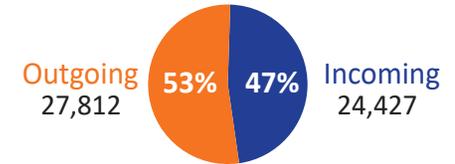


MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

52,239

MIGRATION FLOWS



90% of movements are of **Burundian** nationals

10% of movements are nationals of the **United Republic of Tanzania**

24 **57%** of movements have an intended **duration of stay of less than a day**

55% of movements are for **economic reasons** for less than **6 months**

13% of migrants observed are **pregnant and/or lactating women**

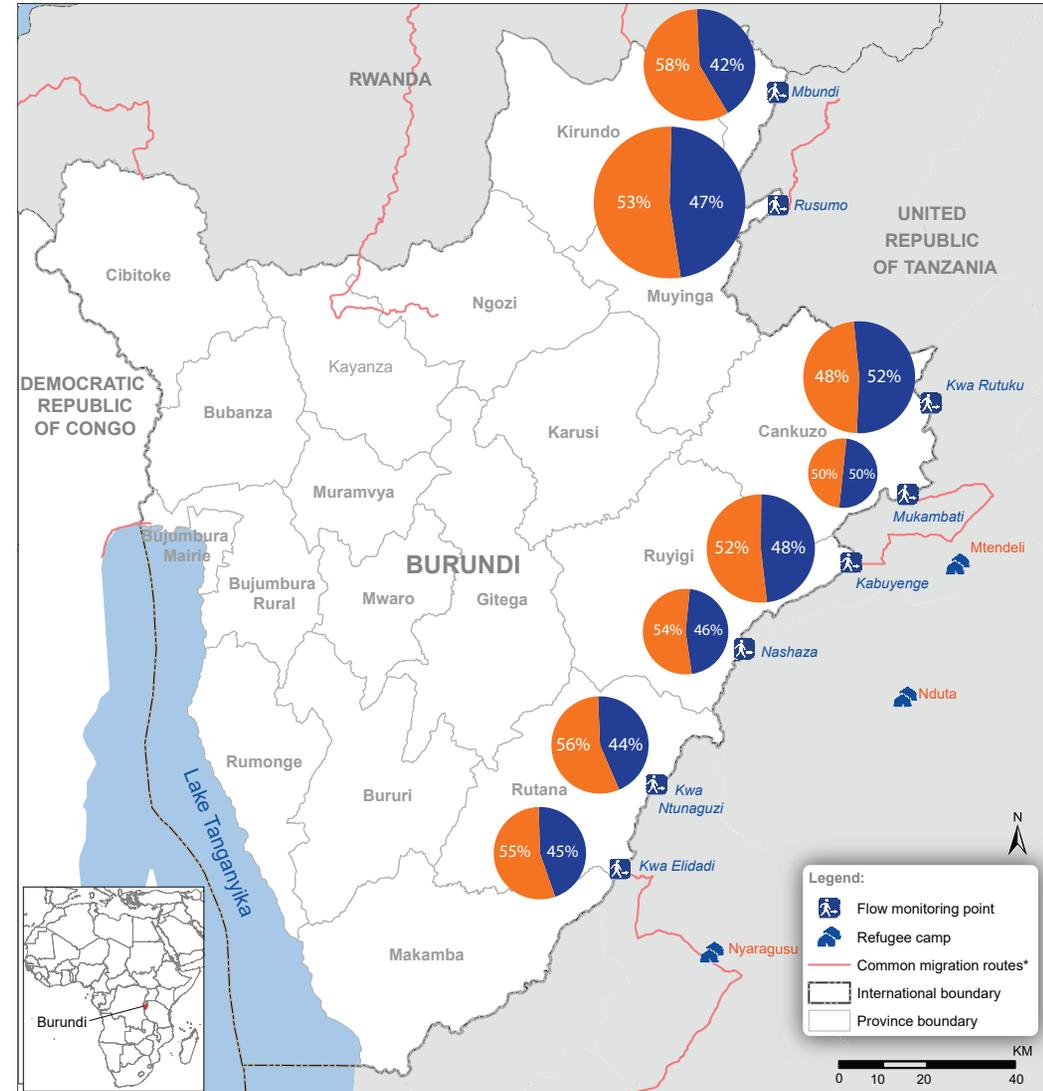
25% of migrants observed are **children under 18 years old**

93% of **outgoing migrants** are **Burundian** nationals

63% of **Burundians** traveled for **economic reasons**

56% of movements were with **small boats** at water crossings

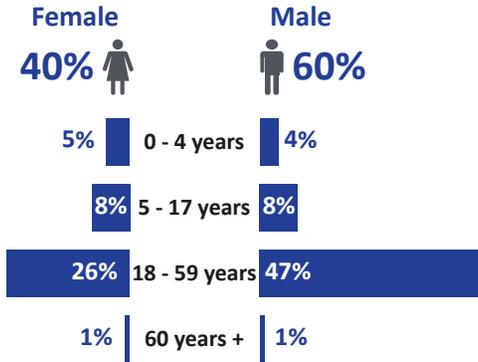
29% of movements were recorded at the **Rusumo** flow monitoring point in **Muyinga**



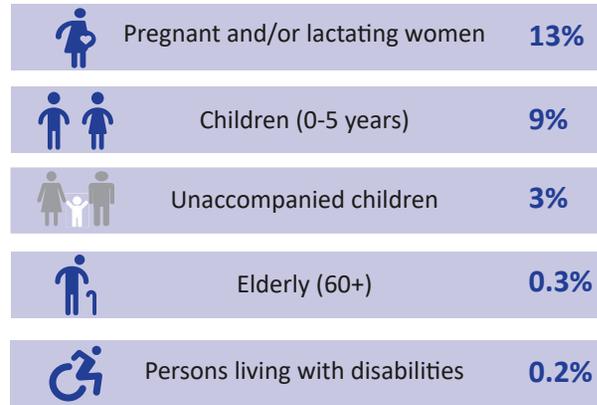
Map 1: Migration flows by flow monitoring point

© IOM Burundi - Reference Map (November 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.

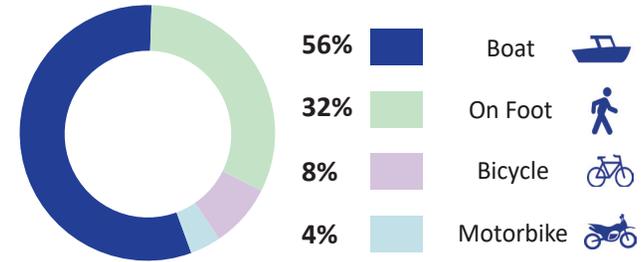
DEMOGRAPHICS



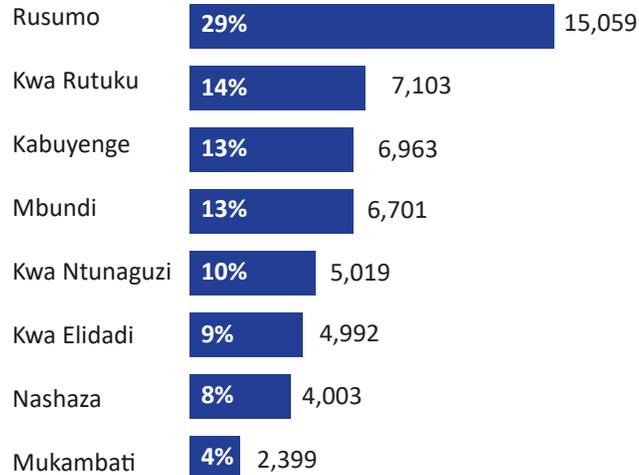
VULNERABILITIES



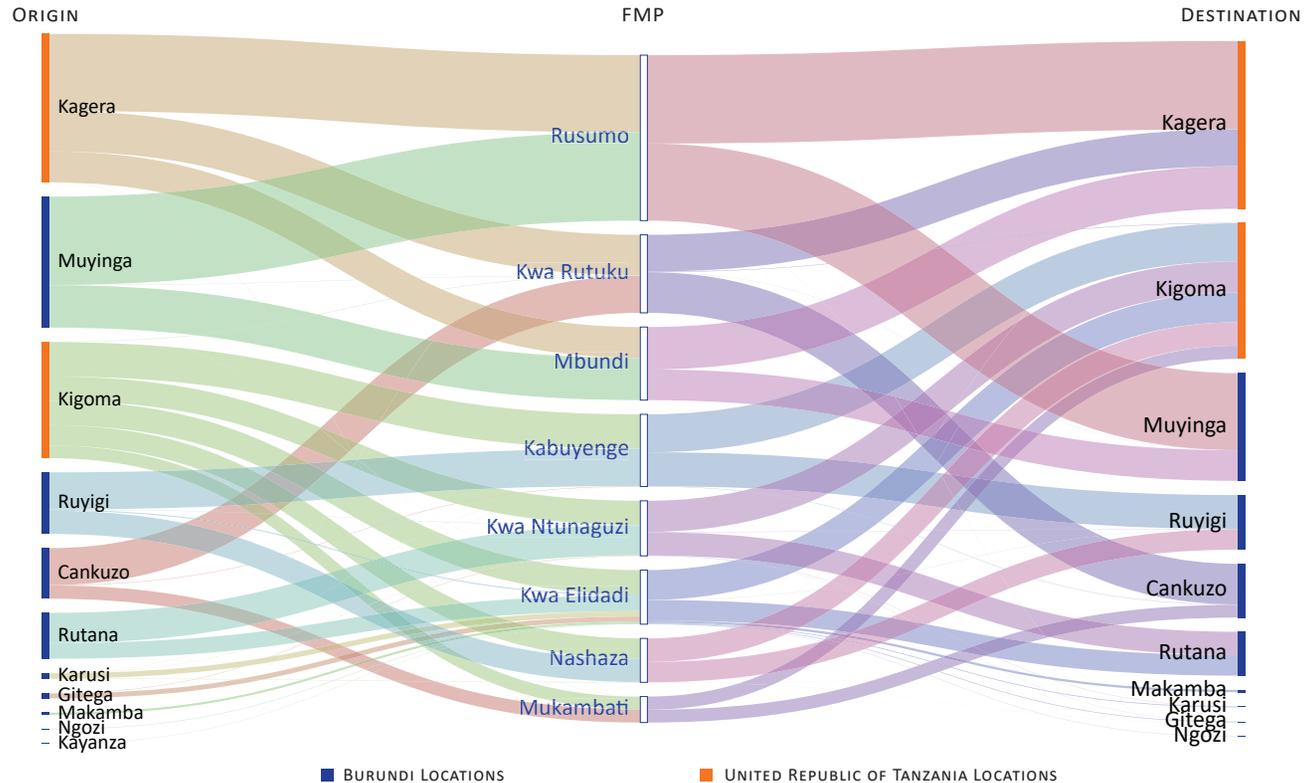
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



MIGRANTS OBSERVED



BURUNDI - TANZANIA BORDER FLOWS

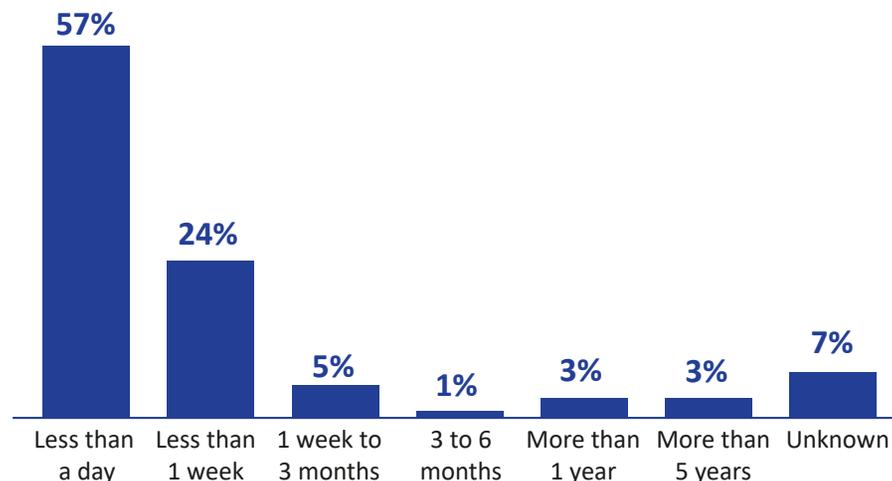


TYPE OF FLOWS

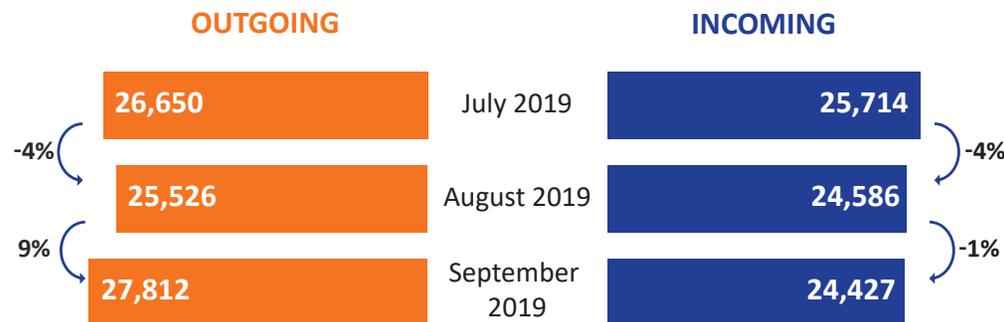
Type of flows *	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic migration (Daily movements)	43%	57%	26%
Return to habitual residence	17%	7%	30%
Economic migration (< 6 months)	12%	13%	12%
Family visits	9%	9%	9%
Goods purchasing	6%	4%	8%
Seasonal migration	4%	6%	1%
Tourism	2%	2%	2%
Economic migration (Unknown duration of stay)	2%	0%	4%
Economic migration (> 6 months)	2%	1%	4%
Health care	2%	1%	3%
Other	1%	0%	1%

* **Economic migration:** Migratory movements for which the motive is the search of economic opportunities.
Return to habitual residence: Movements of migrants returning home after a voluntary trip.
Family visits: Movements of migrants to visit family or participate in social events and whose duration of stay does not exceed 3 months.
Goods purchasing: Movements of migrants to buy consumer goods.
Seasonal migration: Migration due to changes in the climate.
Tourism: Migration to visit touristic sites.
Health care: Migration for basic or specialized health care.
Other: Movement for other reasons.

INTENDED DURATION OF STAY



OUTGOING/INCOMING TRENDS



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 1 and 30 September 2019. Short-term movements for market visits are not considered during observations.