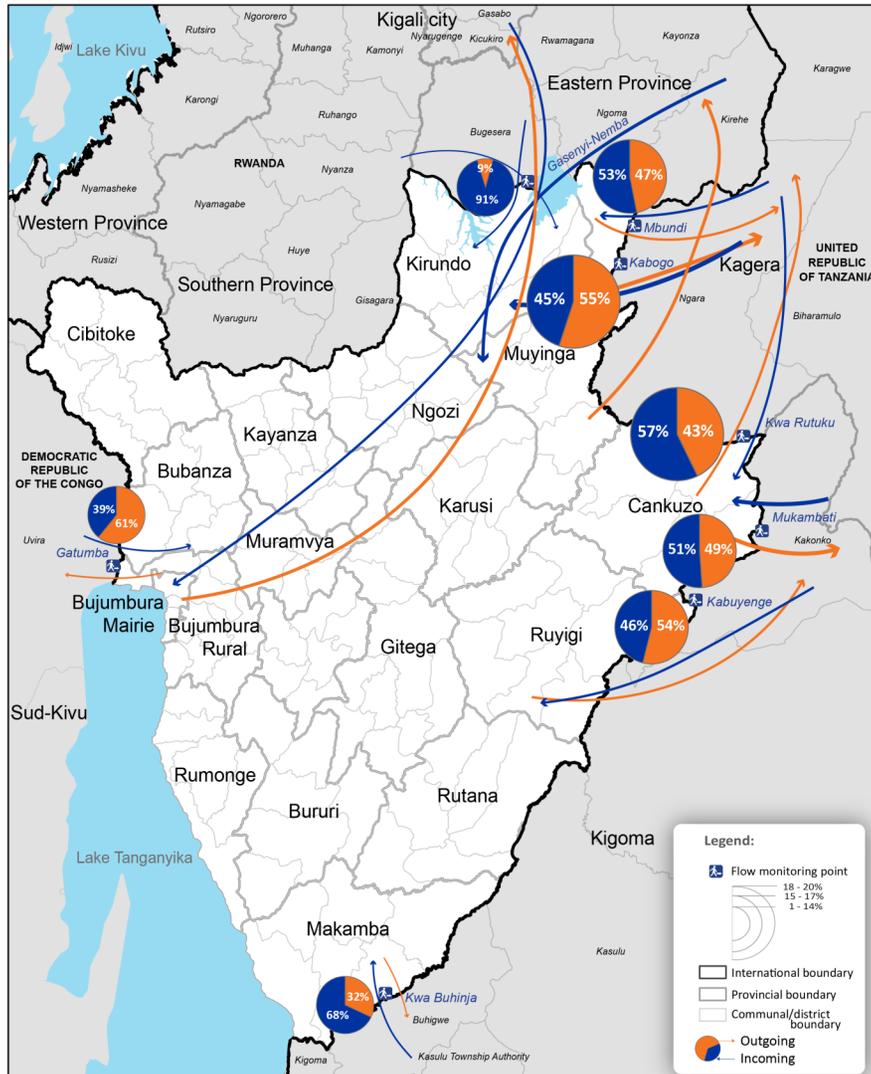


MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS

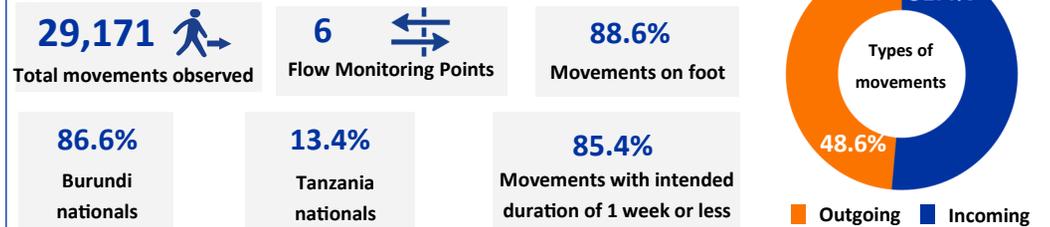


Map Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

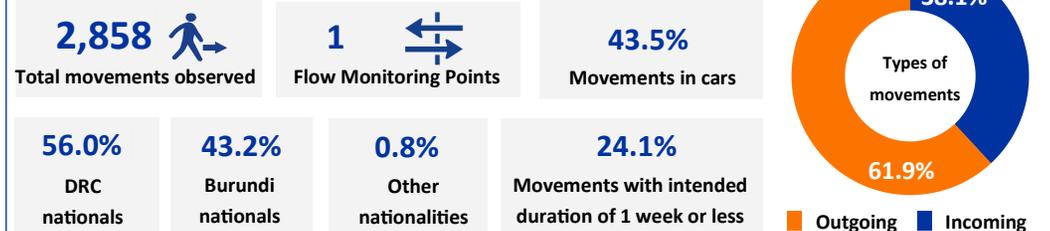
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at eight (8) flow monitoring points (FMPs), six (6) established at unofficial border crossing points between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania border at Kabogo, Kwa Rutuku, Mbundi, Kabuyenge, Mukambati and Kwa Buhinja; one (1) established at official border crossing point, between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo at Gatumba and one (1) established at official border crossing point, between Burundi and Rwanda at Gasenyi-Nemba. Over the reporting period, a total of 33,217 movements were observed at these points. About 51.6 per cent of all movements at the three borders were incoming and 48.4 per cent were outgoing.

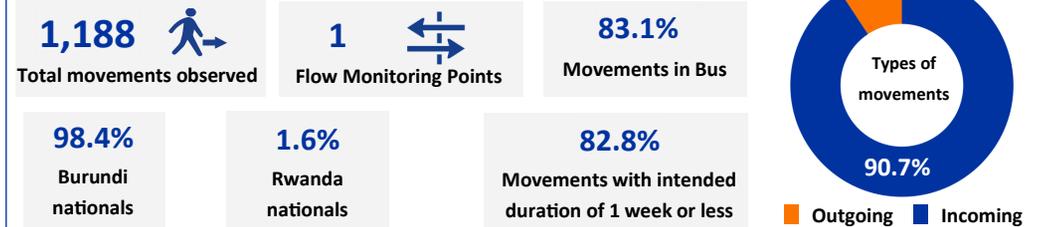
BORDER WITH THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



BORDER WITH THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



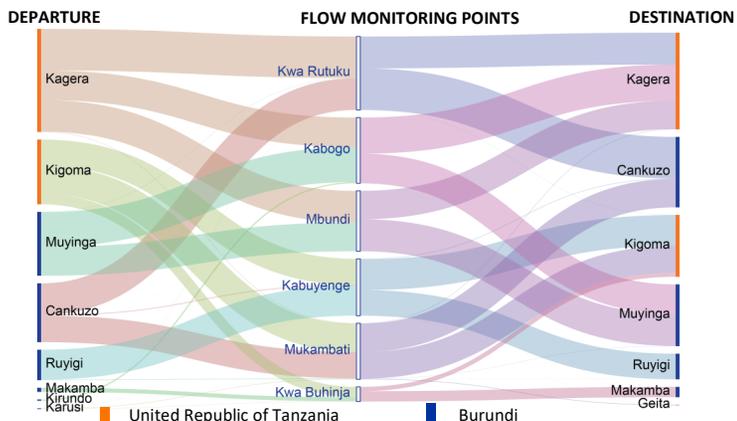
BORDER WITH RWANDA



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 United Republic of Tanzania, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda 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 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 January 2022, five days a week (Monday to Friday) from 7:30 AM to 17:30 PM,

MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

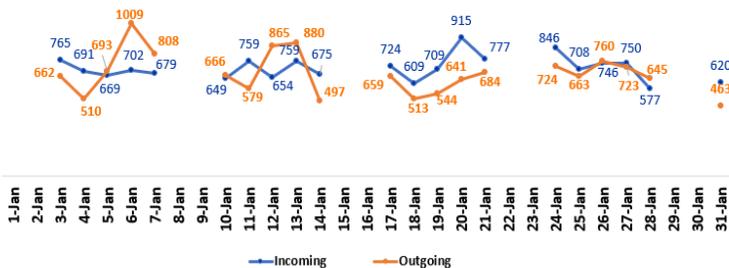
Movements: Of the 29,171 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (55.6%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. Movements were mainly made by foot (88.6%) followed by bicycle (6.6%).

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (85.4%) 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 (76.4%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (73.3%), while only 2.2 per cent were of a duration of more than a week. Other movements were driven by: the return to habitual residence (9.4%), family-related reasons (4.6%), seasonal movements (3.3%), purchase of good for personal consumption (2.7%), health care related reasons (2.0%) and other reasons (1.7%).

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 22.4 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Rutuku FMP; 20.1 per cent of movements were tracked through Kabogo FMP; 18.4 per cent of movements were tracked through Mbundi FMP; 17.3 per cent of movements through Kabuyenge FMP; 17.3 per cent of movements through Mukambati FMP and the remaining 4.6 per cent through Kwa Buhinja FMP.

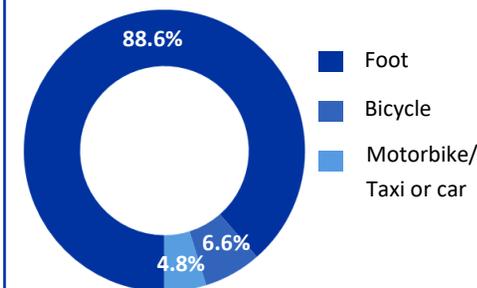
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



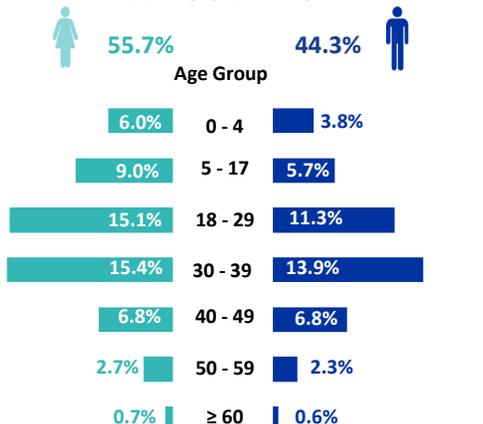
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



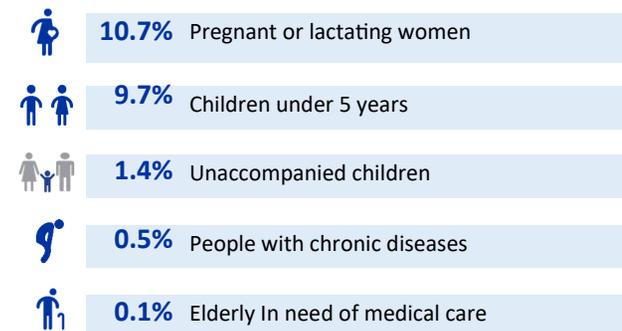
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	82.2%	70.8%	76.4%
Return	3.1%	15.3%	9.4%
Family visit	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%
Seasonal migration	3.8%	2.8%	3.3%
Buy goods for personal consumption	2.1%	3.3%	2.7%
Health care	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%
Others	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%
Grand Total (%)	48.6%	51.4%	100%

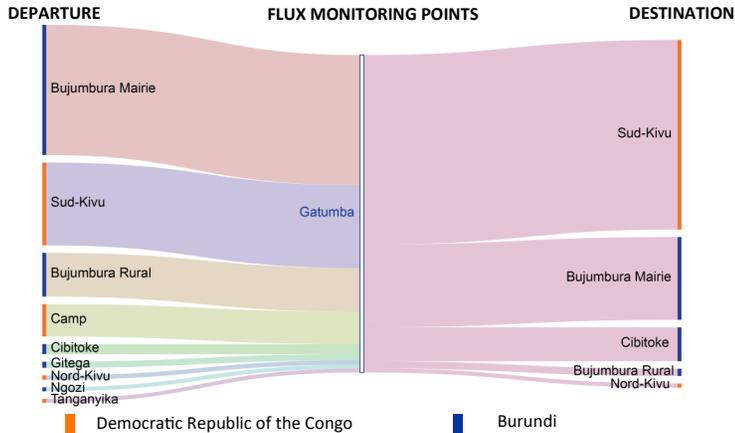
DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE



MIGRATION FLOWS



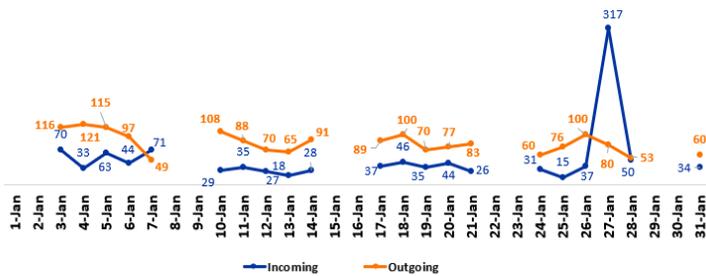
HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 2,858 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (63.7%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. About 43.5 per cent of the movements were carried out through taxis or cars, 30.0 per cent on motorbike, 16.8 per cent through bicycles or three-wheel vehicles, 9.3 per cent through truck and 0.4 per cent by foot.

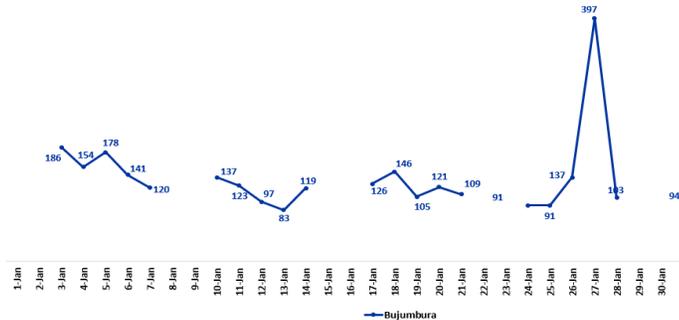
Duration of the movement: About 24.1% of the movements were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week, while 39.2% of the movements were over a period of more than one week to three months.

Reasons for movement: The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (40.9%). Other movements were driven by: business/economic reasons (25.3%), family-related reasons (23.6%), health needs (4.6%), education (3.7%), purchase of goods for personal consumption (1.1%) and other reasons (0.8%).

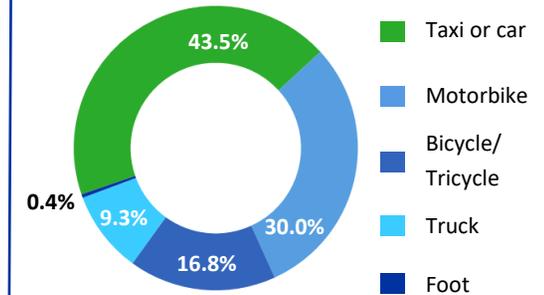
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



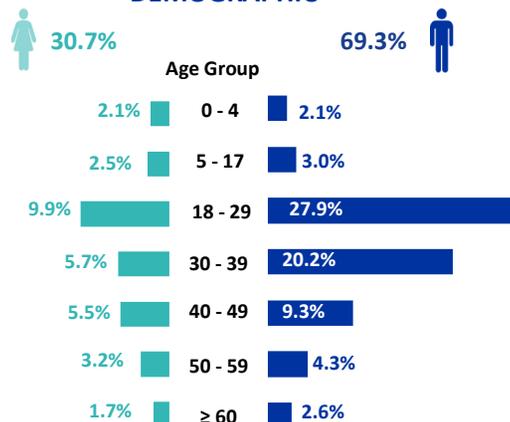
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



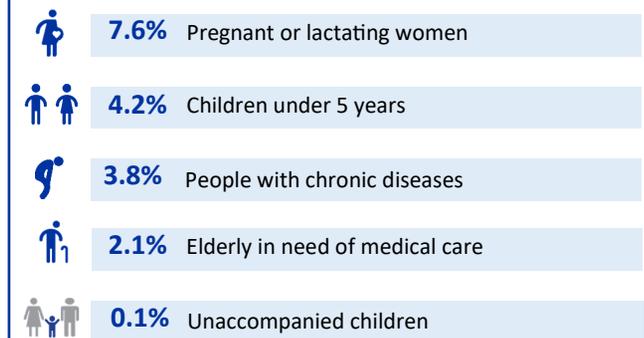
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	41.5%	40.0%	40.9%
Economic reasons	39.5%	2.3%	25.3%
Family visit	16.9%	34.5%	23.6%
Health care	0.1%	11.9%	4.6%
Education	1.0%	8.3%	3.7%
Buy goods for personal consumption	0.2%	2.5%	1.1%
Others	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Grand Total (%)	61.9%	38.1%	100%

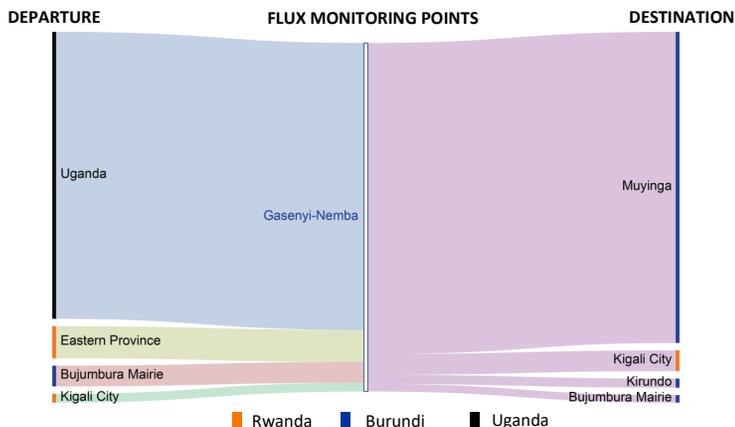
DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE



MIGRATION FLOWS



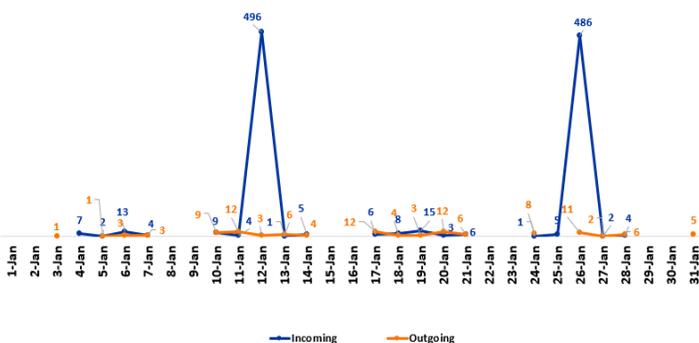
HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 1,188 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were under 18 years of age (56.1%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to Rwanda. Among the incoming movements, 913 people of Burundi nationals came from Uganda (Nakivale camp). About 83.1 per cent of the movements were carried out through buses, 16.6 per cent by taxi or car and 0.3 per cent on motorbike.

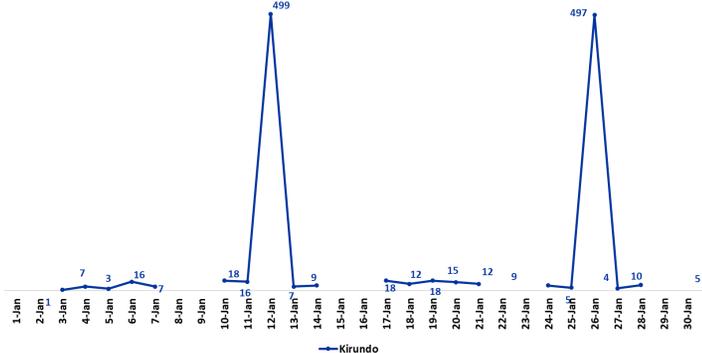
Duration of the movement: About 82.8% of the movements were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week, while 6.7% were long stay movements with travellers planning to stay above one year or with no plan to leave the country of destination.

Reasons for movement: The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (83.6%). Other movements were driven by: education (6.7%), business/economic reasons (1.9%), family-related reasons (1.9%), forced movement due to conflict (0.8%), health needs (0.4%) and other reasons (4.8%).

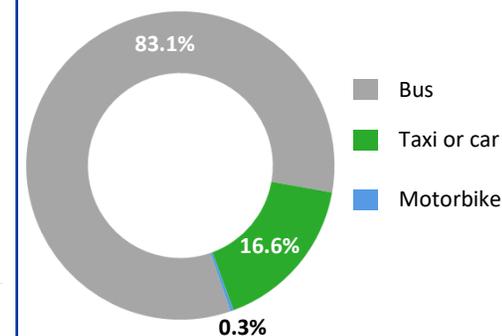
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MEANS OF TRANSPORT

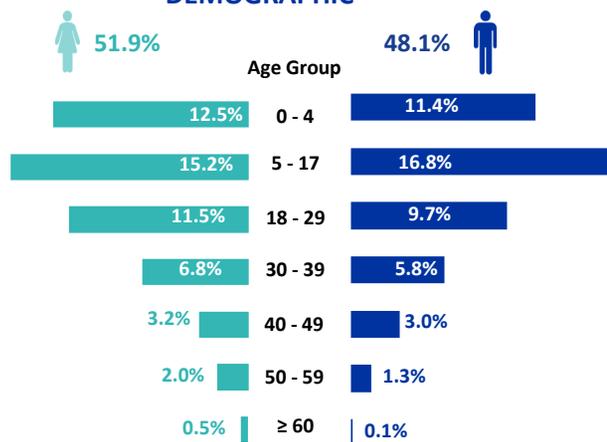


REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	4.5%	91.7%	83.6%
Education	59.5%	1.3%	6.7%
Economic reasons	4.5%	1.6%	1.9%
Family visit	9.0%	1.1%	1.9%
Forced movement due to Conflict	7.2%	0.1%	0.8%
Health care	2.7%	0.2%	0.4%
Others	12.6%	4.0%	4.8%
Grand Total (%)	9.3%	90.7%	100%

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent

DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

