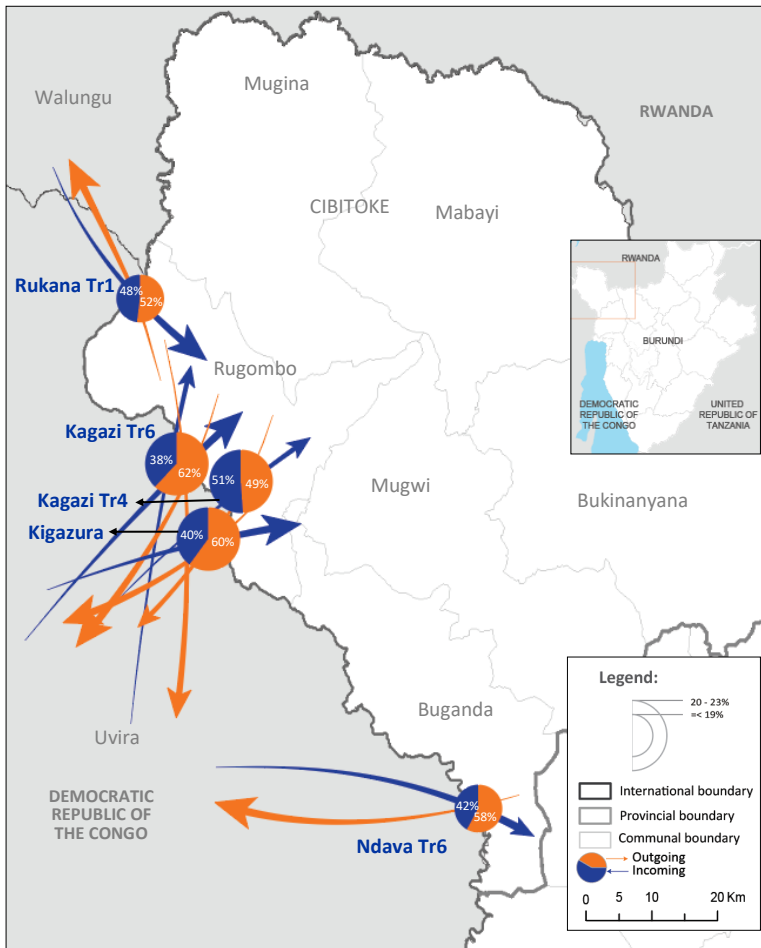


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

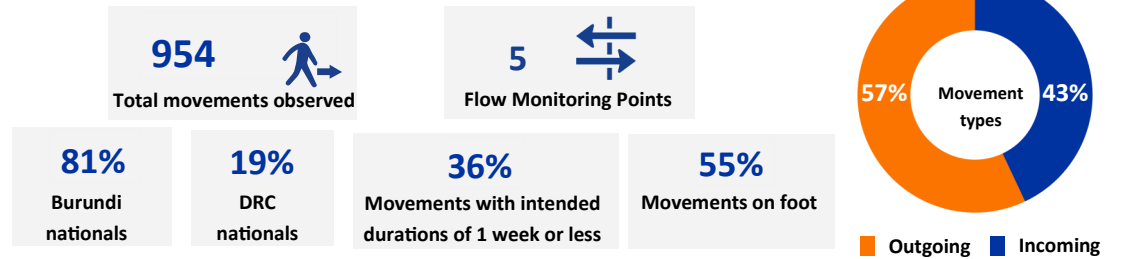
This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at five (5) flow monitoring points (FMPs) established at unofficial border crossings between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo at Kagazi Tr4, Kagazi Tr6, Kigazura, Ndava Tr6 and Rukana Tr1. Over the reporting period, a total of 954 movements were observed at these points. This represents an increase of 19 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in June 2020. About 43 per cent of all movements were incoming and 57 per cent were outgoing, with all the movements travelling towards the Democratic Republic of the Congo, also the main country of origin for incoming movements. The migration movements tracked have decreased significantly since the end of March, following the decision taken by the Burundian authorities to restrict movements into the country in an effort to curb the spread of COVID-19.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

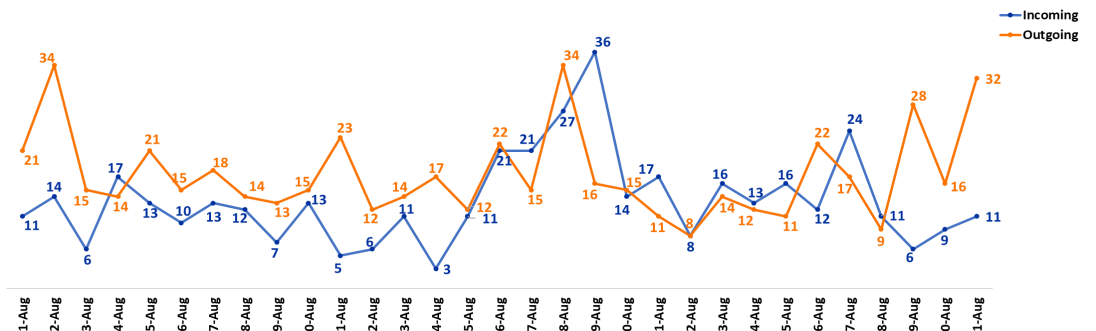


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

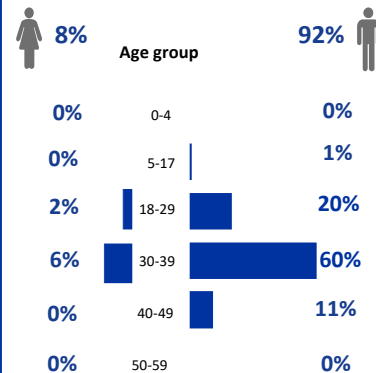
KEY FIGURES



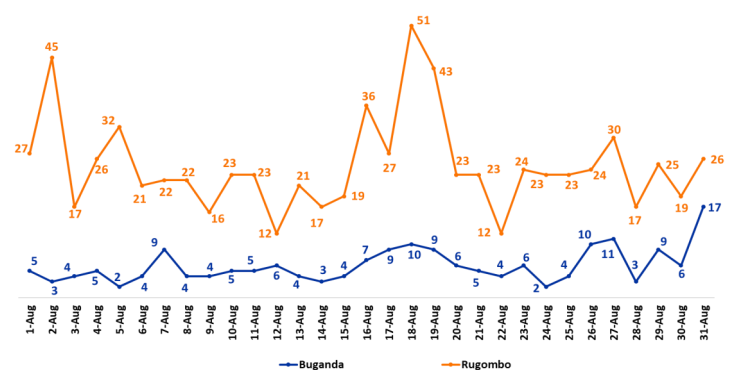
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



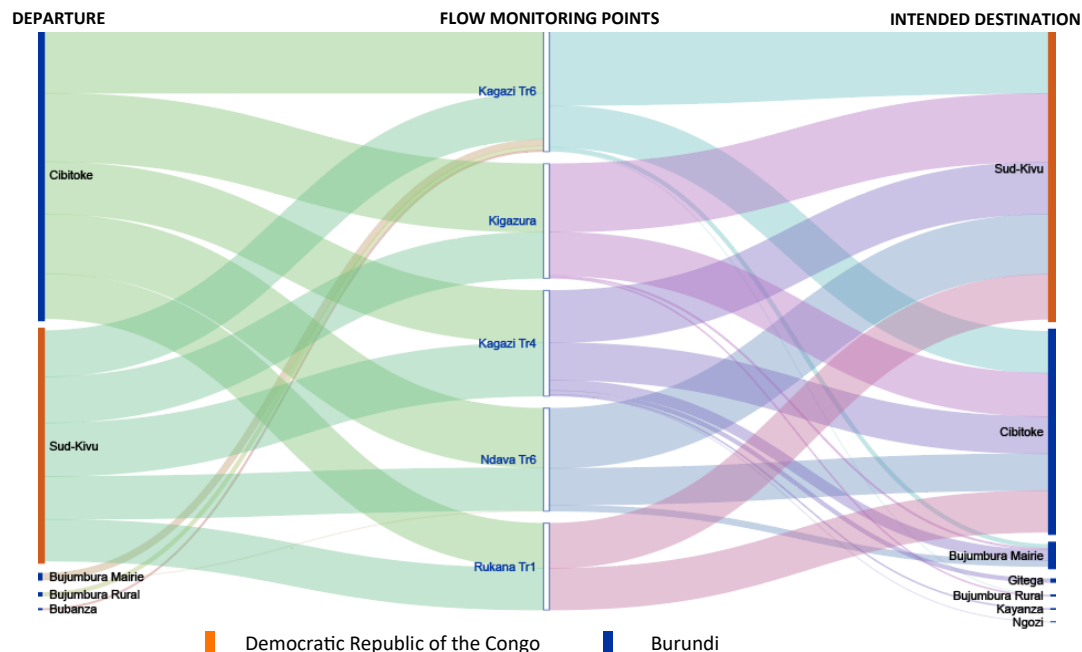
DEMOGRAPHIC



OBSERVATIONS BY COMMUNE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Most interviewees (99%) of the total of 954 individuals were between 18-59 years of age. All the outgoing movements were headed to Democratic Republic of the Congo. About 55 per cent of the movements were made by crossing on foot, 44 per cent were by swimming, and 1 per cent by boat. Less than 1 per cent of the movements were children under five; vulnerabilities tracked have decreased significantly since March due to the movement restrictions.

Duration of the movements: About 36 per cent of the movements were of temporary nature, between one day and one week.

Reasons for movement: Movements were driven by returning home (46%), business/economic reasons (28%), and family-related reasons (23%). About 2 per cent of the movements were driven by seasonal movements and 1 per cent were travelling to buy good for personal consumption.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 23 per cent of the movements were tracked through Kagazi Tr6 flow monitoring point, 22 per cent of movements tracked through Kigazura, 20 per cent through Kavazi Tr4, 19 per cent through Ndava and 16 per cent through Rukana Tr1.

REASONS FOR MOVING

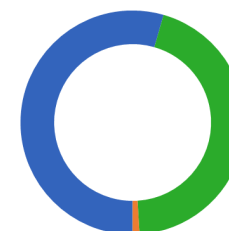
Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	19%	81%	46%
Economic reasons	45%	7%	28%
Visit Family	32%	10%	23%
Seasonal	3%	0%	2%
Buy goods for personal consumption	1%	2%	1%
Grand Total (%)	57%	43%	100%

VULNERABILITY PROFILE



<1% Unaccompanied children

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



55% On foot
45% Swimming
1% Boat

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 Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 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 over the week during the day from 06:00 to 18:00.