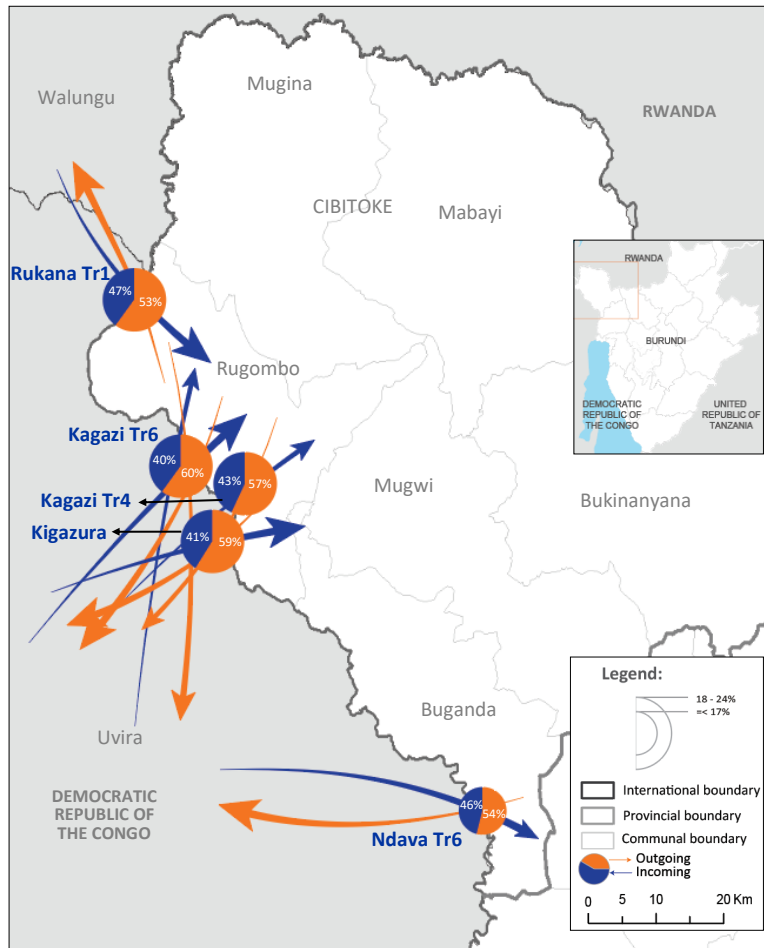


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

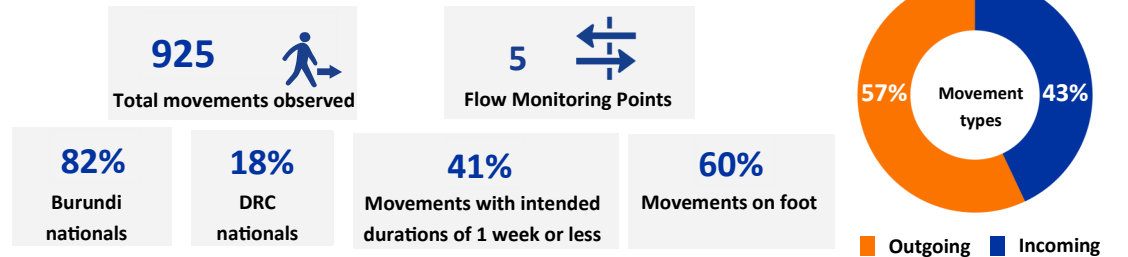
This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at five (5) flow monitoring points (FMPs) established at unofficial border crossings between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo at Kagazi Tr4, Kagazi Tr6, Kigazura, Ndava Tr6 and Rukana Tr1. Over the reporting period, a total of 925 movements were observed at these points. This represents a decrease of 19 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in August 2020. About 43 per cent of all movements were incoming and 57 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 by 97% as compared to March 2020 (28,348 movements), 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

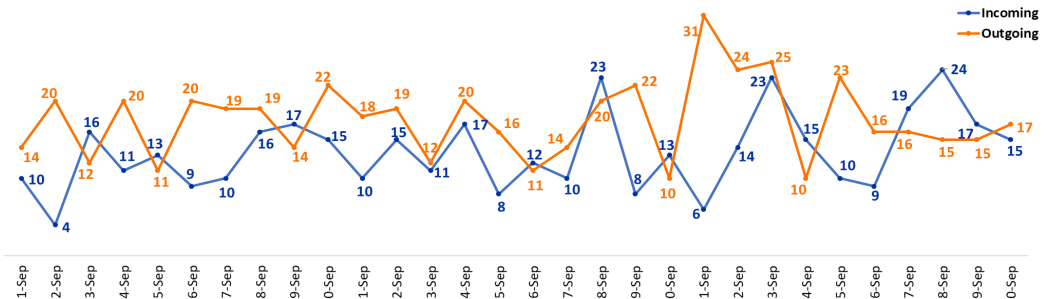


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

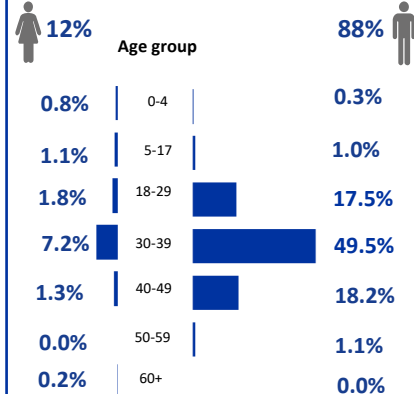
KEY FIGURES



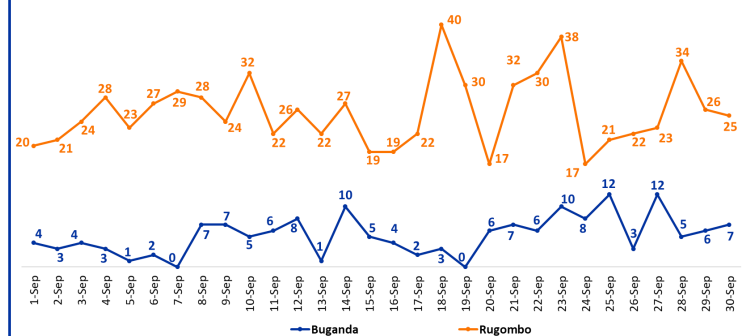
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



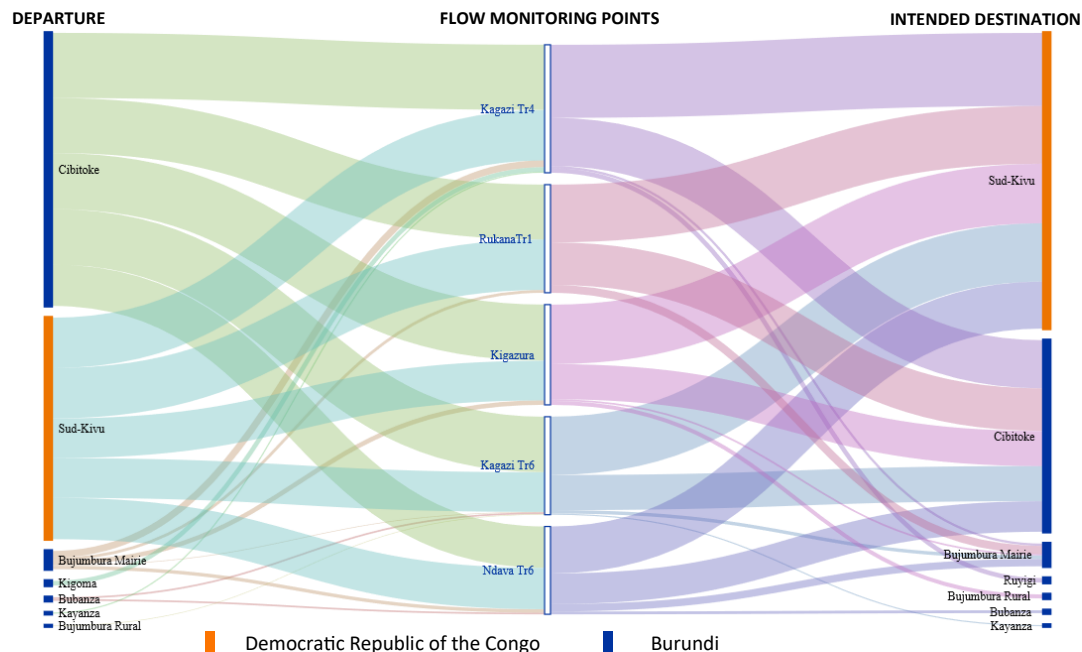
DEMOGRAPHIC



OBSERVATIONS BY COMMUNE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 925 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18-59 years of age (97%). All the outgoing movements were headed to Democratic Republic of the Congo. About 60 per cent of the movements were made by crossing on foot and 40 per cent were by swimming. Around 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.

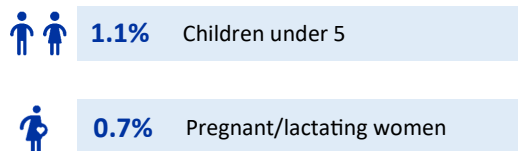
Reasons for movement: The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (41.5%), business/economic reasons (31.2%), and family-related reasons (24.2%). Seasonal movements, movements driven by the need to buy goods for personal consumption, and movements for education/health needs represented about 3 per cent of the 925 individuals.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 24 per cent of the movements were tracked through Kagazi Tr4 flow monitoring point, 21 per cent of movements tracked through Rukana Tr1, 19 per cent through Kagazi Tr6, 19 per cent through Kigazura, and 17 per cent through Ndava Tr6.

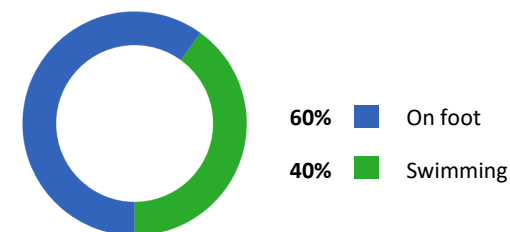
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	75.5%	15.4%	41.4%
Economic reasons	6.3%	50.3%	31.2%
Visit Family	15.3%	31.0%	24.2%
Buy goods for personal consumption	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Seasonal	0.3%	1.9%	1.2%
Education	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Health	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Grand Total (%)	57%	43%	100%

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.