BURUNDI
FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD - EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE (EVD) CONTEXT
January 2020

DTM IOM • OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

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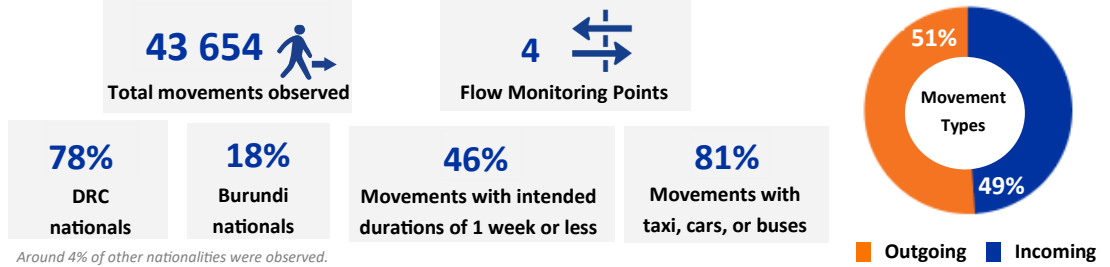
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at four (4) flow monitoring points (FMPs) established between the Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) border at Ruhwa, Gatumba, Rubenga et Vugizo. Observations were made between 3 and 31 January 2020. Some movements were also observed between Rwanda and Burundi at Ruhwa FMP (triangular part), and the reason for most of these movements was the return to habitual residence for voluntary reasons. Over the reporting period, a total of 43,654 movements were observed at these points. About 51 per cent of all movement were outgoing and 49 per cent were incoming, with most of the movements travelling towards DRC, and most of the incoming movements were also originating in DRC. Only 3 movements, all females, were tracked originating in health zones with recent confirmed outbreaks of EVD - these were tracked through Ruhwa FMP, and reported Kenya as their intended final destination.
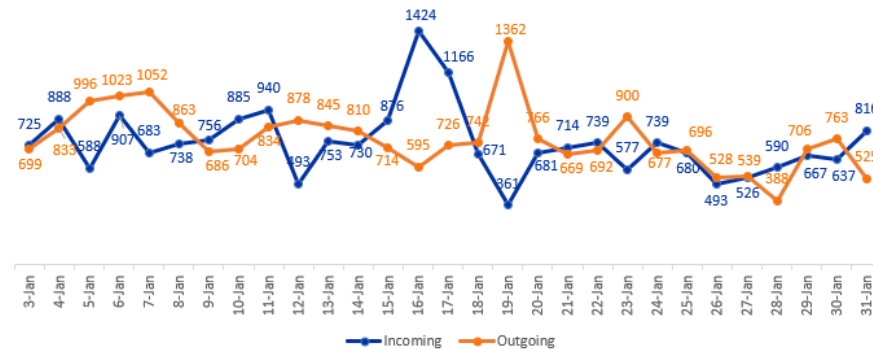
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION
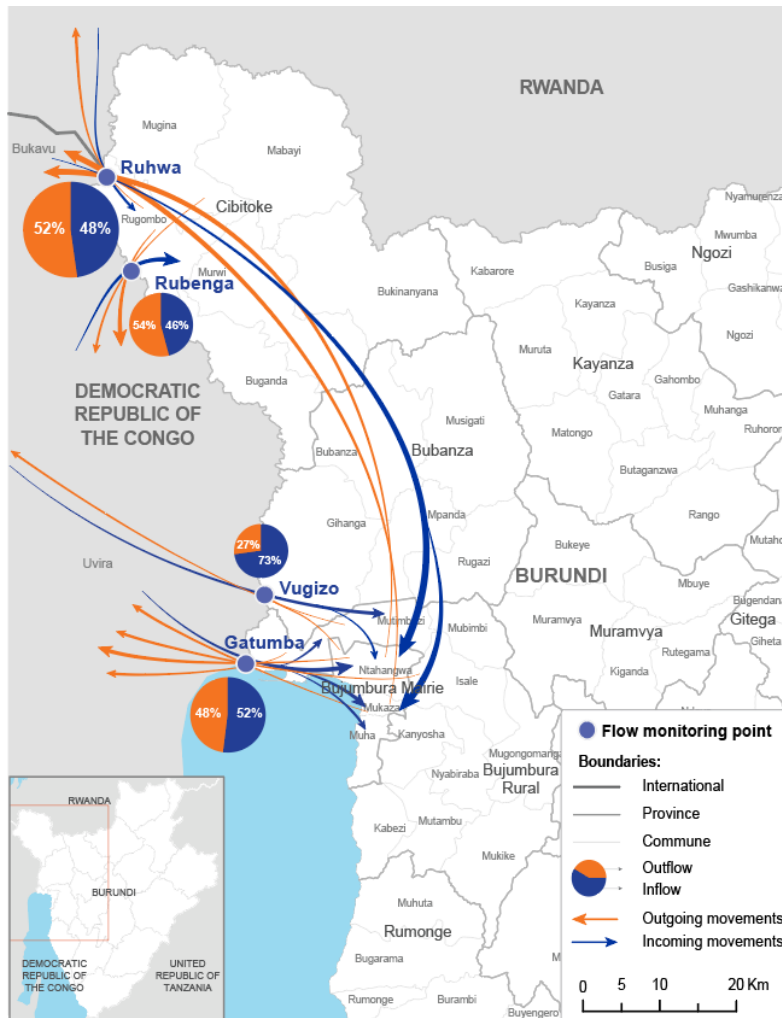
Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
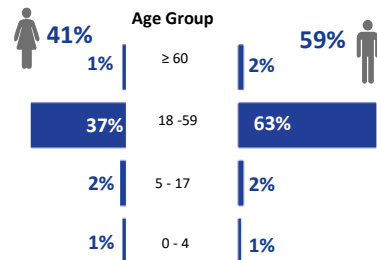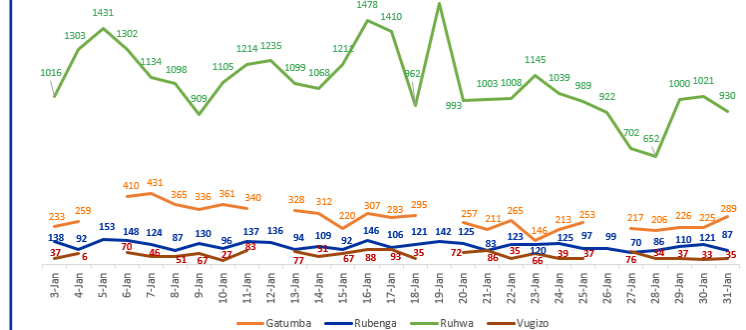
KEY FIGURES

43 654 Total movements observed

4 Flow Monitoring Points

51% / **49%** Movement Types — Outgoing / Incoming

78% DRC nationals

18% Burundi nationals

46% Movements with intended durations of 1 week or less

81% Movements with taxi, cars, or buses

Around 4% of other nationalities were observed.

TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Incoming — Outgoing

DEMOGRAPHIC

41% / 59%

Age Group		
1%	≥ 60	2%
37%	18 -59	63%
2%	5 - 17	2%
1%	0 - 4	1%

OBSERVATIONS BY FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Gatumba — Rubenga — Ruhwa — Vugizo

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MIGRATION FLOWS

DEPARTURE | FLUX MONITORING POINTS | INTENDED DESTINATION

Departure: Sud-Kivu, Bujumbura Mairie, Cibitoke, Nord-Kivu, Bujumbura Rural, Western Province (RWANDA LOCATION), Bubanza, Gitega, Kayanza, Ngozi, Rumonge

Flux Monitoring Points: Ruhwa, Gatumba, Rubenga, Vugizo

Intended Destination: Sud-Kivu, Bujumbura Mairie, Cibitoke, Nord-Kivu, Bujumbura Rural, Western Province

Democratic Republic of the Congo   Burundi

HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 43,654 movements, most were of respondents between 18-59 years of age (91%). Few of the outgoing movements were headed towards Rwanda (4.3%), Pakistan (0.4%), the United Republic of Tanzania (0.2%) and Kenya (0.1%). The rest (95%) were headed to DRC. About 81 per cent of the movements were carried out through taxis or cars which suggests fast moving flows. Steady external daily movement throughout the month of January suggests 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.
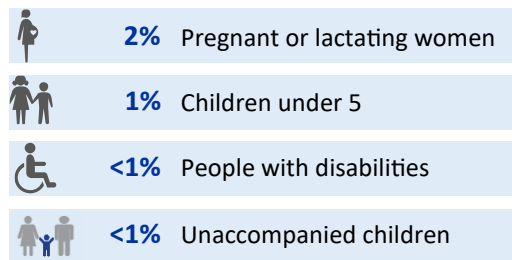
Reasons for movement: Most of the movements were driven by returning home (40%), family-related reasons (35%), and business/economic reasons (14%). About 6 per cent of the movements were to seek health care.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): Ruhwa FMP tracked the majority of all movements (73%), with 16 per cent of movements tracked through Gatumba, 8 per cent through Rubenga and the remaining 3 per cent through Vugizo.
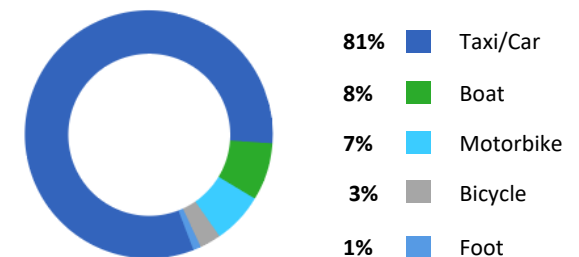
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	63.2%	15.5%	39.8%
Visit Family	17.1%	52.5%	34.5%
Economic reasons	14.8%	13.7%	14.3%
Health care	1%	11.4%	6.1%
Education	1.4%	4.6%	3%
Buy goods for personal consumption	0.6%	1.9%	1.2%
Seasonal	1%	0.1%	0.5%
Other	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%
Grand Total (%)	**49%**	**51%**	**100%**

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

2% Pregnant or lactating women

1% Children under 5

<1% People with disabilities

<1% Unaccompanied children

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

81%	Taxi/Car
8%	Boat
7%	Motorbike
3%	Bicycle
1%	Foot

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 over the week during the day from 06:00 to 18:00.