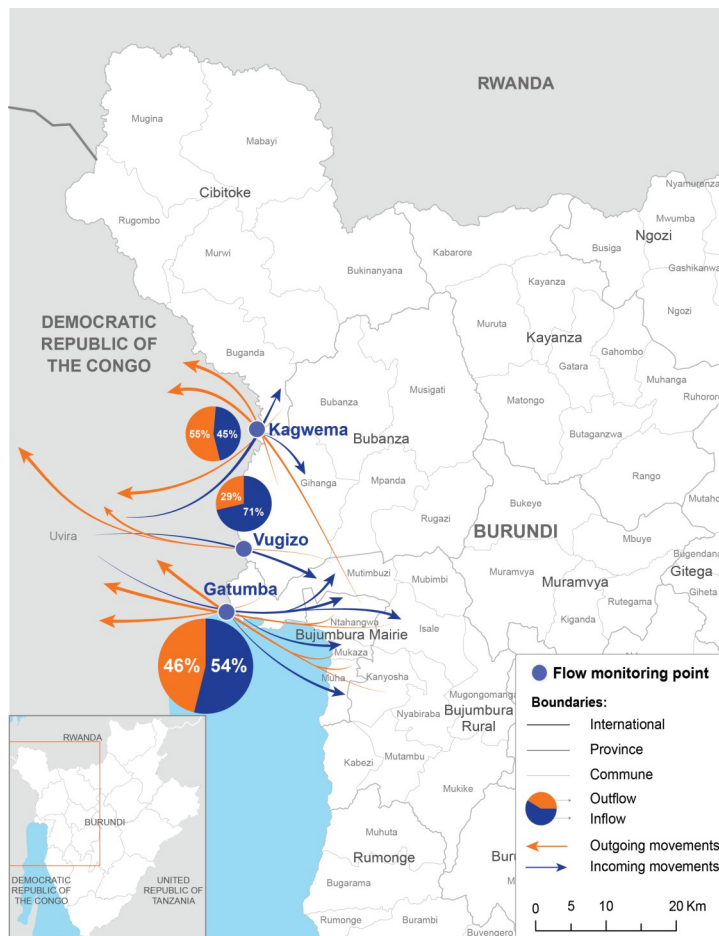


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at three (3) flow monitoring points established between the Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) border at Gatumba, Vugizo, and Kagwema. Observations were made between the 1st and 31st of October 2019. Over the reporting period, a total of 8,720 movements were observed by enumerators at these points. This represents a 20 per cent decrease from September.

Around 45 per cent of all movement were outgoing and 55 per cent were incoming, with all of the outgoing movements traveling towards DRC, and most of the incoming movements originating in DRC.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

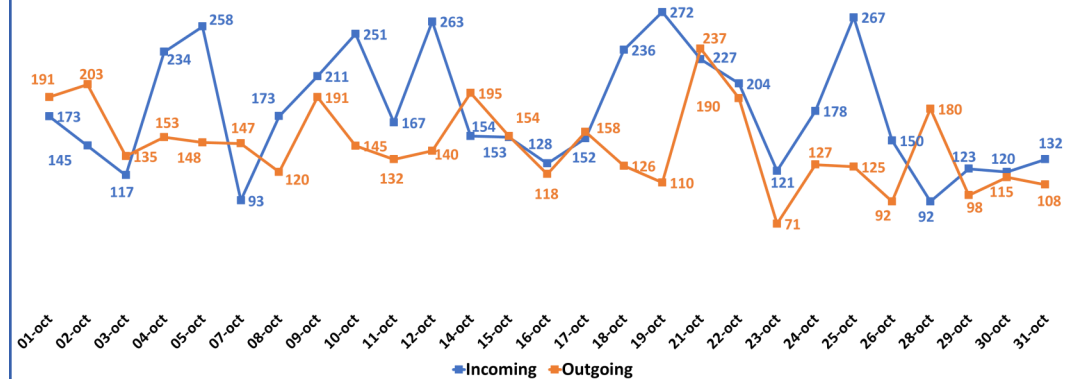


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

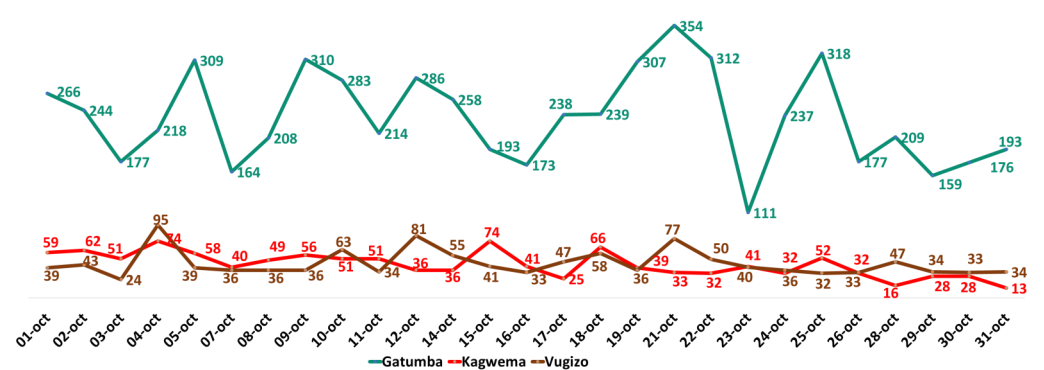
KEY FIGURES



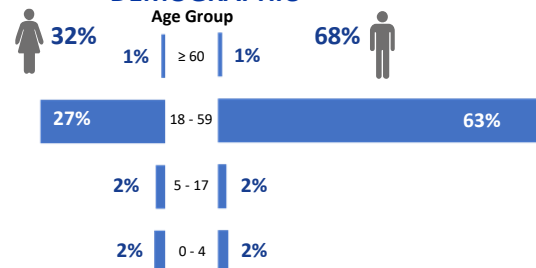
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



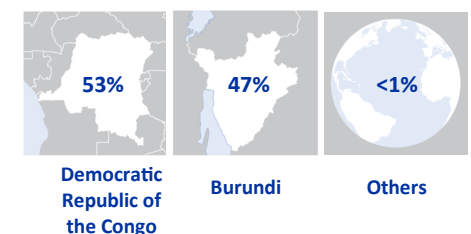
OBSERVATIONS BY FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



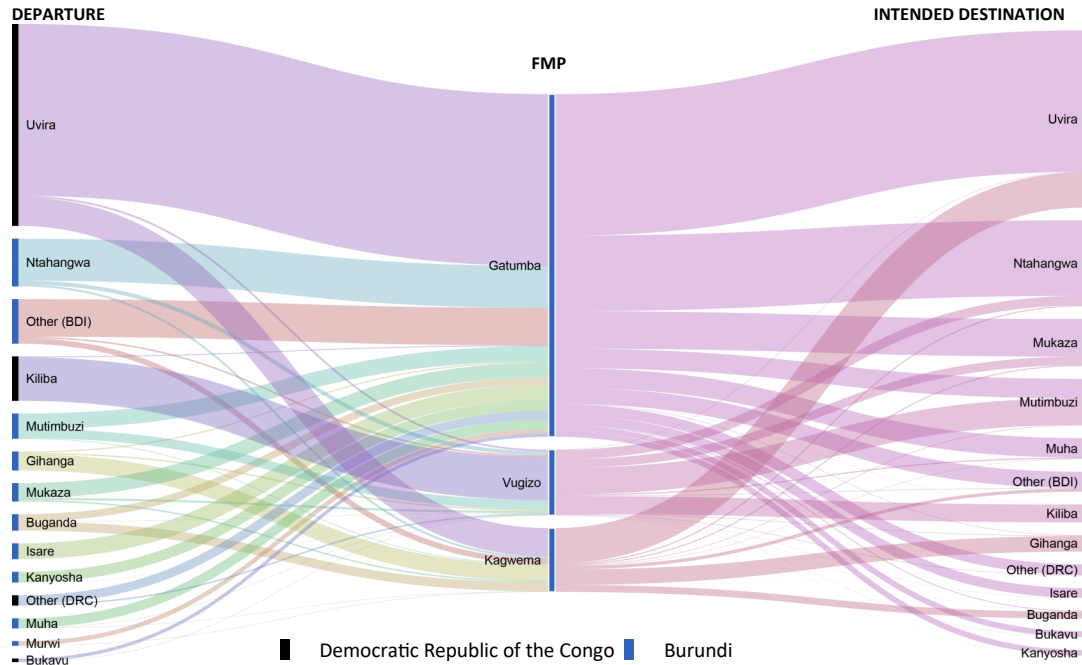
DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY



MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 8,720 movements, most were of respondents between 18-59 years of age (90%). Few of the outgoing movements were headed towards Uganda (0.25%), Rwanda (0.1%) and the United Republic of Tanzania (0.08%). The rest (99.57%) are heading to Democratic Republic of the Congo. 42 per cent of the movements were carried out through taxis or cars which suggests fast moving flows. Steady external daily movement throughout the 31 days suggest that no unusual public health events were observed during this period.

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (47%) were of temporary nature, between one day and one week.

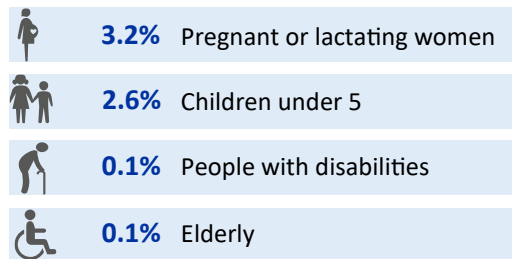
Reasons for movement: Most of the movements were driven by family related reasons (32%), by returning home (31%), and business/economic reasons (23%). 4 per cent of the movements were to seek health care.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): Gatumba Flow Monitoring Point tracked the majority of all movements (73%), with 14 per cent movements tracked through Vugizo, and the remaining 13 per cent through Kagwema.

REASONS FOR MOVING

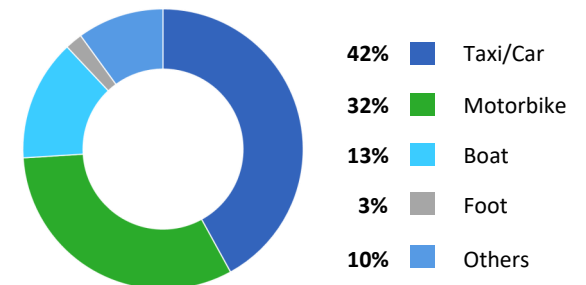
Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Visit family	9.3%	23.0%	32.3%
Return	13.2%	18.2%	31.4%
Economic reasons	19.2%	3.9%	23.2%
Health care	0%	3.7%	3.7%
Education	0.5%	2.9%	3.4%
Buy goods for personal consumption	0%	2.9%	2.9%
Seasonal	2.1%	0%	2.1%
Tourism	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Other	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%
Grand Total (%)	45%	55%	100%

VULNERABILITY PROFILE



About 0.02% unaccompanied migrant children were also tracked.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



Methodology: Flow monitoring is a component of DTM 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo where trained enumerators interview people passing through the 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 Flow Monitoring Points are strategically placed to capture the most characteristic migration flows, and to complement systems established by government authorities. 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 collection is carried out six days a week during the day from 06:00 to 18:00.