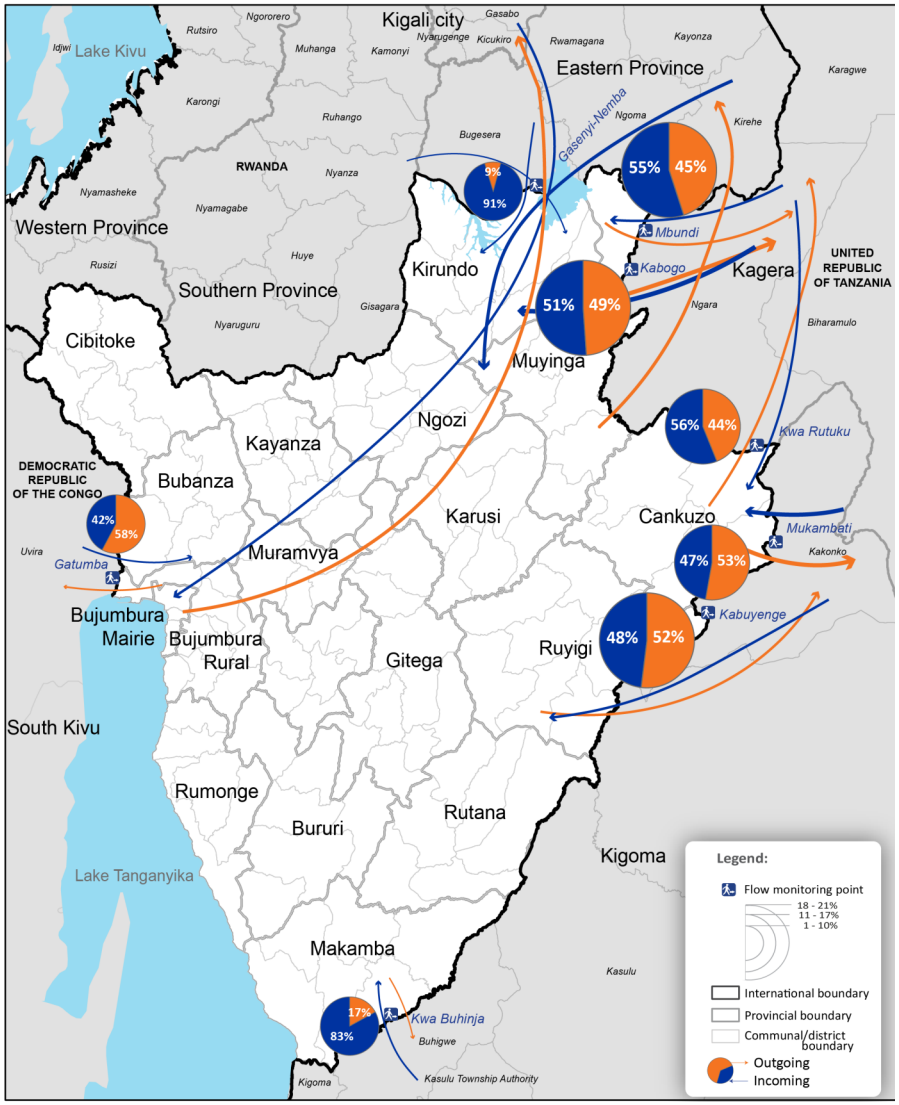
BURUNDI
FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD
February 2022

From the People of Japan

Publication: March 2022

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS



Map Dosclaimer: 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 32,672 movements were observed at these points. About 52.8 per cent of all movements at the three borders were incoming and 47.2 per cent were outgoing.

BORDER WITH THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

29,062 Total movements observed

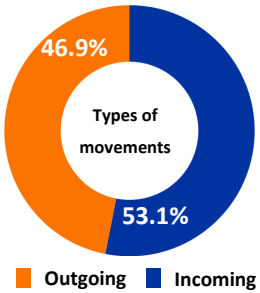
6 Flow Monitoring Points

91.2% Movements on foot

88.5% Burundi nationals

11.5% Tanzania nationals

89.1% Movements with intended duration of 1 week or less



BORDER WITH THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

2,975 Total movements observed

1 Flow Monitoring Points

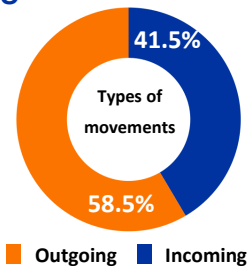
41.3% Movements in cars

63.1% Congolese nationals

36.3% Burundian nationals

0.6% Other nationalities

21.9% Movements with intended duration of 1 week or less



BORDER WITH RWANDA

635 Total movements observed

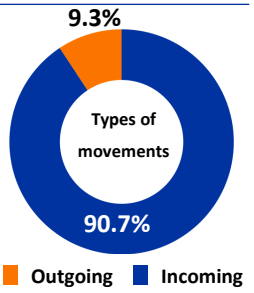
1 Flow Monitoring Points

99.7% Movements in Bus or cars

98.4% Burundi nationals

1.6% Rwanda nationals

52.8% Movements with intended duration of 1 week or less



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 28 February 2022, 5 days a week (Monday to Friday) from 7:30 AM to 17:30 PM,

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FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD: United Republic of Tanzania border

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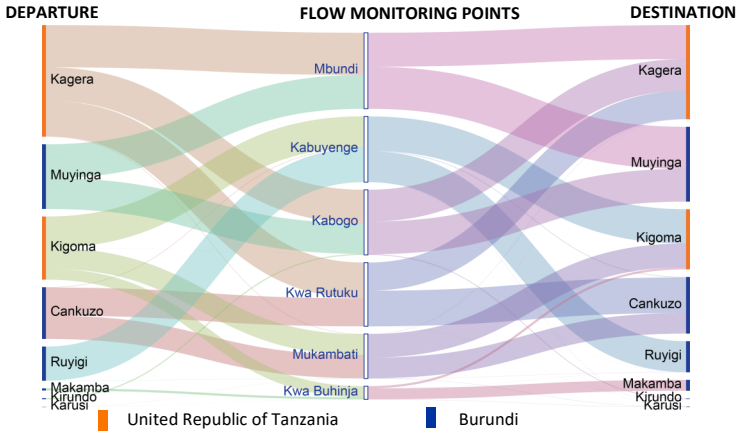
MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

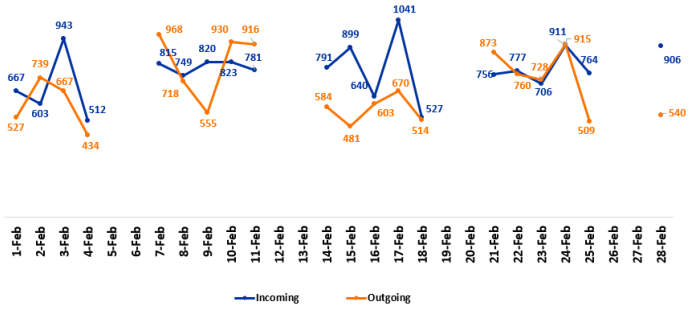
Movements: Of the 29,062 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (57.5%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. Movements were mainly made by foot (91.2%) followed by bicycle (4.8%).

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (89.1%) were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week.

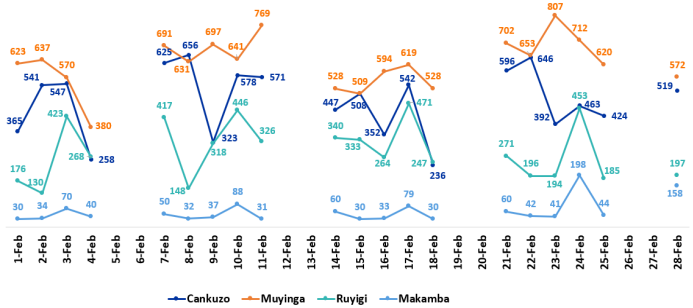
Reasons for movement: The majority of the movements were driven by economic reasons (77.7%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (79.1%), while only 1.2 per cent were of a duration of more than a week. Other movements were driven by: the return to habitual residence (10.4%), family-related reasons (3.6%), seasonal movements (3.3%), health care related reasons (1.8%), purchase of good for personal consumption (1.6%) and other reasons (1.6%).

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 23.1 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Mbundi FMP; 20 per cent of movements were tracked through Kabuyenge FMP; 19.9 per cent of movements were tracked through Kabogo FMP; 19.4 per cent of movements through Kwa Rutuku FMP; 13.6 per cent of movements through Mukambati FMP and the remaining 4.1 per cent through Kwa Buhinja FMP.

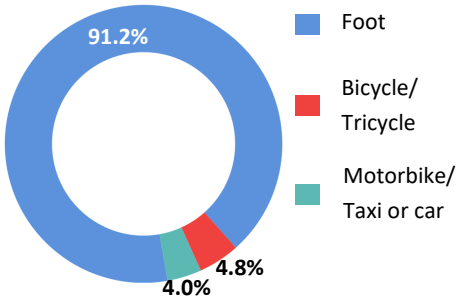
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MEANS OF TRANSPORT

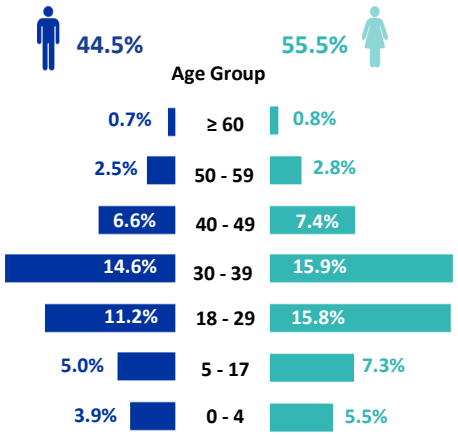


REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	85.4%	70.8%	77.7%
Return	2.1%	17.7%	10.4%
Family visit	3.8%	3.5%	3.6%
Seasonal migration	3.7%	3.0%	3.3%
Health care	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%
Buy goods for personal consumption	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%
Others	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%
Grand Total (%)	**46.9%**	**53.1%**	**100%**

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent

DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

- **9.9%** Pregnant or lactating women
- **9.3%** Children under 5 years
- **0.7%** Unaccompanied children
- **0.4%** People with chronic diseases
- **0.1%** Elderly In need of medical care

BURUNDI

FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD: Democratic Republic of the Congo

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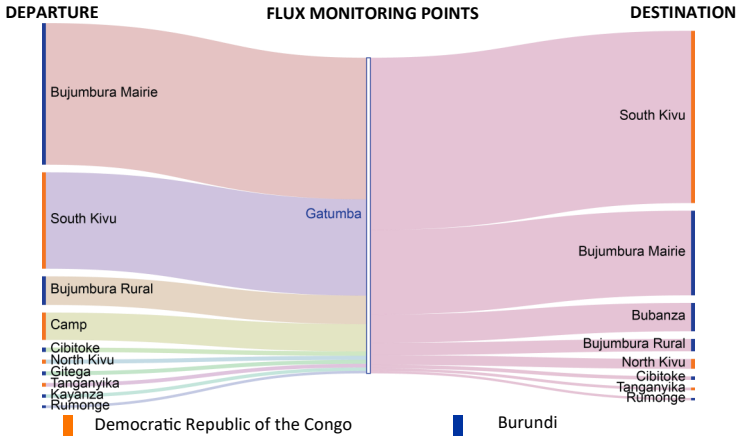
MIGRATION FLOWS



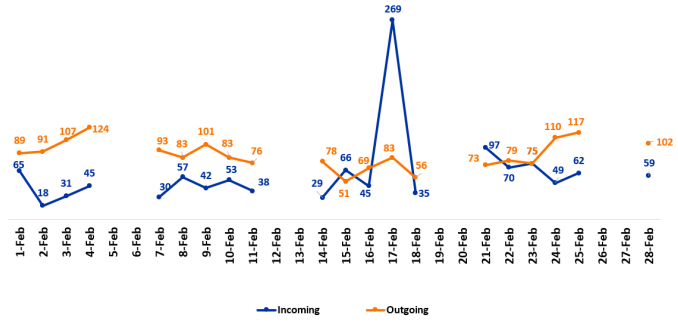
HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 2,975 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (62.5%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Among the incoming movements, 244 people of Burundi nationals came from the Republic Democratic of the Congo (Mulongwe and Lusenda camps). About 41.3 per cent of the movements were carried out through taxis or cars, 36.4 per cent on motorbike, 19.2 per cent through bicycles or three-wheel vehicles, 8.2 per cent trough truck and 0.6 per cent by foot.

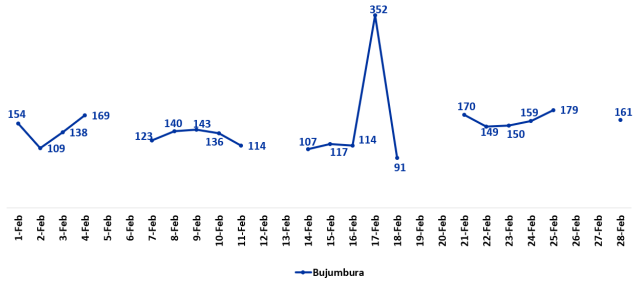
Duration of the movement: About 21.9% of the movements were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week, while 31.7% of the movements were over a period of more than one week to three months.

Reasons for movement: The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (48.9%). Other movements were driven by: family-related reasons (25%), business/economic reasons (17%), health needs (4.6%), education (2.5%), purchase of goods for personal consumption (1.1%) and other reasons (0.8%).

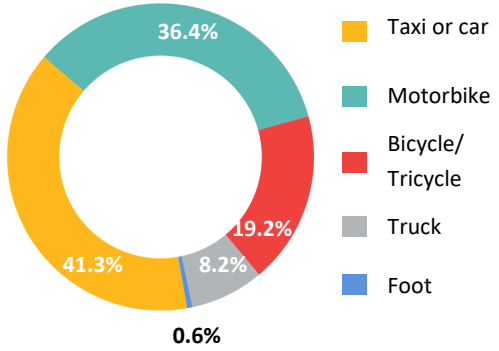
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	44.5%	52.1%	48.9%
Family visit	31.3%	20.6%	25.0%
Economic reasons	4.1%	26.2%	17.0%
Health care	10.9%	0.1%	4.6%
Education	5.7%	0.2%	2.5%
Buy goods for personal consumption	2.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Others	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Grand Total (%)	**58.5%**	**41.5%**	**100%**

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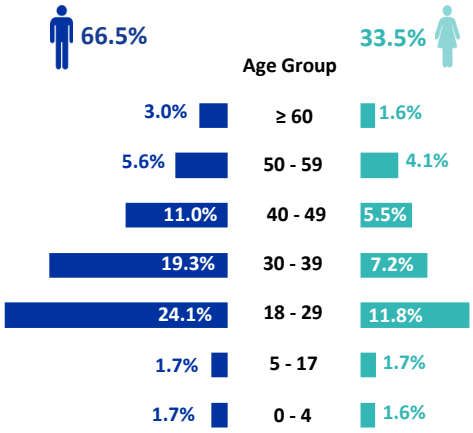
DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

- **4.4%** Pregnant or lactating women
- **3.3%** Children under 5 years
- **2.4%** People with chronic diseases
- **1.2%** Elderly in need of medical care

BURUNDI

FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD: Rwanda

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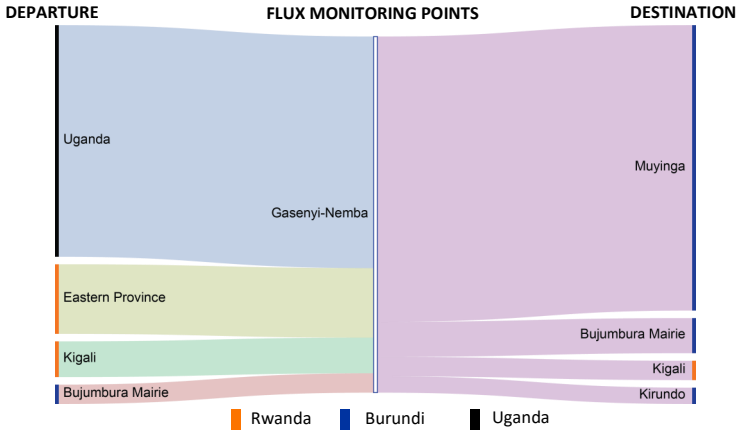
MIGRATION FLOWS



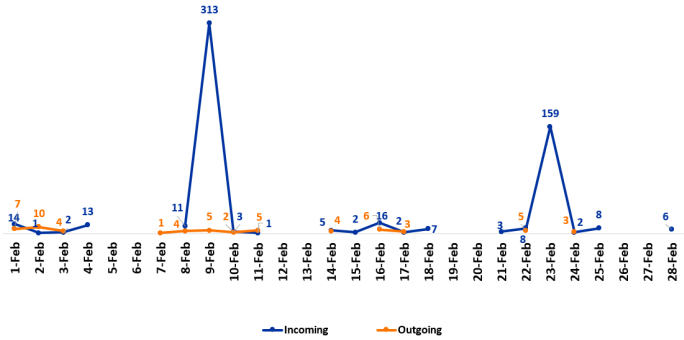
HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 635 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were under 18 years of age (47.4%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to Rwanda. Among the incoming movements, 383 people of Burundi nationals came from Uganda (Nakivale camp) whereas 84 individuals of same nationality came from Mahama camp in Rwanda. About 49.9 per cent of the movements were carried out through buses, 49.8 per cent by taxi or car and 0.3 per cent on motorbike.

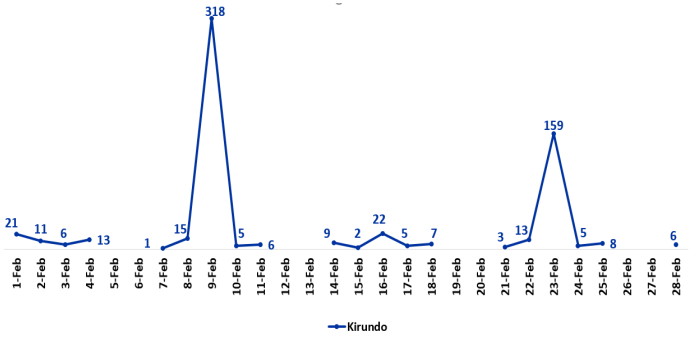
Duration of the movement: About 58.1% of the movements were of a temporary nature, lasting one week to three months, while 7.6% were long stay movements with travellers planning to stay above one year or with no plan to leave the country of destination.

Reasons for movement: The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (80.0%). Other movements were driven by: family-related reasons (6.6%), business/economic reasons (5.2%), education (4.1%), health needs (1.7%) and other reasons (2.4%).

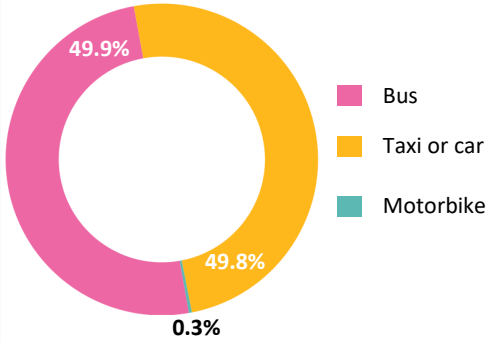
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	8.5%	87.3%	80.0%
Family visit	28.8%	4.3%	6.6%
Economic reasons	20.3%	3.7%	5.2%
Education	25.4%	1.9%	4.1%
Health care	13.6%	0.5%	1.7%
Others	3.4%	2.3%	2.4%
Grand Total (%)	**9.3%**	**90.7%**	**100%**

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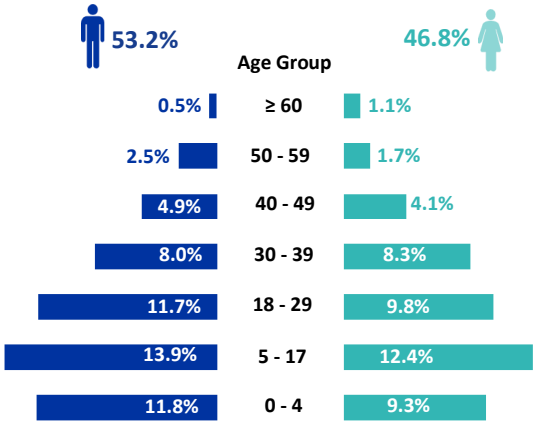
DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

- **21.1%** Children under 5 years
- **13.4%** Pregnant or lactating women
- **1.9%** People with chronic diseases
- **0.2%** Elderly in need of medical care