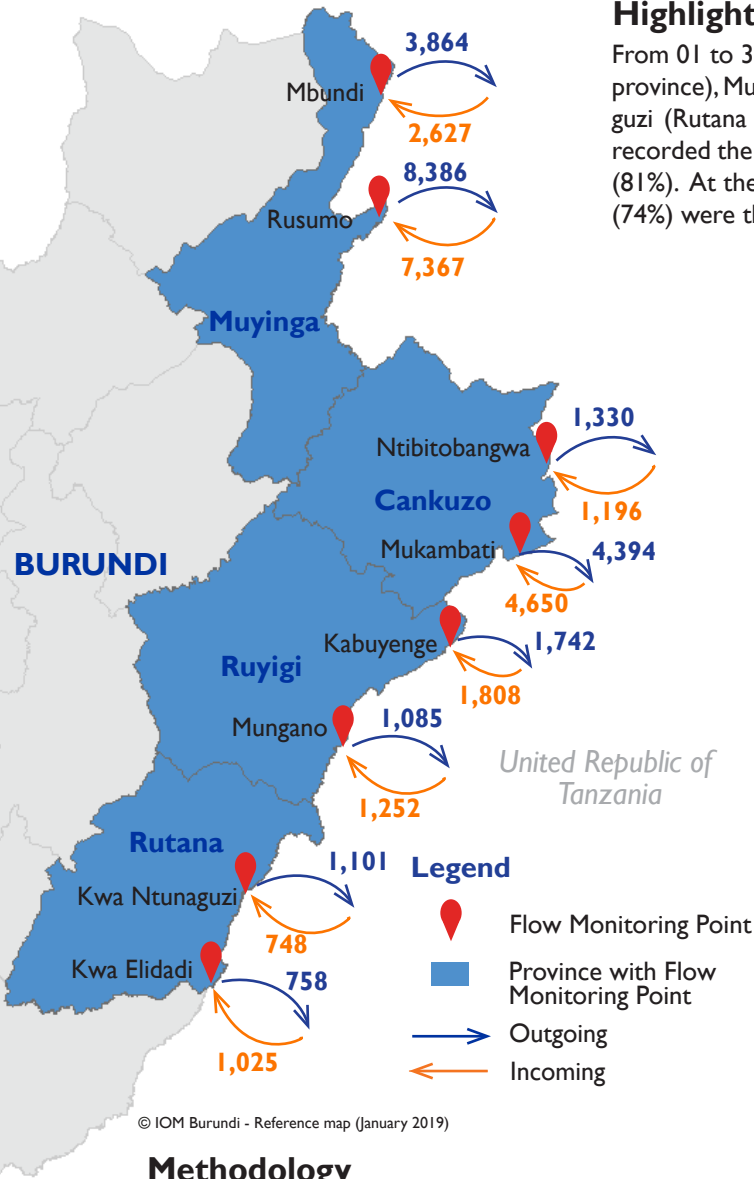
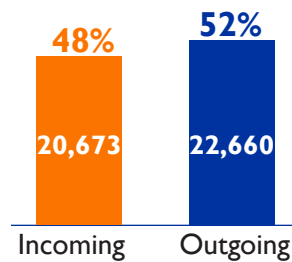


Highlights

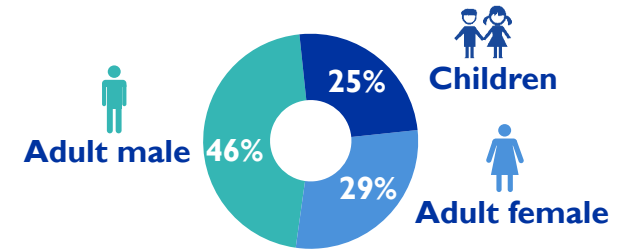
From 01 to 30 November 2018, 43,333 movements were recorded at 8 flow monitoring points, namely Mbundi and Rusumo (Muyinga province), Mukambati and Ntbitobangwa (Cankuzo province), Mungano and Kabuyenge (Ruyigi province), Kwa Elidadi and Kwa Ntunaguzi (Rutana province). The movements observed were exclusively between Tanzania and Burundi. Rusumo remains the point that recorded the largest movement (36%) and Burundian nationals were most represented among the movements recorded at the 8 FMPs (81%). At the crossing point of Mbundi, 96% of migrants who entered Burundi were Tanzanian nationals. Short term local movements (74%) were the primary type of movement observed during this period.



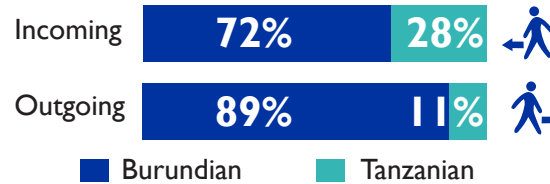
MOVEMENT CATEGORY



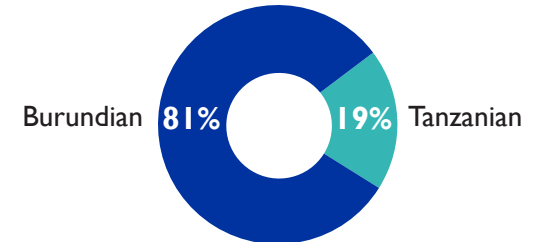
DEMOGRAPHIC



MOVEMENTS BY NATIONALITIES



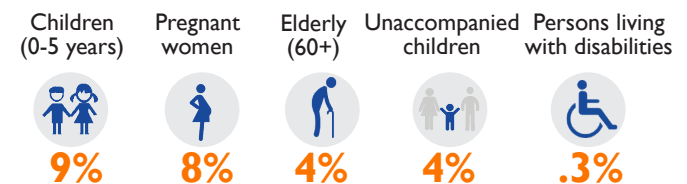
NATIONALITY



TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows	%
Short term local movement	74%
Tourism	17%
Seasonal	5%
Economic migration	3%
Do not know	1%

VULNERABILITIES



© IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2019)

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 8 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 7 days of the week (from 6 am to 6 pm) at Flow Monitoring Points and enumerators conduct interviews with migrants to collect information on migration flows.

In November 2018, the United Republic of Tanzania was the main destination of 60% of migrants, the majority of which were Burundian nationals (99%). At the Mbundi point, 96% of migrants who entered Burundi were Tanzanian nationals. For the most part, they came to make purchases at the market or for friend and family visits. During this month, short term local movements (38% of migrants) and tourism (32% of migrants) were the primary types of movements observed at the Mbundi Flow Monitoring point.



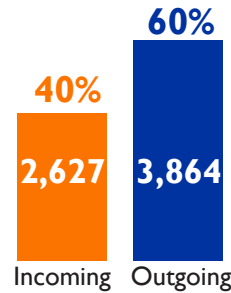
© IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2019)

Legend

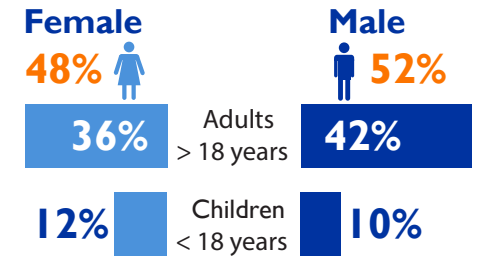
- Flow Monitoring Point
- Migration zone in Burundi
- Migration zone in Tanzania
- Outgoing
- Incoming
- International border

The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 100% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

MOVEMENT CATEGORY



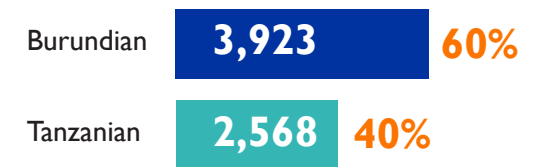
DEMOGRAPHIC



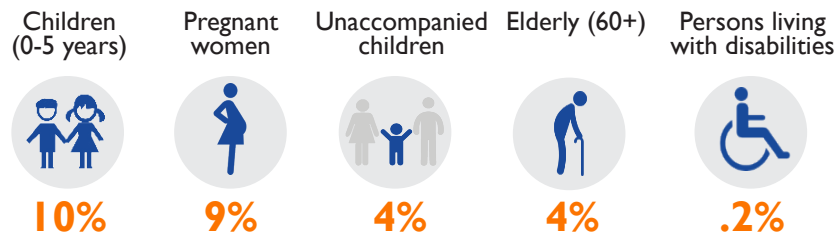
TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	%
Short term local movement	38%
Tourism	32%
Seasonal	28%
Economic migration	2%

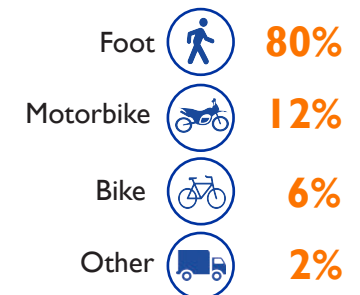
NATIONALITY



VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



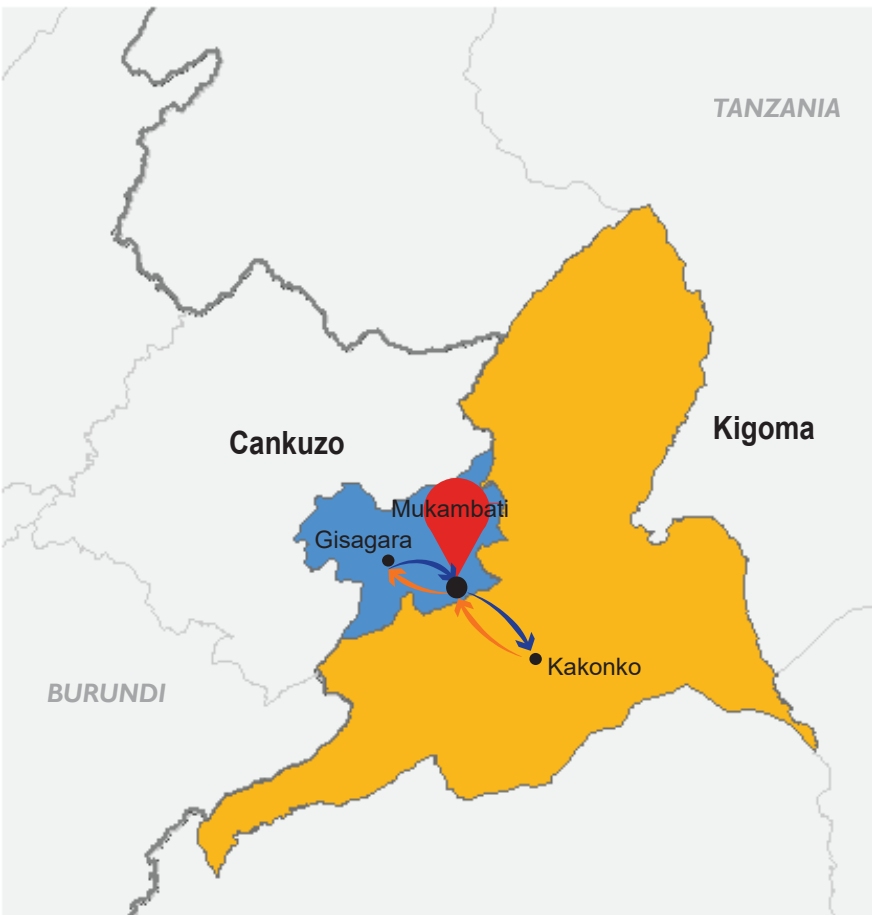
TRANSPORTATION MODES



* **Seasonal migration:** Migration for seasonal work related to agriculture. It is for short duration and ranges from 3 to 6 months.
Economic migration: Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.
Short term local movement: Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.
Tourism: Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.

MUKAMBATI

In November 2018, the movements observed at Flow Monitoring point of Mukambati (Cankuzo province) were for the most part short term local movements (97% of migrants). This point is mainly used by migrants who migrate for short term labor on a daily or weekly basis. Burundian nationals were most numerous among both the entries (94% of migrants) and exits (95% of migrants).



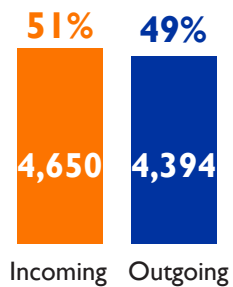
© IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2019)

Legend

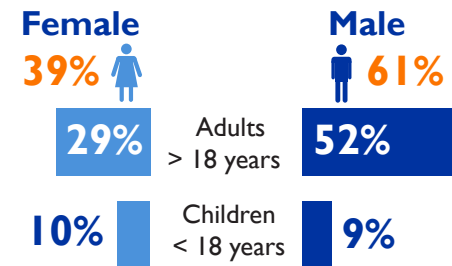
- Flow Monitoring Point
- Migration zone in Burundi
- Migration zone in Tanzania
- Outgoing
- Incoming
- International border

The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 99% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGBU

MOVEMENT CATEGORY



DEMOGRAPHIC



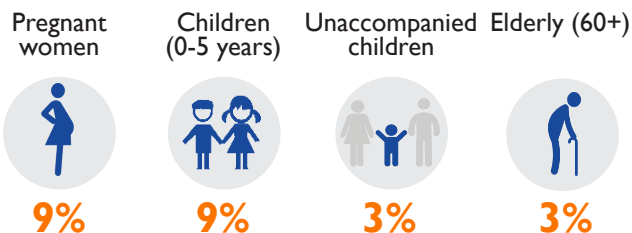
TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows*	%
Short term local movement	97%
Tourism	3%

NATIONALITY

Burundian	8,552	95%
Tanzanian	492	5%

VULNERABILITIES TRACKED

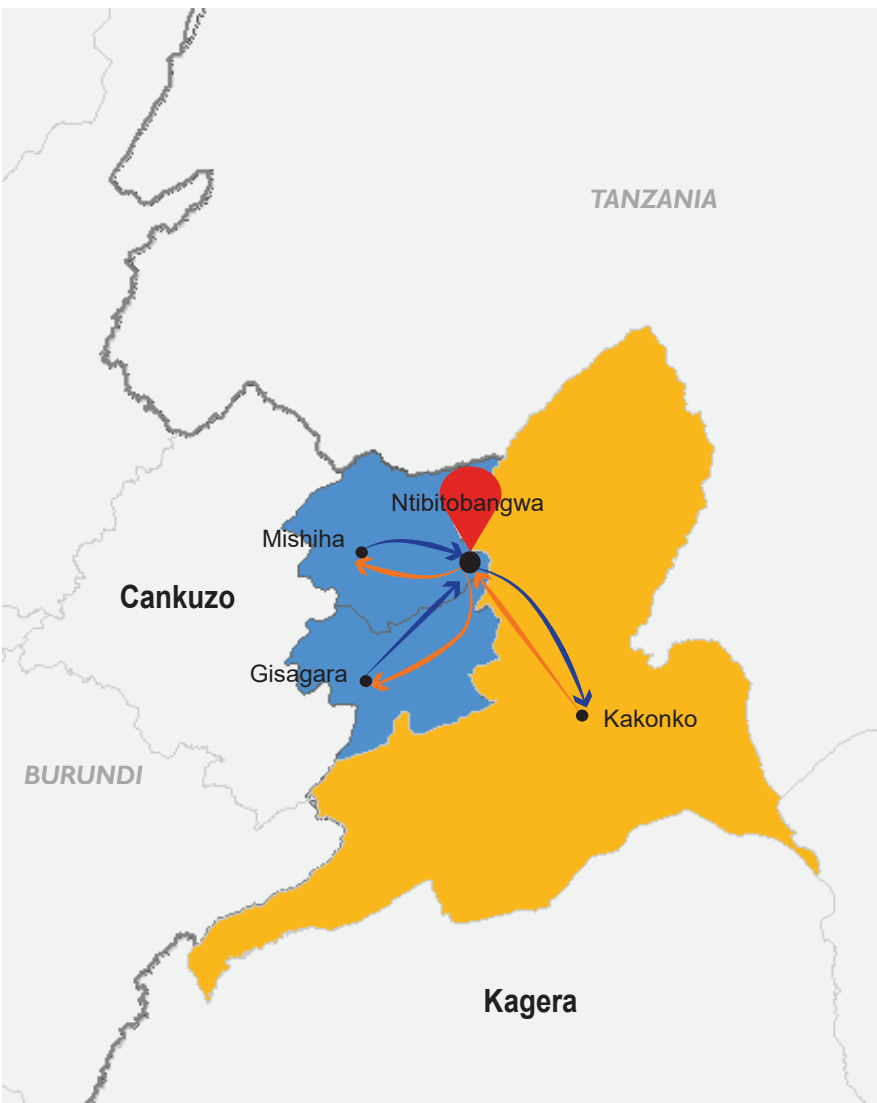


TRANSPORTATION MODES



* **Short term local movement:** Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.
Tourism: Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.

NTIBITOBANGWA



Legend

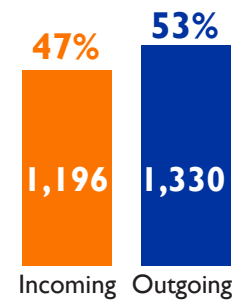
© IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2019)

- Flow Monitoring Point
- Migration zone in Burundi
- Migration zone in Tanzania
- Outgoing
- Incoming
- International border

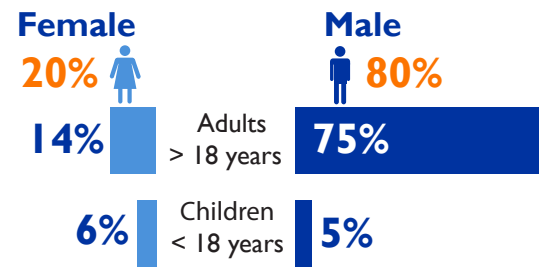
The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 94% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

In November 2018, the movements observed at the Ntibatobangwa Flow Monitoring point (Cankuzo province) consisted mostly of men (80%) as men generally travel to look for economic opportunities. Short term local movements were the principal reason for migration that accounted for 93% of all movements observed. Burundian nationals were most numerous at this point both for entries (69% of migrants) and exits (69% of migrants).

MOVEMENT CATEGORY



DEMOGRAPHIC



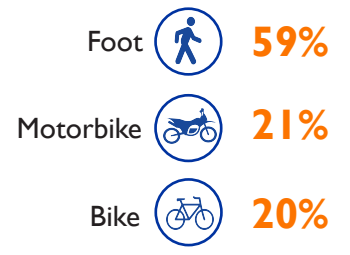
TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	%
Short term local movement	93%
Tourism	7%

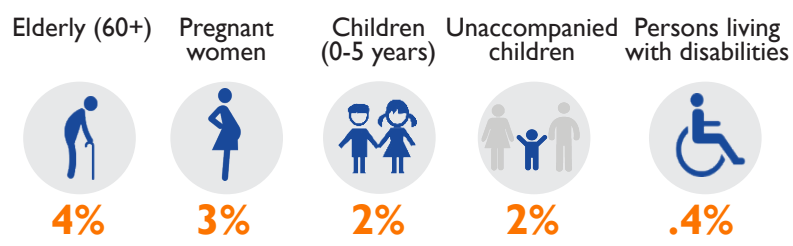
NATIONALITY

Burundian	1,744	69%
Tanzanian	782	31%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

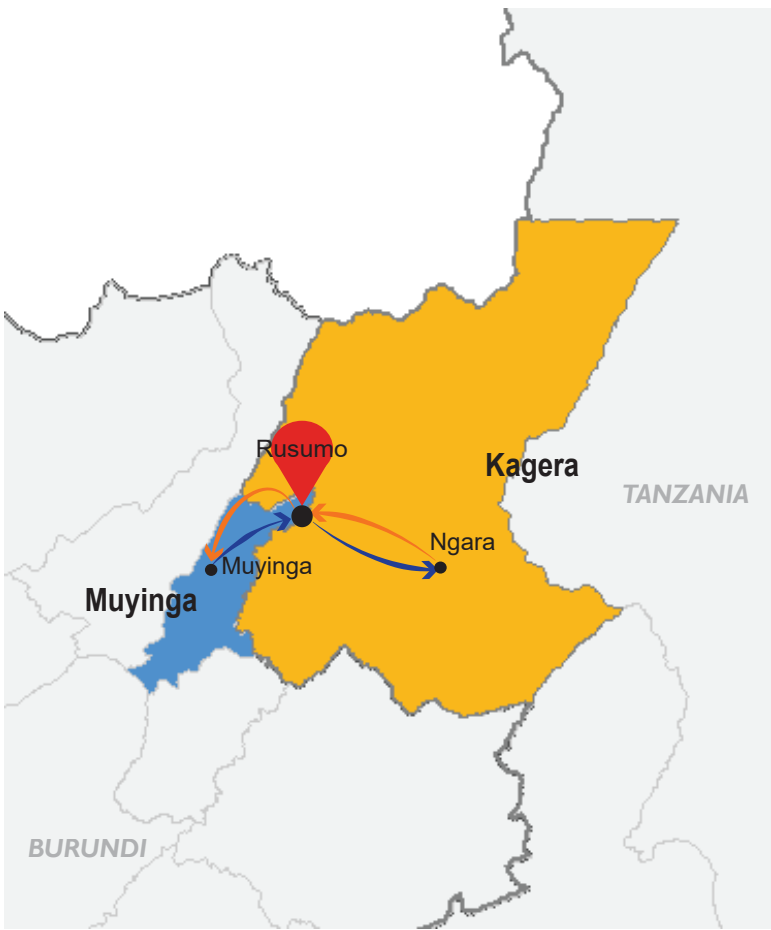


VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



* Short term local movement: Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.
 Tourism: Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.

In November 2018, the movements observed at the Rusumo Flow Monitoring point (Muyinga province) were mainly short term local movements (82% of migrants). Most migrants passing through this point were Burundian nationals both for exits (84% of migrants) and for entries (78% of migrants). Of all the migrants observed, 13% were children under 5 years old. Since the movements are primarily daily, many parents prefer to travel with their children. At this FMP, all migrants traveled by boat.

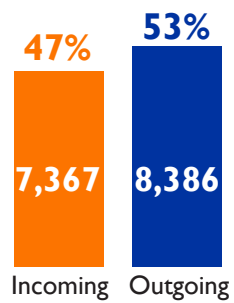


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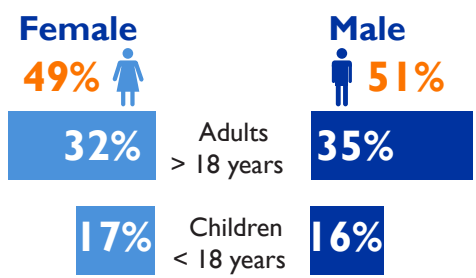
- Legend**
- Flow Monitoring Point
 - Migration zone in Burundi
 - Migration zone in Tanzania
 - Outgoing
 - Incoming
 - International border

The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 100% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

MOVEMENT CATEGORY



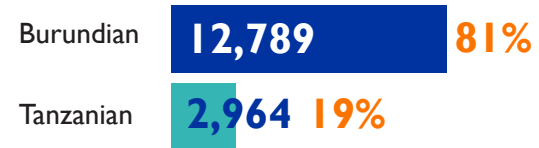
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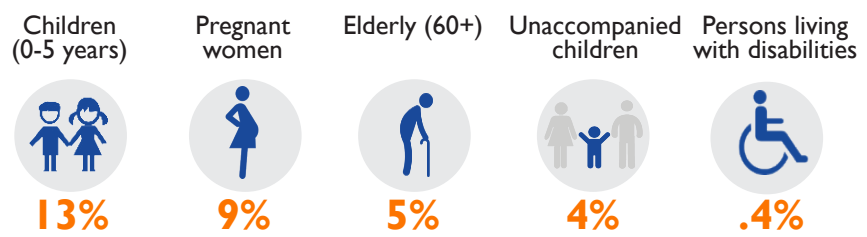
TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	%
Short term local movement	82%
Tourism	17%
Do not know	1%

NATIONALITY



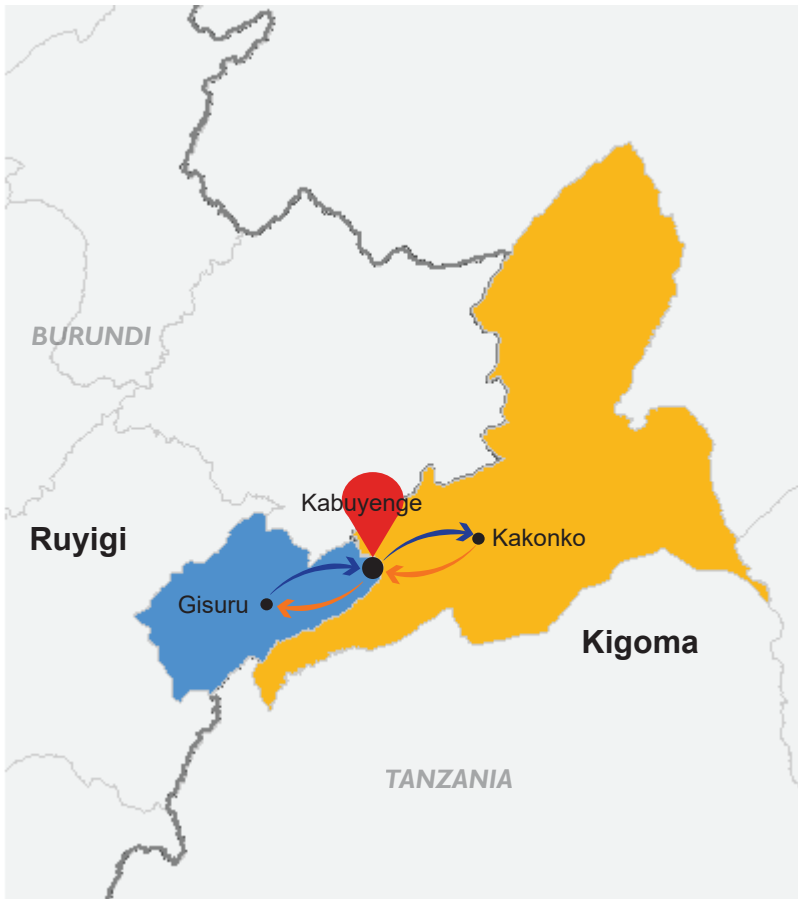
VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



TRANSPORTATION MODE



* **Short term local movement:** Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.
Tourism: Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.
Do not know: Migrants refuse to give information about the purpose of their migration.



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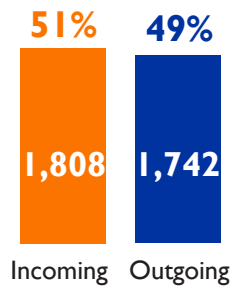
Legend

- Flow Monitoring Point
- Migration zone in Burundi
- Migration zone in Tanzania
- Outgoing
- Incoming
- International border

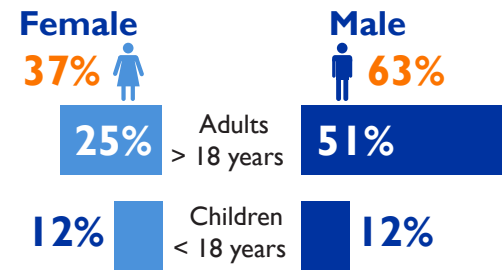
The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 96% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

In November 2018, the movements observed at the Kabuyenge crossing point in the Ruyigi province were mostly short term local movements (86% of all movements). Burundian nationals were overwhelmingly numerous among the outgoing migrants to Tanzania (93%) and among the incoming migrants to Burundi (91%). Girls and boys under 18, who represented 24% of the migrants, traveled with their parents either to earn money through selling labor or to work in rented fields. The movements at this FMP are mostly daily or weekly. Walking was the mode of transportation used by 75% of migrants.

MOVEMENT CATEGORY



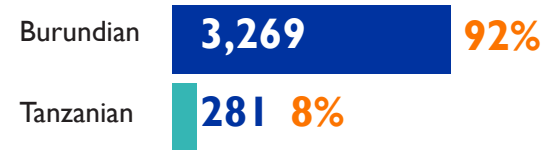
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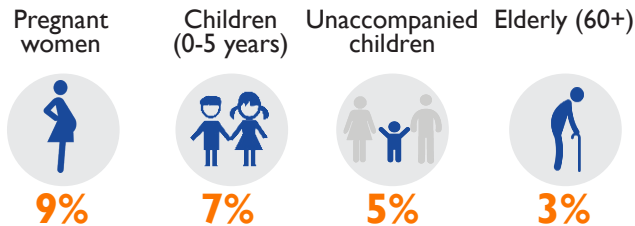
TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	%
Short term local movement	86%
Tourism	6%
Do not know	5%
Economic migration	3%

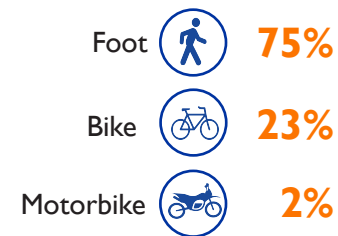
NATIONALITY



VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



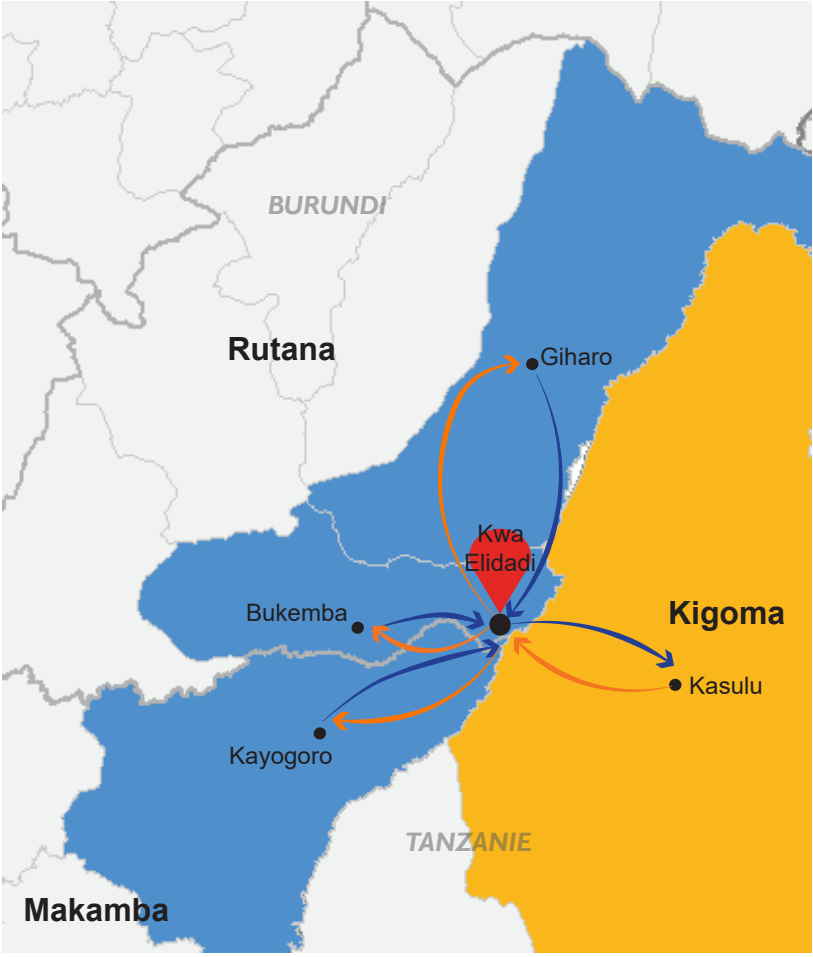
TRANSPORTATION MODES



Economic migration: Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.
Short term local movement: Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.
Tourism: Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.
Do not know: Migrants refuse to give information about the purpose of their migration.

KWA ELIDADI

In November 2018, men accounted for 63% of the movements observed at Kwa Elidadi border crossing (Rutana province). These men mostly migrated to look for economic opportunities. Twelve percent of boys under 18 years old crossed the border and most of them went to Tanzania with their parents in search of economic opportunities. Burundian nationality was predominant among migrants going to Tanzania (90% of exits) and coming from Tanzania (79% of entries). Short term local movements (55%) were the main reason for migration at this border crossing.

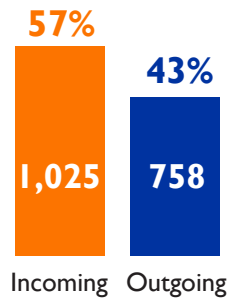


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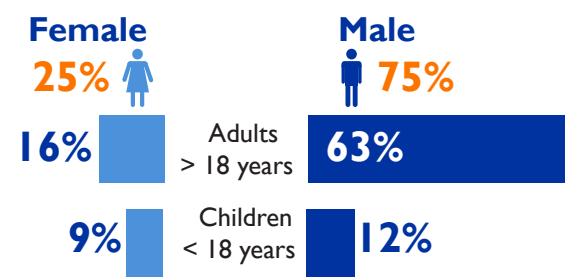
- Legend**
- Flow Monitoring Point
 - Migration zone in Burundi
 - Migration zone in Tanzania
 - Outgoing
 - Incoming
 - Province/region boundary
 - International border

The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 87% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

MOVEMENT CATEGORY



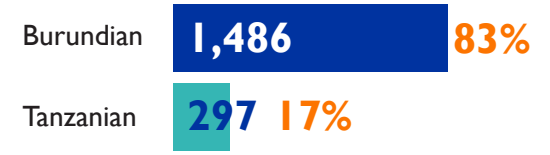
DEMOGRAPHIC



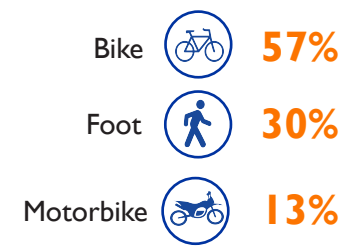
TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows*	%
Short term local movement	55%
Economic migration	24%
Tourism	15%
Seasonal	6%

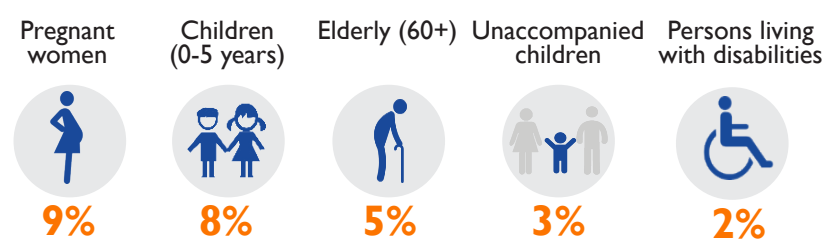
NATIONALITY



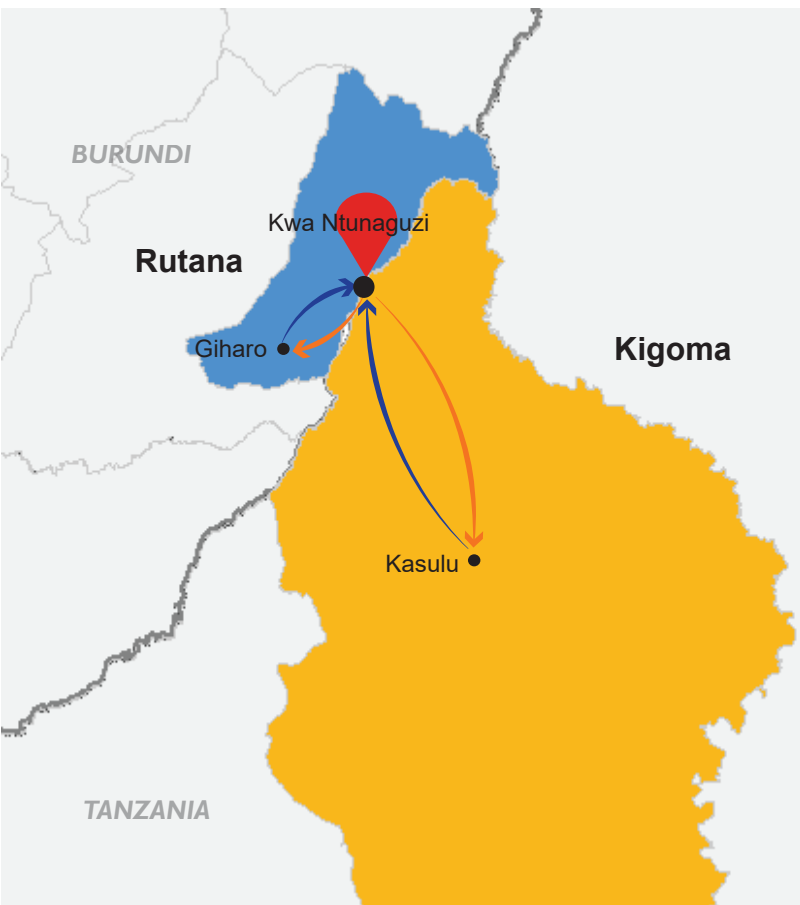
TRANSPORTATION MODES



VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



* **Seasonal migration:** Migration for seasonal work related to agriculture. It is for short duration and ranges from 3 to 6 months.
Economic migration: Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.
Short term local movement: Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.
Tourism: Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.



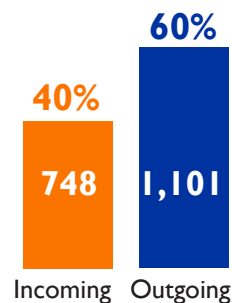
© IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2019)

Legend

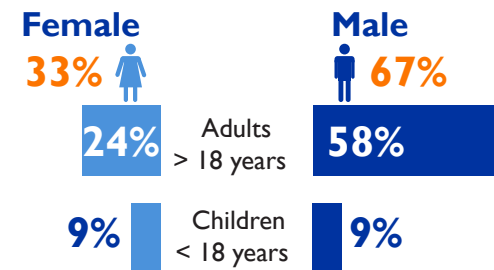
- Flow Monitoring Point
- Migration zone in Burundi
- Migration zone in Tanzania
- Outgoing
- Incoming
- International border

In November 2018, most of the movements observed at the Kwa Ntunaguzi Flow Monitoring point (Rutana province) consisted of outgoing flows to Tanzania (60% of movements). Short term local movements were the primary reason for migration with 59% of migrants crossing for this reason. Migrants travel primarily to provide short term labor and return at the end of the day, after a week or a month. Incoming flows (40% of migrants) are largely systematic returns of short term labor providers. Burundian nationality was predominant for migrants going to Tanzania (93%) or coming from Tanzania (77%).

MOVEMENT CATEGORY



DEMOGRAPHIC



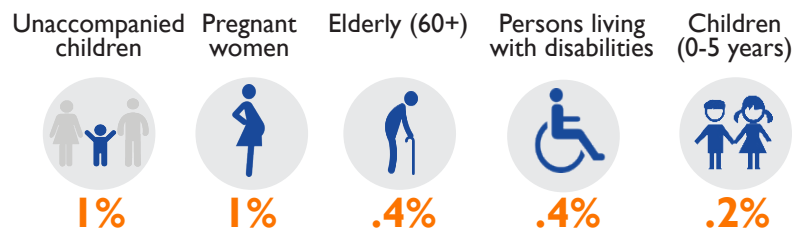
TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows*	%
Short term local movement	59%
Seasonal	20%
Tourism	18%
Economic migration	3%

NATIONALITY



VULNERABILITIES TRACKED

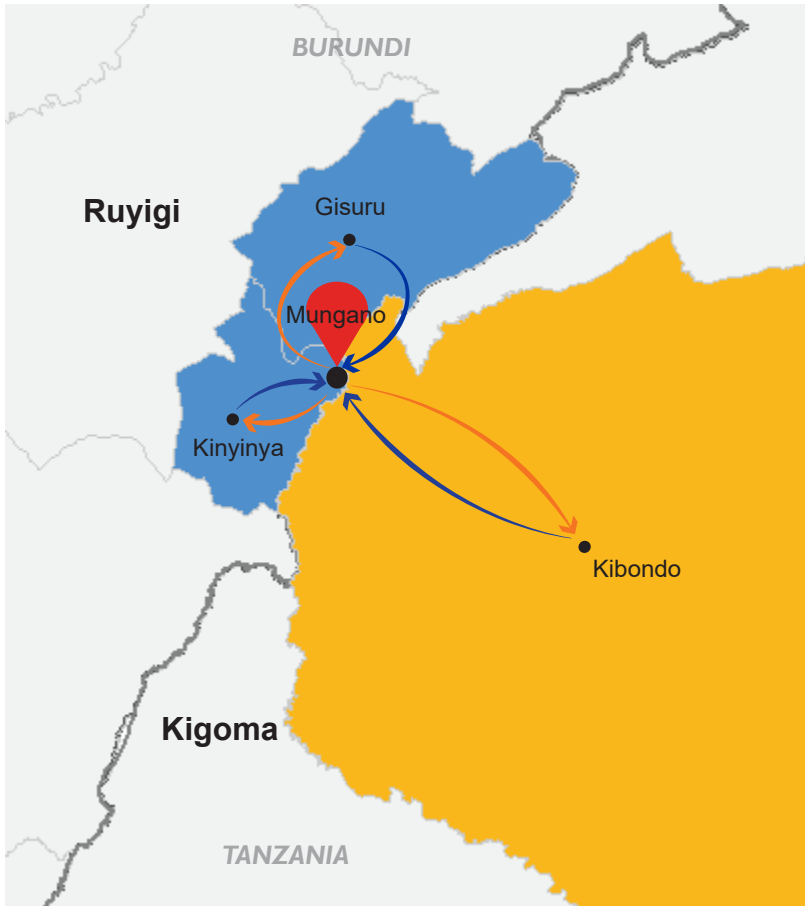


TRANSPORTATION MODES



The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 97% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

* **Seasonal migration:** Migration for seasonal work related to agriculture. It is for short duration and ranges from 3 to 6 months.
Economic migration: Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.
Short term local movement: Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.
Tourism: Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.



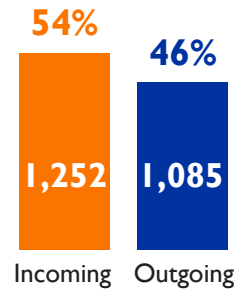
© IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2019)

Legend

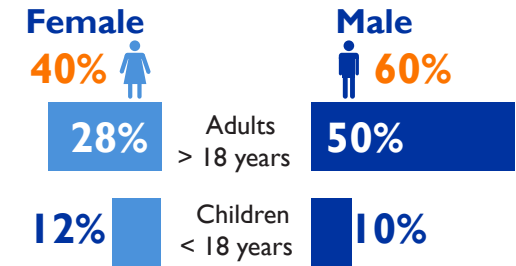
- Flow Monitoring Point
- Migration zone in Burundi
- Migration zone in Tanzania
- Outgoing
- Incoming
- International border

In November 2018, the Mungano border crossing (Ruyigi province) was highly frequented by migrants of Burundian nationality for outgoing flows (69% of migrants) and for incoming flows (68% of migrants). Movements for tourism were reported for 52% of migrants. Among these are the migrants who went to visit family in Tanzania. Girls and boys under 18 years of age represented 12% and 10% of migrants respectively. In most cases, these youth accompanied their parents either for short term labor or work in rented fields.

MOVEMENT CATEGORY



DEMOGRAPHIC



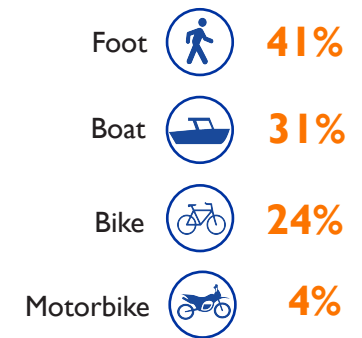
TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	%
Tourism	52%
Economic migration	24%
Short term local movement	21%
Seasonal	3%

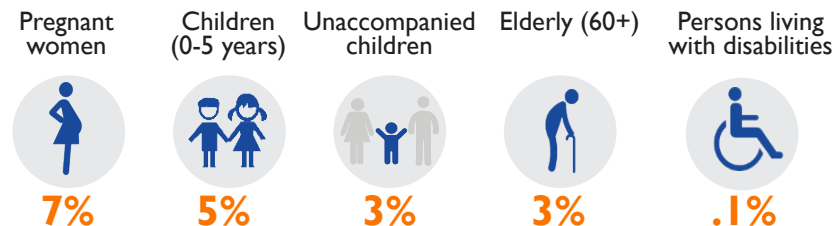
NATIONALITY



TRANSPORTATION MODES



VULNERABILITIES TRACKED



The arrows represent the origins and destinations of 96% of the movements observed at this Flow Monitoring Point. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

* **Seasonal migration:** Migration for seasonal work related to agriculture. It is for short duration and ranges from 3 to 6 months.
Economic migration: Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.
Short term local movement: Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.
Tourism: Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic site.