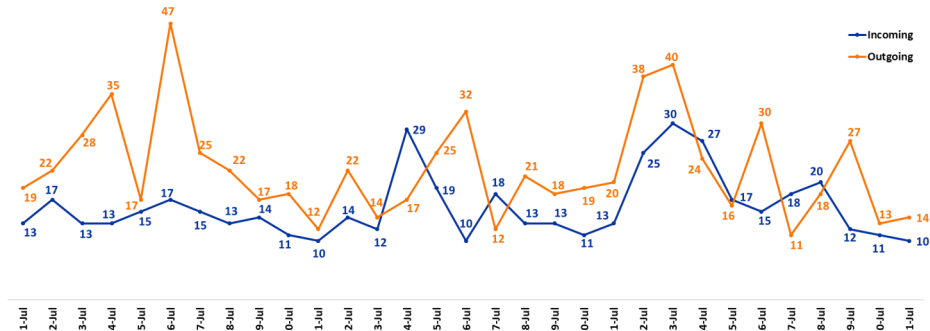


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

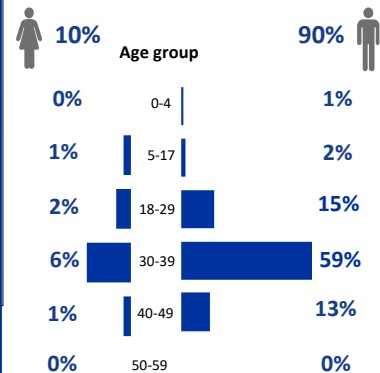
**KEY FIGURES**



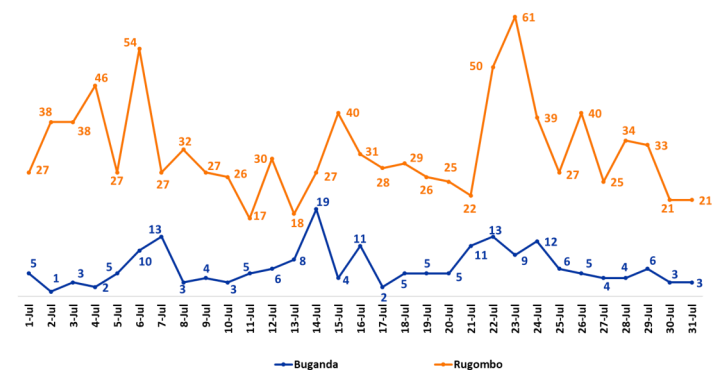
**TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**



**DEMOGRAPHIC**

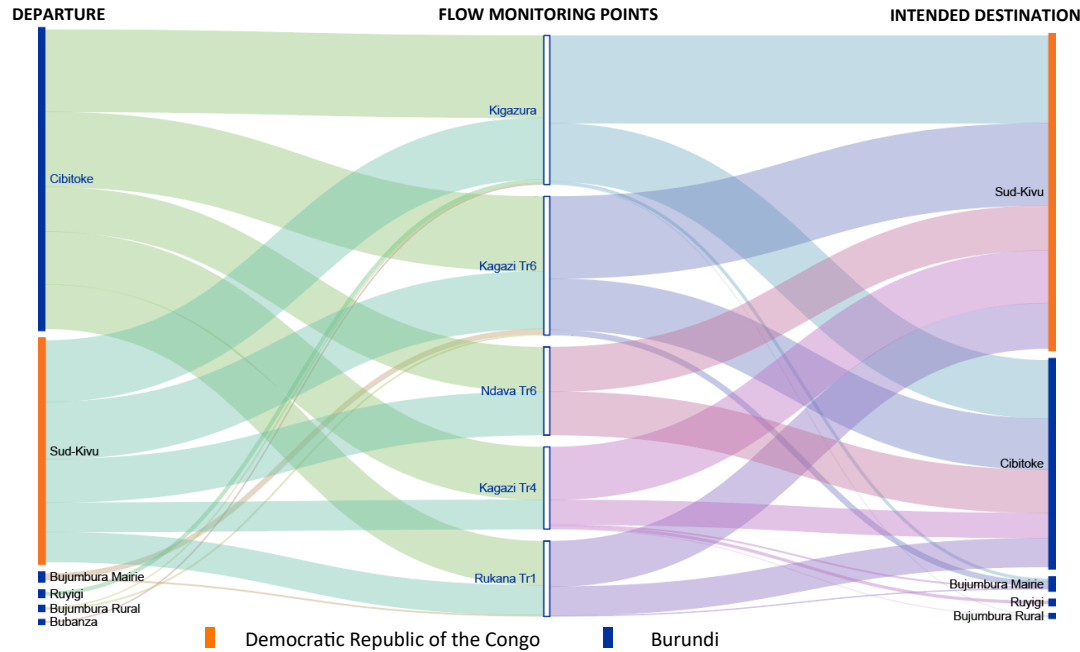


**OBSERVATIONS BY COMMUNE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**



Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest per cent.

**MIGRATION FLOWS**



**HIGHLIGHTS**

**Movements:** Most interviewees (97%) of the total of 1,181 individuals were between 18-59 years of age. All the outgoing movements were headed to Democratic Republic of the Congo. About 63 per cent of the movements were made by crossing on foot and 37 per cent were by swimming. About 1 per cent of the movements were children under five; vulnerabilities tracked have decreased significantly since March due to the movement restrictions.

**Duration of the movements:** About 41 per cent of the movements were of temporary nature, between one day and one week.

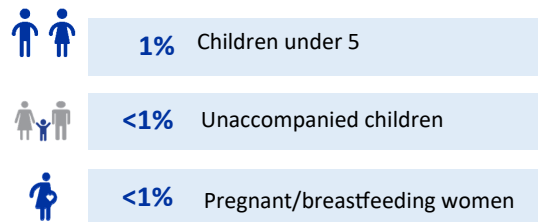
**Reasons for movement:** Movements were driven by returning home (39%), business/economic reasons (27%), and family-related reasons (31%). About 2 per cent of the movements were driven by seasonal movements and 1 per cent were travelling to buy good for personal consumption.

**Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs):** About 28 per cent of the movements were tracked through Kigazura flow monitoring point, 26 per cent of movements tracked through Kagazi Tr6, 17 per cent through Ndava Tr6, 15 per cent through Kagazi Tr4 and 14 per cent through Rukana Tr1.

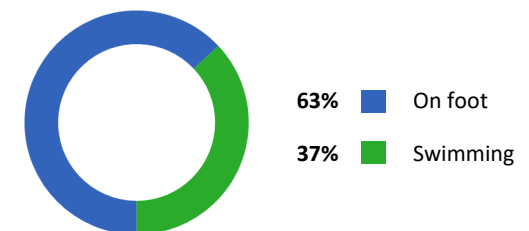
**REASONS FOR MOVING**

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	15%	73%	39%
Visit family	43%	13%	31%
Economic reasons	37%	12%	27%
Seasonal	4%	0%	2%
Buy goods for personal consumption	1%	2%	1%
<b>Grand Total (%)</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**VULNERABILITY PROFILE**



**MEANS OF TRANSPORT**



**Methodology:** Flow monitoring is a component of DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) used to describe trends in the flows of individuals observed. Flow Monitoring (FM) is used for internal and cross-border population movement to better inform on nature, volume, direction and drivers of migration. The exercise is carried out at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) strategically established at the border with Democratic Republic of the Congo where trained enumerators interview people passing through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in both directions, irrespective of their status (migrants or others) by nationality and with information disaggregated by sex and age. FM informs on population movements, origin and intended destinations, reasons for moving and population profiles.

**Limitations:** The Flow Monitoring Points are strategically placed to capture the most characteristic migration flows, and to complement systems established by government authorities. The exercise does not aim at providing a full description of all movements in the country or through a specific point, but should be understood as a way of describing the characteristics of population movements and profiles at targeted locations limited to those people observed. Data collection is carried out over the week during the day from 06:00 to 18:00.