# BURUNDI
## FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD: Democratic Republic of Congo border
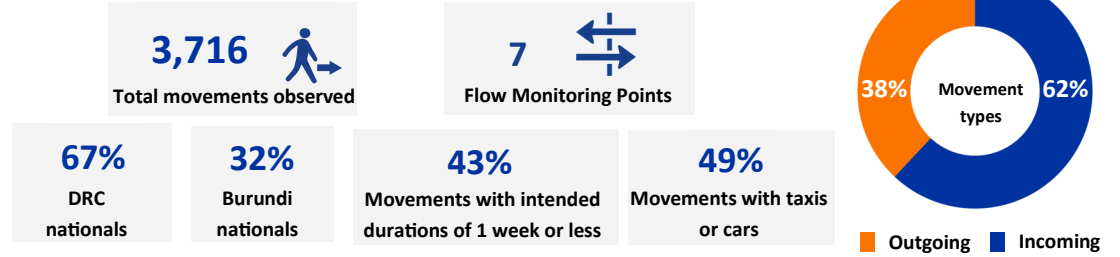### November 2020

## OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at seven (7) flow monitoring points (FMPs), five (5) established at unofficial border crossings in the province of Cibitoke (Kagazi Tr4, Kagazi Tr6, Kigazura, Ndava Tr6 and Rukana Tr1) and two (2) established at official border crossings in the province of Bujumbura Rural (Gatumba and Vugizo) between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Over the reporting period, a total of 3,716 movements were observed at these points. This represents an increase of 239 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in October 2020, this was due to the resumption of flow monitoring on the Gatumba and Vugizo border crossing points. About 62 per cent of all movements were incoming and 38 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 87% as compared to the daily average movements observed in 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.
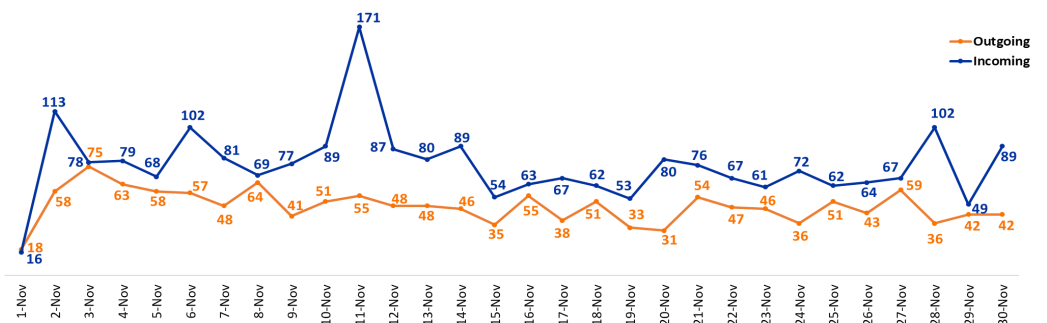
## MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION
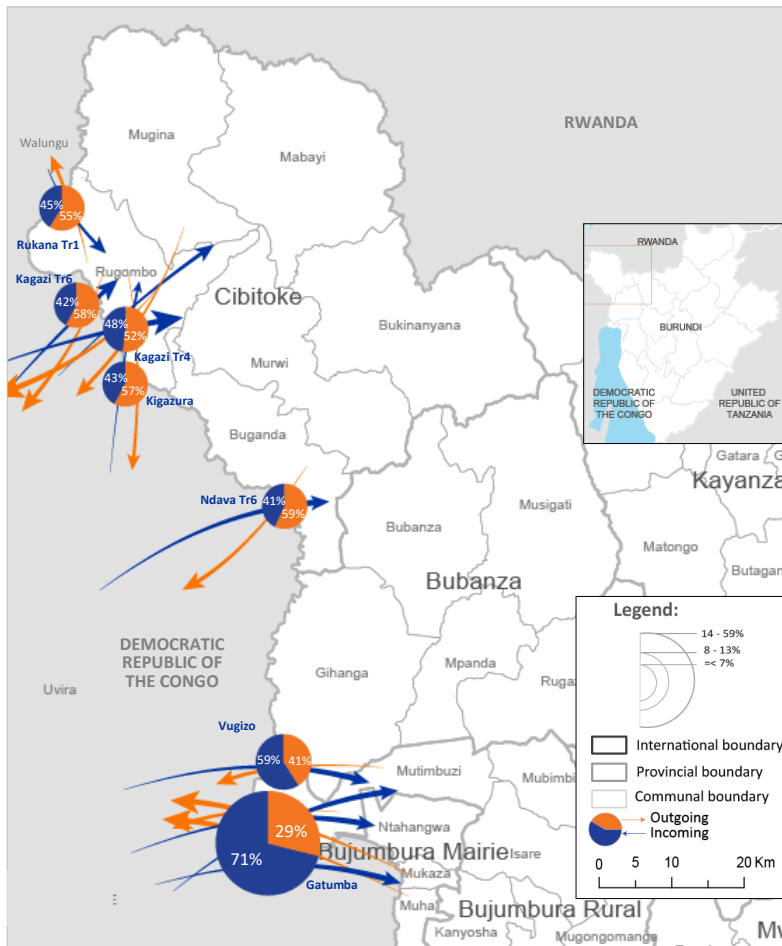


*Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.*
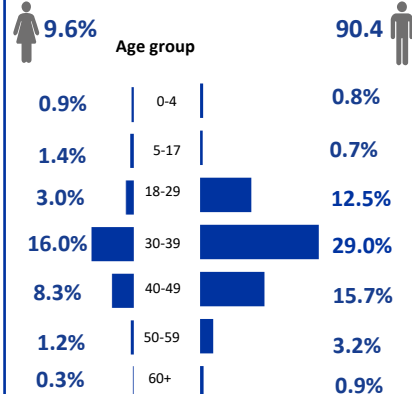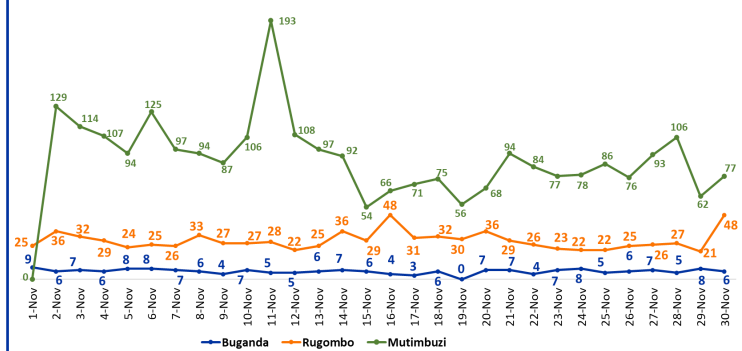
## KEY FIGURES

**3,716** Total movements observed

**7** Flow Monitoring Points

Movement types: 38% Outgoing, 62% Incoming

**67%** DRC nationals

**32%** Burundi nationals

**43%** Movements with intended durations of 1 week or less

**49%** Movements with taxis or cars

■ Outgoing ■ Incoming

## TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



## DEMOGRAPHIC

👩 9.6%   Age group   90.4% 👨

| Female | Age group | Male |
|---|---|---|
| 0.9% | 0-4 | 0.8% |
| 1.4% | 5-17 | 0.7% |
| 3.0% | 18-29 | 12.5% |
| 16.0% | 30-39 | 29.0% |
| 8.3% | 40-49 | 15.7% |
| 1.2% | 50-59 | 3.2% |
| 0.3% | 60+ | 0.9% |

## OBSERVATIONS BY COMMUNE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



■ Buganda  ■ Rugombo  ■ Mutimbuzi

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

## MIGRATION FLOWS

DEPARTURE     FLOW MONITORING POINTS     INTENDED DESTINATION



Sud-Kivu · Bujumbura Mairie · Cibitoke · Bujumbura Rural · Gitega · Dar Es Salaam

Gatumba · Vugizo · Kigazura · RukanaTr1 · Kagazi Tr4 · Kagazi Tr6 · Ndava Tr6

Bujumbura Mairie · Sud-Kivu · Cibitoke · Bujumbura Rural · Bubanza · Gitega

■ Democratic Republic of the Congo     ■ Burundi

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Movements:** Of the 3,716 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18-59 years of age (95%). All the outgoing movements were headed to Democratic Republic of the Congo. About 49 per cent of the movements were carried out through taxis or cars, 19 per cent on motorbikes, 14 per cent on foot, 14 per cent were by swimming, and 4 per cent by other means of transport. Around 2 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 43 per cent of the movements were of temporary nature, between one day and one week.
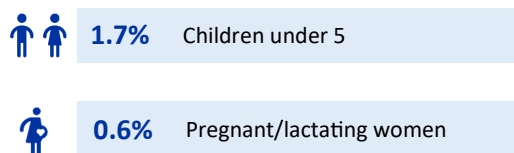
**Reasons for movement:** The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (33.4%), business/economic reasons (33.5%), and family-related reasons (20.3%), followed by movements for health needs (8.1%).

**Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs):** About 59 per cent of the movements were tracked through Gatumba flow monitoring point, 13 per cent of movements tracked through Vugizo, 7 per cent through Kigazura, 6 per cent through Kagazi Tr4, 6 per cent through Rukana Tr1, 5 per cent through Kagazi Tr6, and 5 per cent through Ndava Tr6.
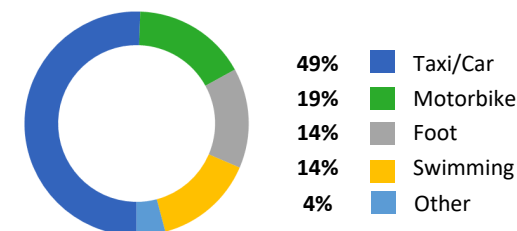
## REASONS FOR MOVING

| Raisons du déplacement | Entrant (%) | Sortant (%) | Grand Total (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Return | 26.8% | 78.3% | 34.4% |
| Econimic reasons | 36.0% | 10.1% | 33.5% |
| Visit Family | 20.0% | 10.8% | 20.3% |
| Health | 12.6% | 0.2% | 8.1% |
| Education | 2.1% | 0.1% | 1.4% |
| Buy goods for personal consumption | 2.0% | 0.0% | 1.3% |
| Seasonal | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.8% |
| Forced movement due to insecurity | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Other | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| **Grand Total (%)** | **62%** | **38%** | **100%** |

## VULNERABILITY PROFILE

**1.7%** Children under 5

**0.6%** Pregnant/lactating women

## MEANS OF TRANSPORT



- **49%** ■ Taxi/Car
- **19%** ■ Motorbike
- **14%** ■ Foot
- **14%** ■ Swimming
- **4%** ■ Other

**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 in this report covers the period between 1 and 30 November 2020, everyday from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM.