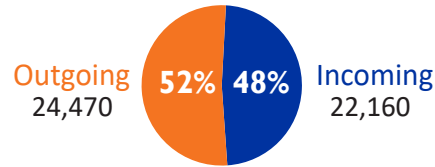


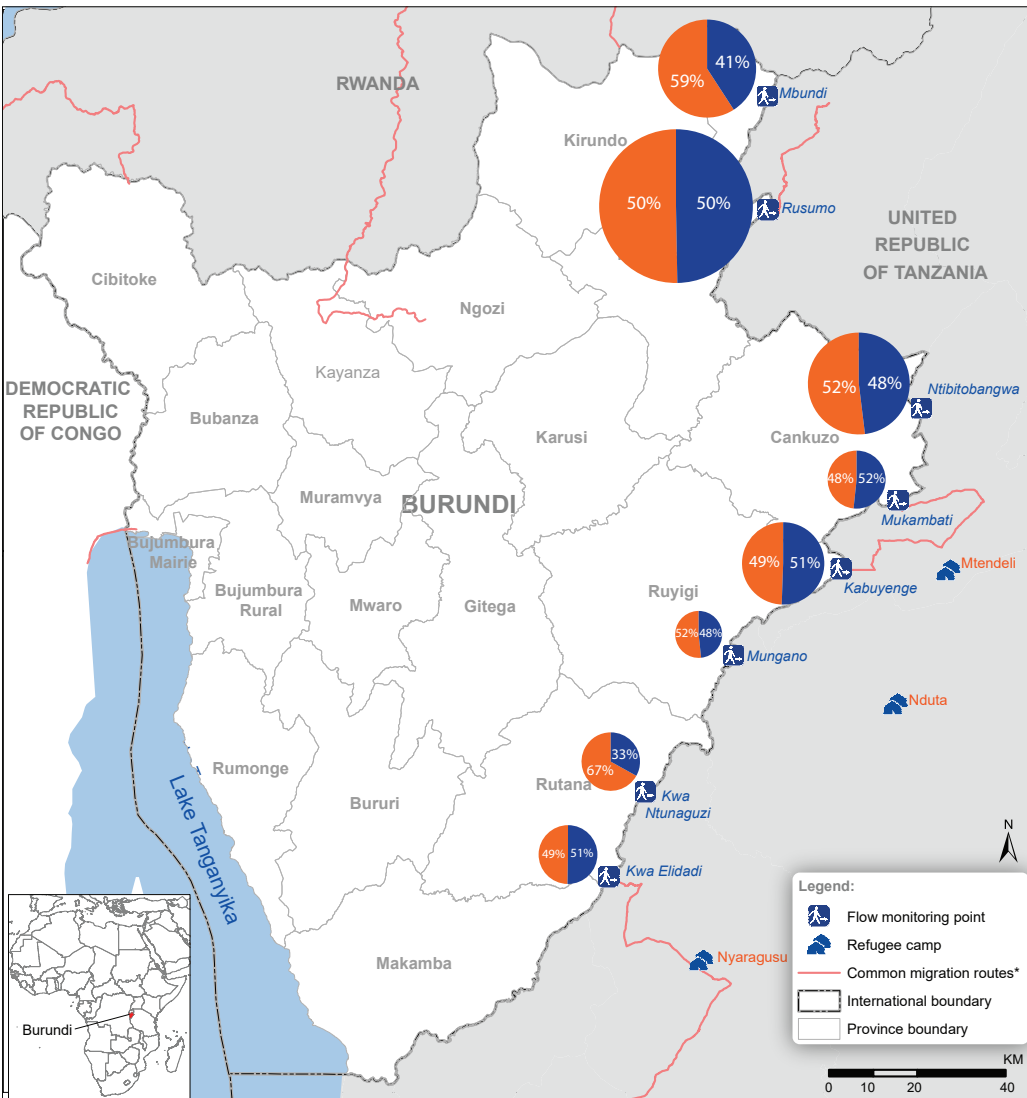
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

46,630

MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

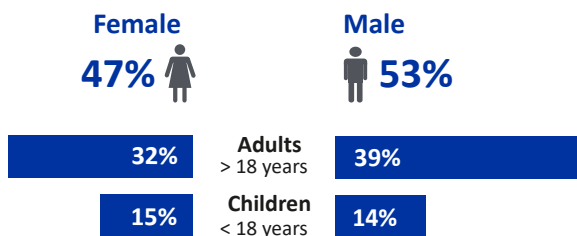


Map 1: Migration flows by flow monitoring point

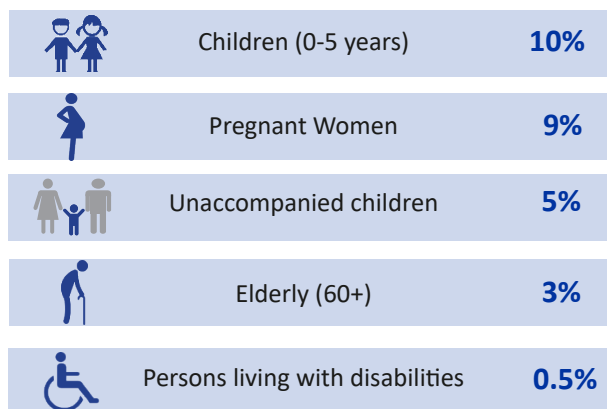
- From 01 to 30 April 2019, 46,630 movements were observed at 8 flow monitoring points in the provinces of Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Rutana.
- Burundian nationals were most represented among incoming migrants to Burundi (78%) and among outgoing migrants to Tanzania (88%) as it is generally Burundians who travel to Tanzania in search of economic opportunities.
- Short term local movements were most numerous at all Flow Monitoring Points particularly at Rusumo (93%), Mukambati (90%), and Kwa Rutuku (83%).
- Girls and boys under 18 years old represented 29 per cent of total migrants.
- 65 per cent of economic movements were observed at the point of Kwa Elidadi.

© IOM Burundi - Reference Map (June 2019)
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. *Does not include all migration routes.

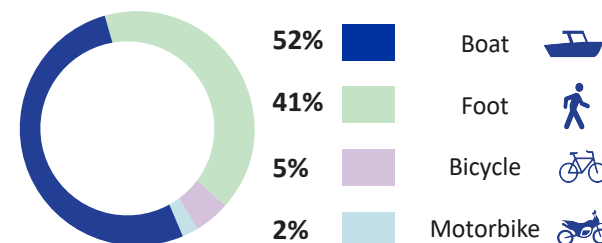
DEMOGRAPHIC



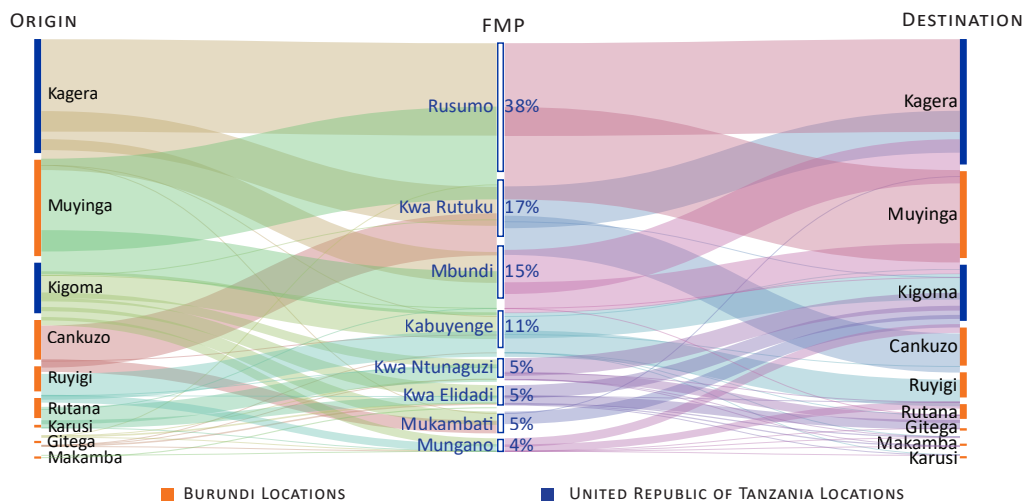
VULNERABILITIES



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



BURUNDI - TANZANIA BORDER FLOWS



TYPE OF FLOWS

Type of flows *	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Short term local movement	82%	84%	81%
Tourism	13%	11%	15%
Seasonal migration	2%	2%	2%
Economic migration	2%	2%	1%
Unknown	1%	1%	1%

* **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.
Unknown: Migrants did not reveal the purpose of their migration.

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 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 April 1 and 30, 2019. Short-term movements for market visits were not considered during observations since January 16, 2019.