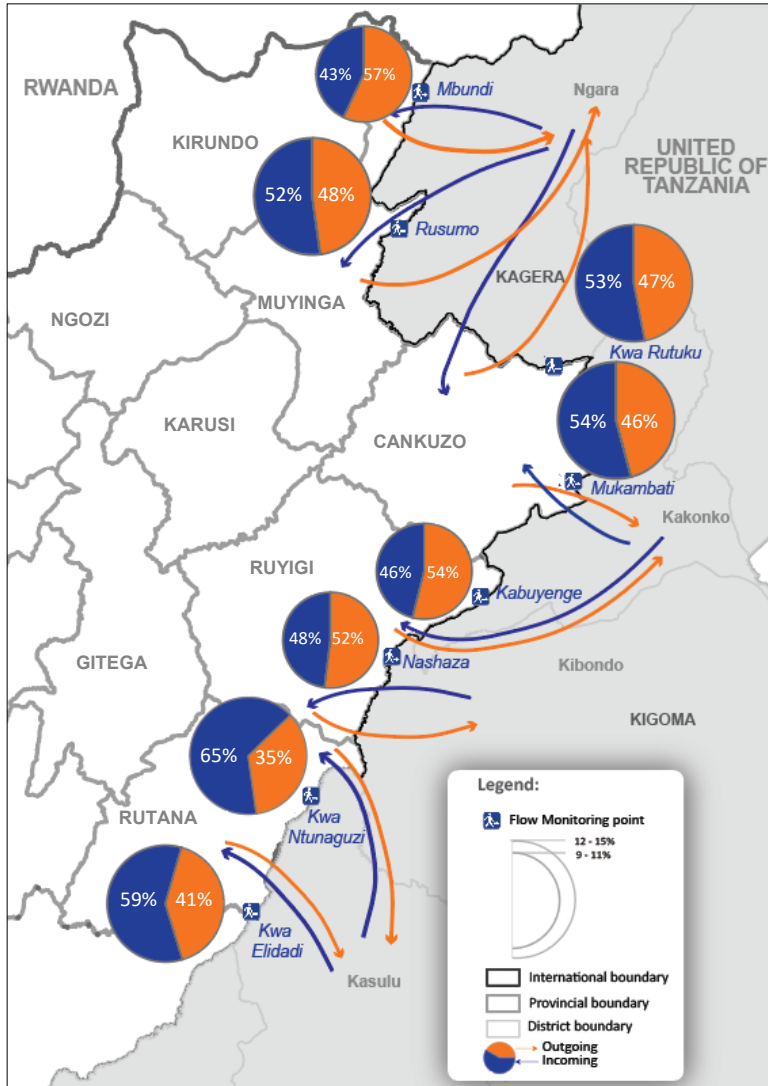


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

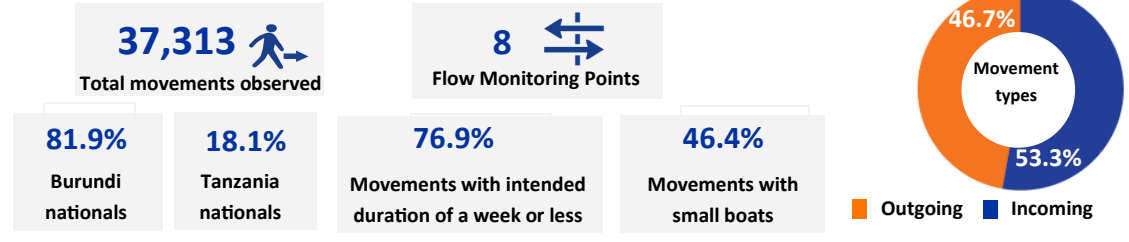
This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at eight (8) active flow monitoring points (FMPs) established at unofficial border crossings between the Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania border at Kwa Ntunaguzi, Kwa Elidadi, Kwa Rutuku, Nashaza, Mukambati, Mbundi, Rusumo and Kabuyenge. Over the reporting period, a total of 37,313 movements were observed at these points. This represents a decrease of 20 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in December 2020. This decrease is due to the decision taken by Burundian authorities on 11 January 2021 to restrict land and sea routes population movements in an effort to curb the spread of COVID-19 in the country. About 53 per cent of all movements were incoming and 47 per cent were outgoing, with most of the movements travelling towards the United Republic of Tanzania, also the main country of origin for incoming movements.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS

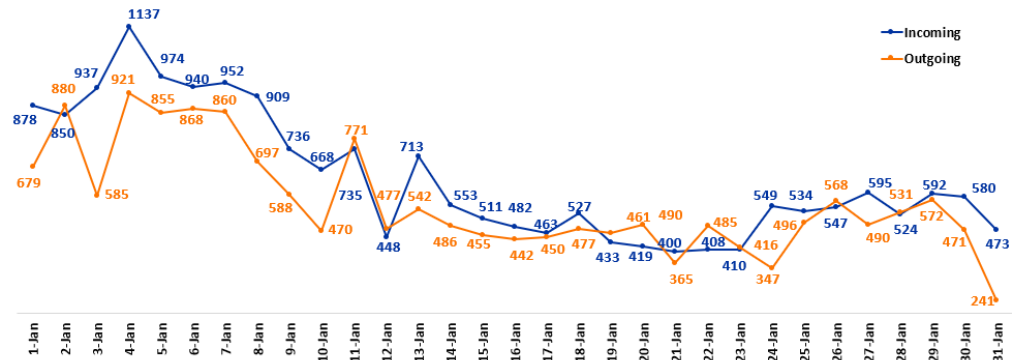


Map disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

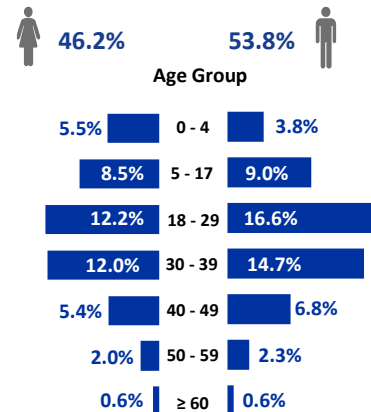
KEY FIGURES



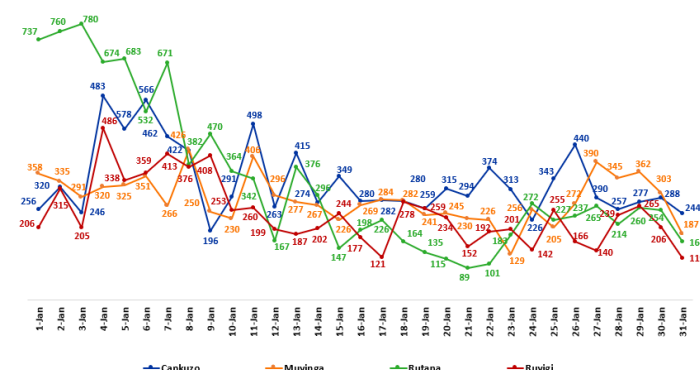
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



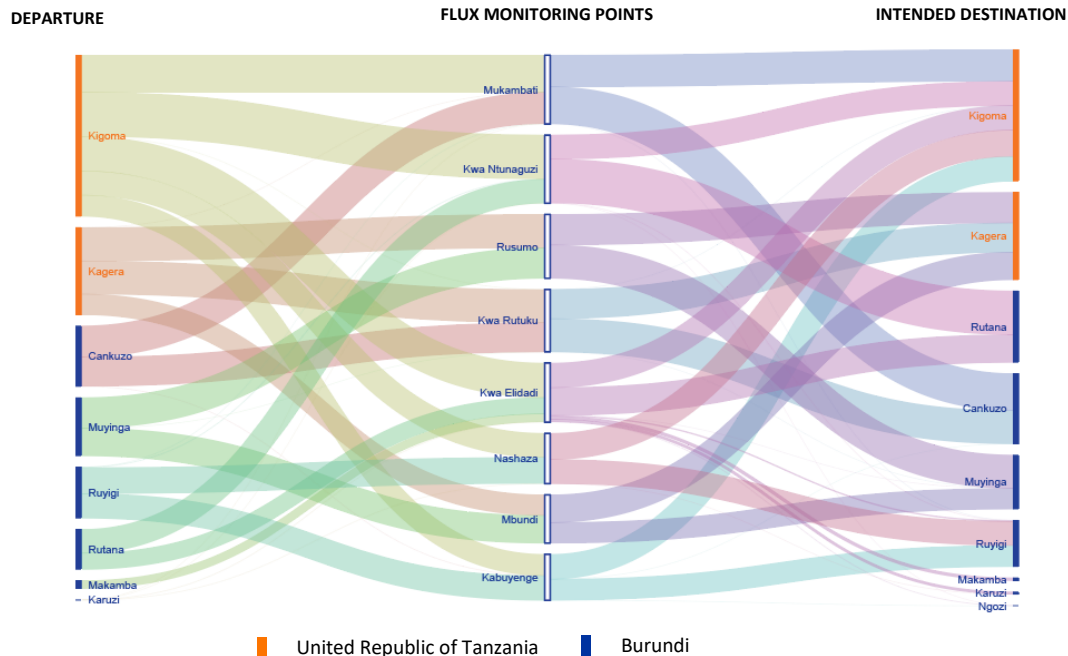
DEMOGRAPHIC



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 37,313 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (55.5%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. Movements were mainly made through small boats at water crossings (46.4%) or by foot (45.8%).

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (76.9%) were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week.

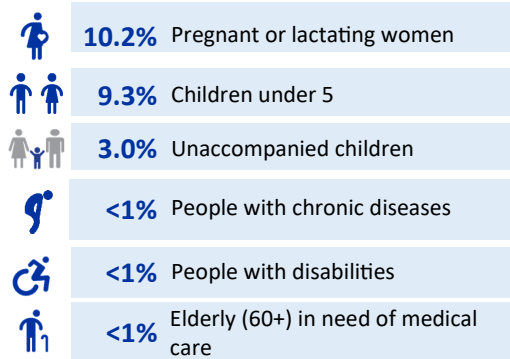
Reasons for movement: The majority of the movements was driven by economic reasons (61.6%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (67.4%), while only 1.7 per cent were of a duration of one week to three months. Other movements were driven by the need to return to habitual residence (19.6%), seasonal movements (5.5%), family-related reasons (4.5%), purchase of good for personal consumption (4.3%), other reasons (2.9%) and health care related reasons (1.5%).

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 14.6 per cent of movements were tracked through Mukambati FMP, 14.5 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Ntunaguzi FMP, 13.6 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Elidadi FMP, 13.5 per cent of movements through Rusumo FMP, 13.2 per cent through Kwa Rutuku FMP, 10.6 per cent through Nashaza FMP, 10.2 per cent through Mbundi FMP and the remaining 9.7 per cent through Kabuyenge FMP.

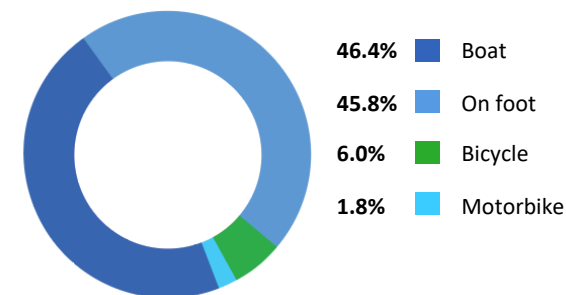
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	66.5%	57.4%	61.6%
Return	9.5%	28.5%	19.6%
Seasonal migration	10.9%	0.7%	5.5%
Family visit	5.1%	4.0%	4.5%
Buy goods for personal consumption	3.9%	4.7%	4.3%
Others	3.2%	2.7%	3%
Health care	0.9%	2%	1.5%
Grand Total (%)	46.7%	53.3%	100%

VULNERABILITY PROFILE



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



Methodology: Flow Monitoring is a component of the DTM methodology aimed at providing information on population movements at points of transit. Flow Monitoring provides information on trends on key variables at locations of high mobility.

Data collection is carried out at eight Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) located at unofficial Points of Entry (PoEs) in the provinces of Cankuzo and Muyinga since October 2018 and in the Provinces of Rutana and Ruyigi since November 2018. The movements are observed and recorded seven days per week (from 6 am to 6 pm) at Flow Monitoring Points and enumerators conduct interviews with migrants to collect information on migration flows. Data in this report covers the period between 1 and 31 January 2021. Short-term movements for market visits are not considered during observations.

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.