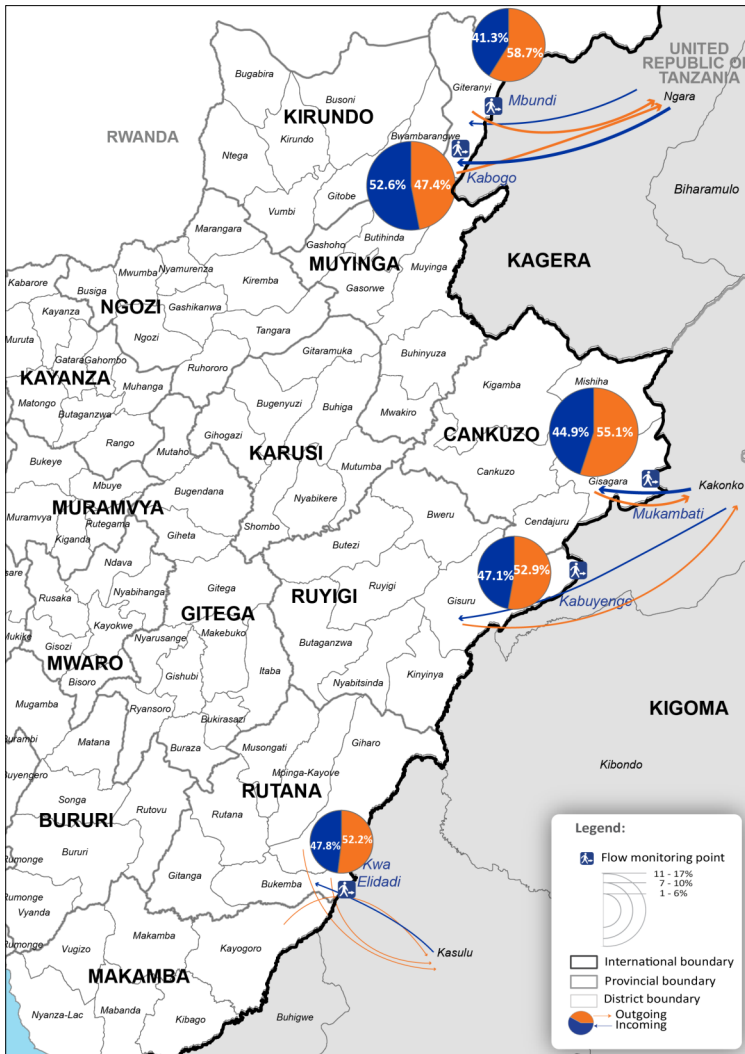


**OVERVIEW AND TRENDS**

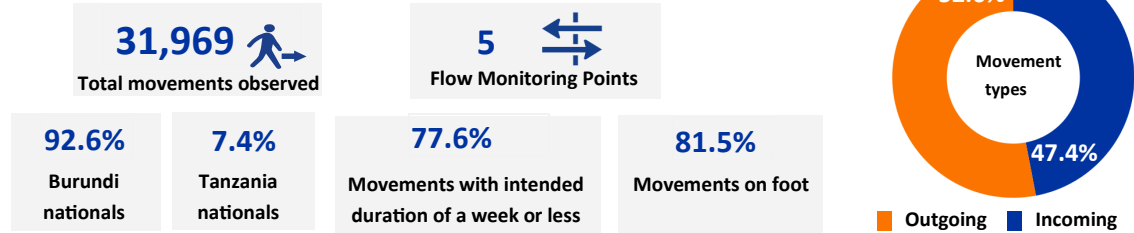
This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at five (5) active flow monitoring points (FMPs) established at unofficial border crossing points, between Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania border at Kwa Elidadi, Mukambati, Mbundi, Kabuyenge, Kabogo. Over the reporting period, a total of 31,969 movements were observed at these points. This represents an decrease of 38.2 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in March 2021. This decrease is mostly due to the reduction in number of flow monitoring points compared to the previous period. About 52.6 per cent of all movements were outgoing and 47.4 per cent were incoming, with most of the movements travelling towards the United Republic of Tanzania, also the main country of origin for incoming movements.

**MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS**

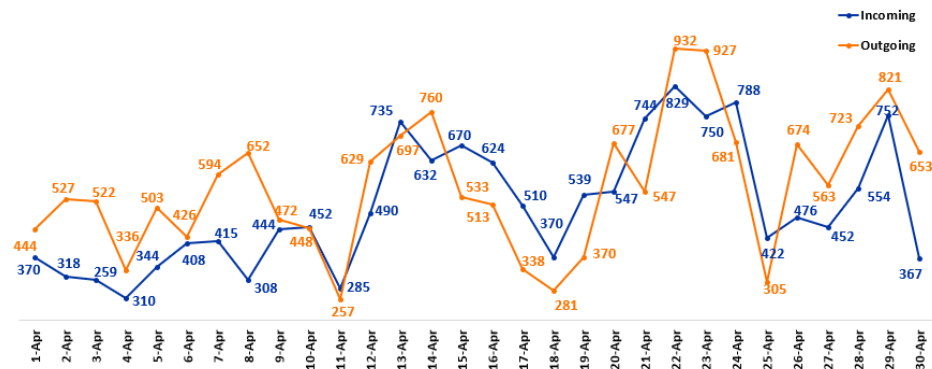


Map disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

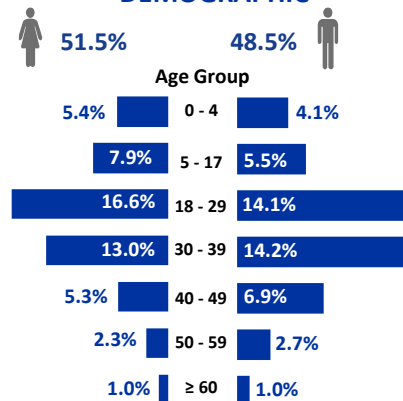
**KEY FIGURES**



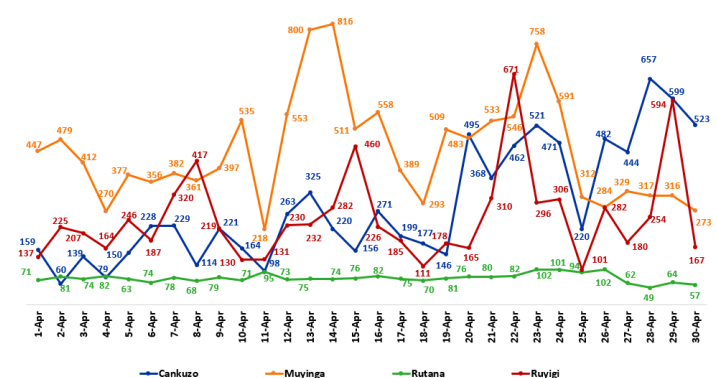
**TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**



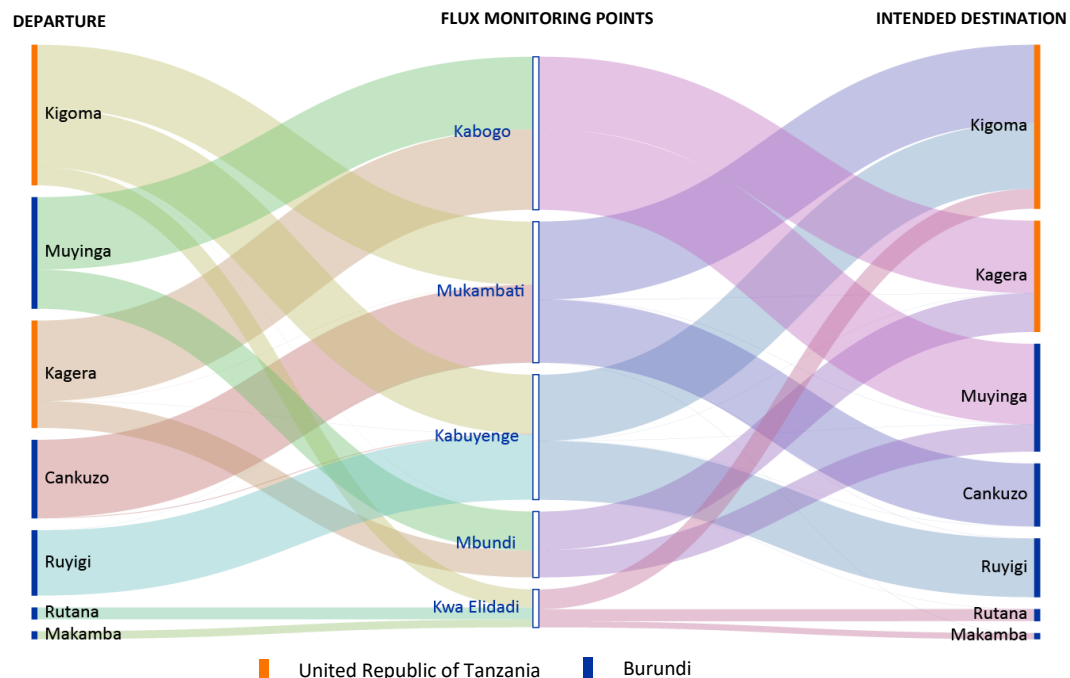
**DEMOGRAPHIC**



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



**MIGRATION FLOWS**



**HIGHLIGHTS**

**Movements:** Of the 31,969 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (58.0%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. Movements were mainly made by foot (81.5%), through small boats at water crossings (7.3%) or by bicycle (7.1%).

**Duration of the movements:** The majority of the movements (77.6%) were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week.

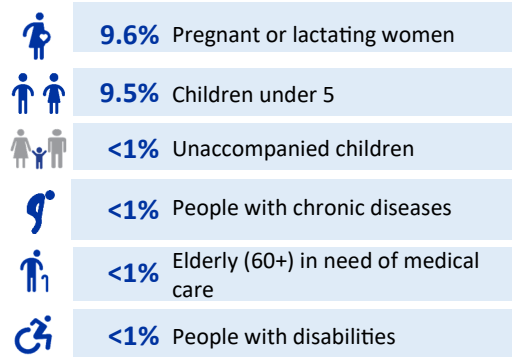
**Reasons for movement:** The majority of the movements was driven by economic reasons (67.7%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (72.1%), while only 1.6 per cent were of a duration of more than a week. Other movements were driven by the need to return to habitual residence (16.6%), family-related reasons (6.4%), seasonal movements (3.5%), purchase of good for personal consumption (2.2%), health care related reasons (1.7%) and other reasons (1.9%).

**Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs):** About 29.4 per cent of movements were tracked through Kabogo FMP, 27.0 per cent of movements were tracked through Mukambati FMP, 23.8 per cent of movements were tracked through Kabuyenge FMP, 12.6 per cent of movements through Mbundi FMP and the remaining 7.2 per cent through Kwa Elidadi FMP.

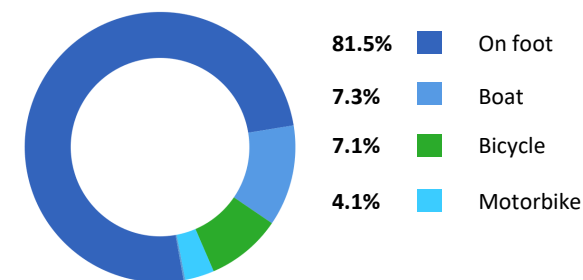
**REASONS FOR MOVING**

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	78.9%	55.3%	67.7%
Return	2.4%	32.3%	16.6%
Family visit	6.7%	6.0%	6.4%
Seasonal migration	6.5%	0.3%	3.5%
Buy goods for personal consumption	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Health care	0.9%	2.5%	1.7%
Others	2.4%	1.3%	1.9%
<b>Grand Total (%)</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**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 five 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 30 April 2021. Short-term movements for market visits are not considered during observations.

*Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.*