DTM
IOM • OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

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DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE
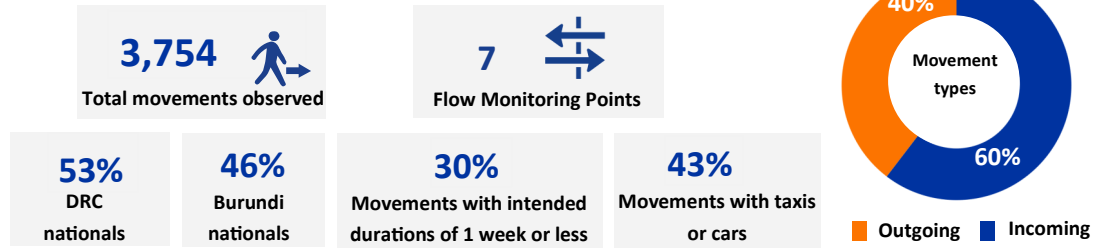
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

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 3,754 movements were observed at these points. This represents a decrease of 2 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in November 2020. About 60 per cent of all movements were incoming and 40 per cent were outgoing, with most of the movements travelling towards the Democratic Republic of the Congo, also the main country of origin for incoming movements. Two sharp increases in movements were observed on 2nd and 9th December 2020 due to the return of Burundian nationals to their community of origin from the Democratic Republic of the Congo through Gatumba FMP. The migration movements tracked have decreased by 89 per cent 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.
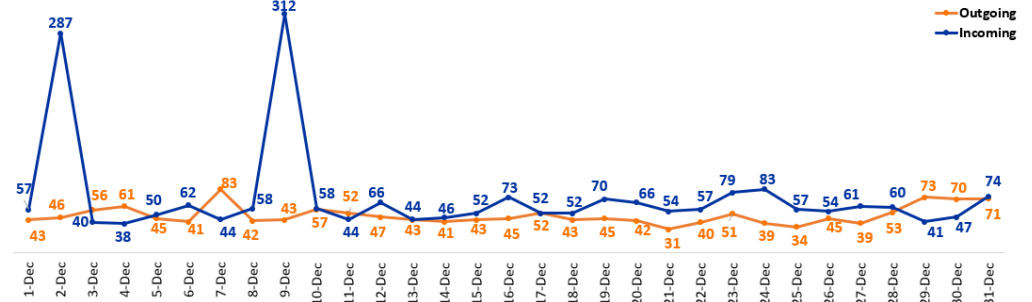
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION
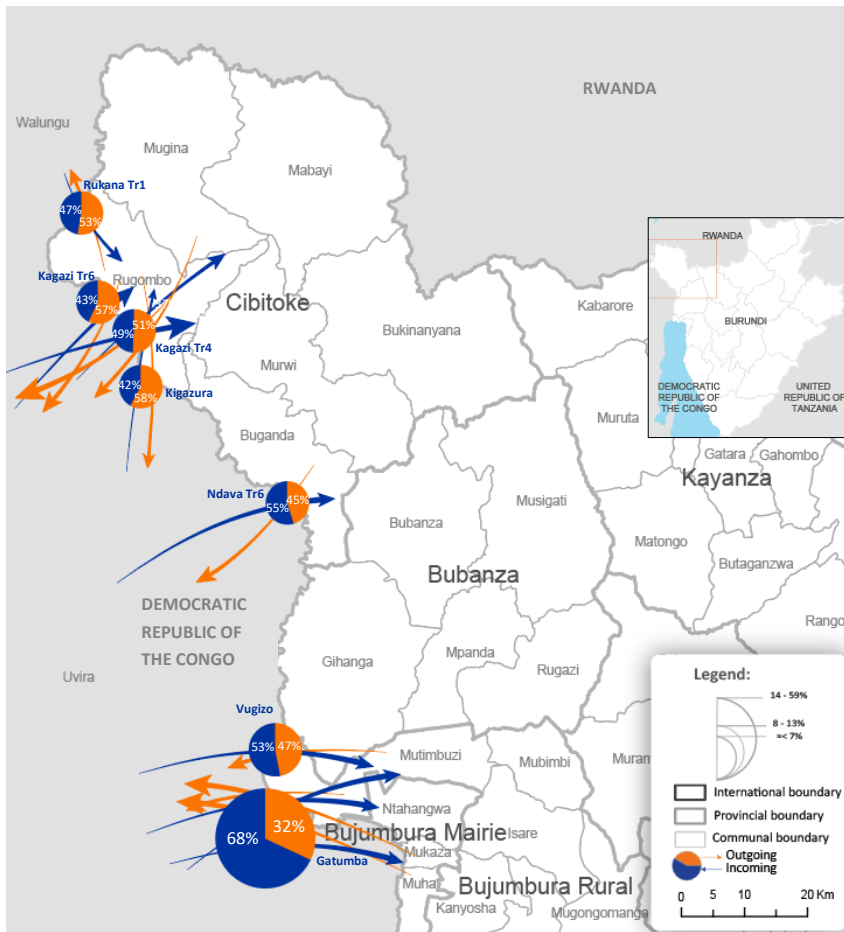
Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by
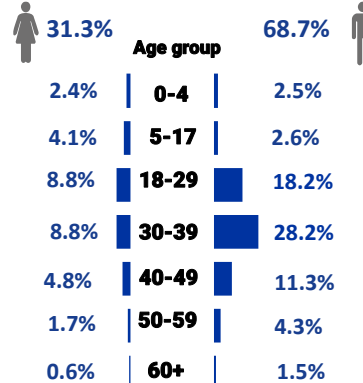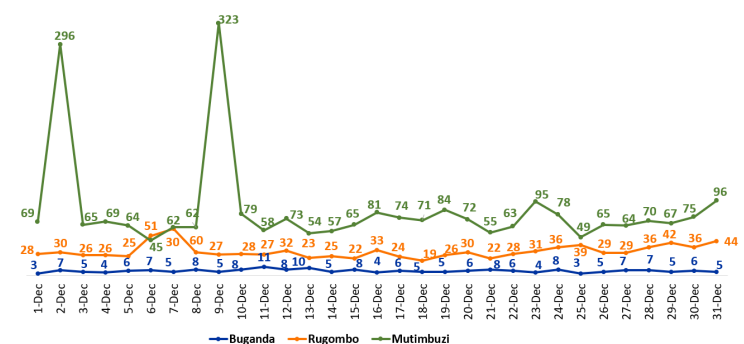
Legend:
14 - 59%
8 - 13%
=< 7%

International boundary
Provincial boundary
Communal boundary

Outgoing
Incoming

0   5   10   20 Km

KEY FIGURES

3,754
Total movements observed

7
Flow Monitoring Points

Movement types
40%
60%

53%
DRC nationals

46%
Burundi nationals

30%
Movements with intended durations of 1 week or less

43%
Movements with taxis or cars

■ Outgoing   ■ Incoming

TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

—●— Outgoing
—●— Incoming

DEMOGRAPHIC

♀ 31.3%   68.7% ♂

	Age group	
2.4%	0-4	2.5%
4.1%	5-17	2.6%
8.8%	18-29	18.2%
8.8%	30-39	28.2%
4.8%	40-49	11.3%
1.7%	50-59	4.3%
0.6%	60+	1.5%

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

- Bujumbura Rural
- Nord-Kivu
- Dar Es Salaam
- Bubanza

Democratic Republic of the Congo ■ Burundi
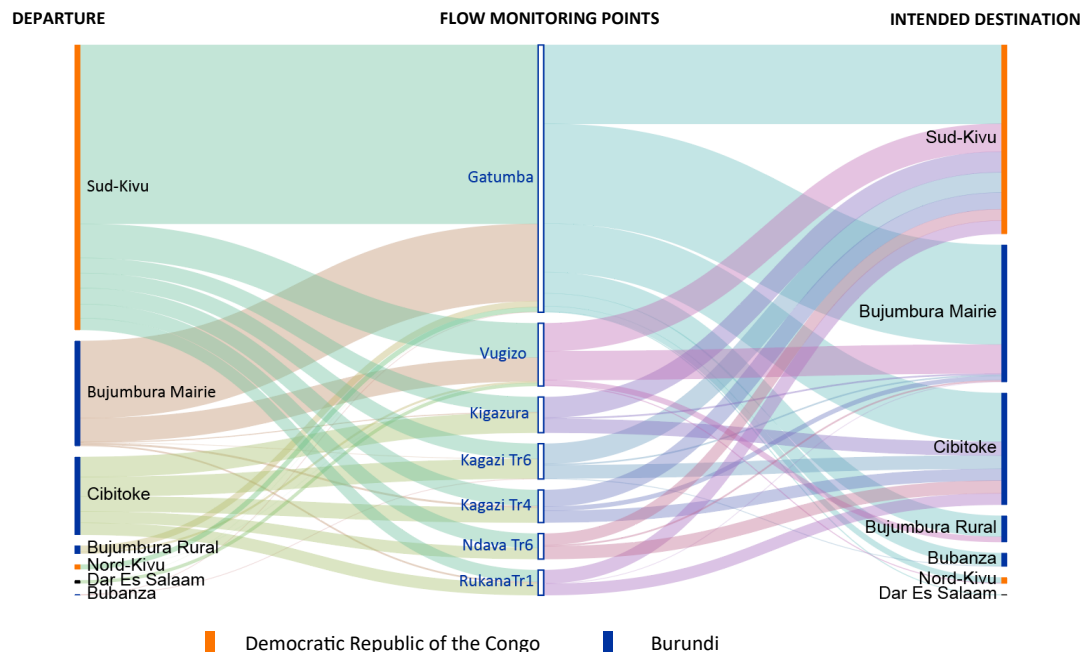
HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 3,754 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18-59 years of age (86%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to Democratic Republic of the Congo. About 43 per cent of the movements were carried out through taxis or cars, 25 per cent by swimming, 24 per cent on motorbike, 6 per cent were on foot, and 2 per cent by other means of transport. Around 5 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 30 per cent of the movements were of temporary nature, between less than a day to one week.
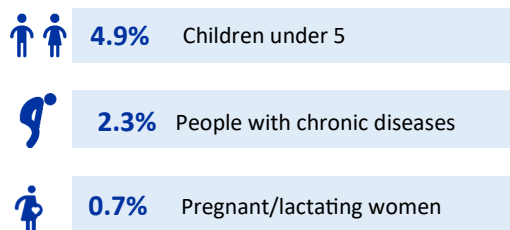
Reasons for movement: The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (51.9%), family-related reasons (20.6%), business/economic reasons (17.3%) followed by movements for health needs (6.5%).

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 56 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, 7 per cent through Kagazi Tr6, 7 per cent through Kagazi Tr4, 5 per cent through Rukana Tr1, and 5 per cent through Ndava Tr6.
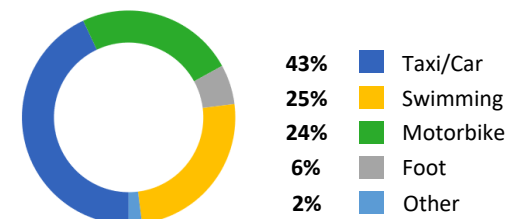
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Incoming (%)	Outgoing (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	53.8%	49.1%	51.9%
Family visit	18.3%	24.1%	20.6%
Economic reasons	13.0%	23.5%	17.3%
Health	10.7%	0.5%	6.6%
Education	3.0%	0.7%	2.1%
Buy goods for personal consumption	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%
Seasonal Migration	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%
Forced movement	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Grand Total (%)	**60%**	**40%**	**100%**

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

4.9% Children under 5

2.3% People with chronic diseases

0.7% Pregnant/lactating women

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- 43% ■ Taxi/Car
- 25% ■ Swimming
- 24% ■ Motorbike
- 6% ■ Foot
- 2% ■ 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 31 December 2020, everyday from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM.