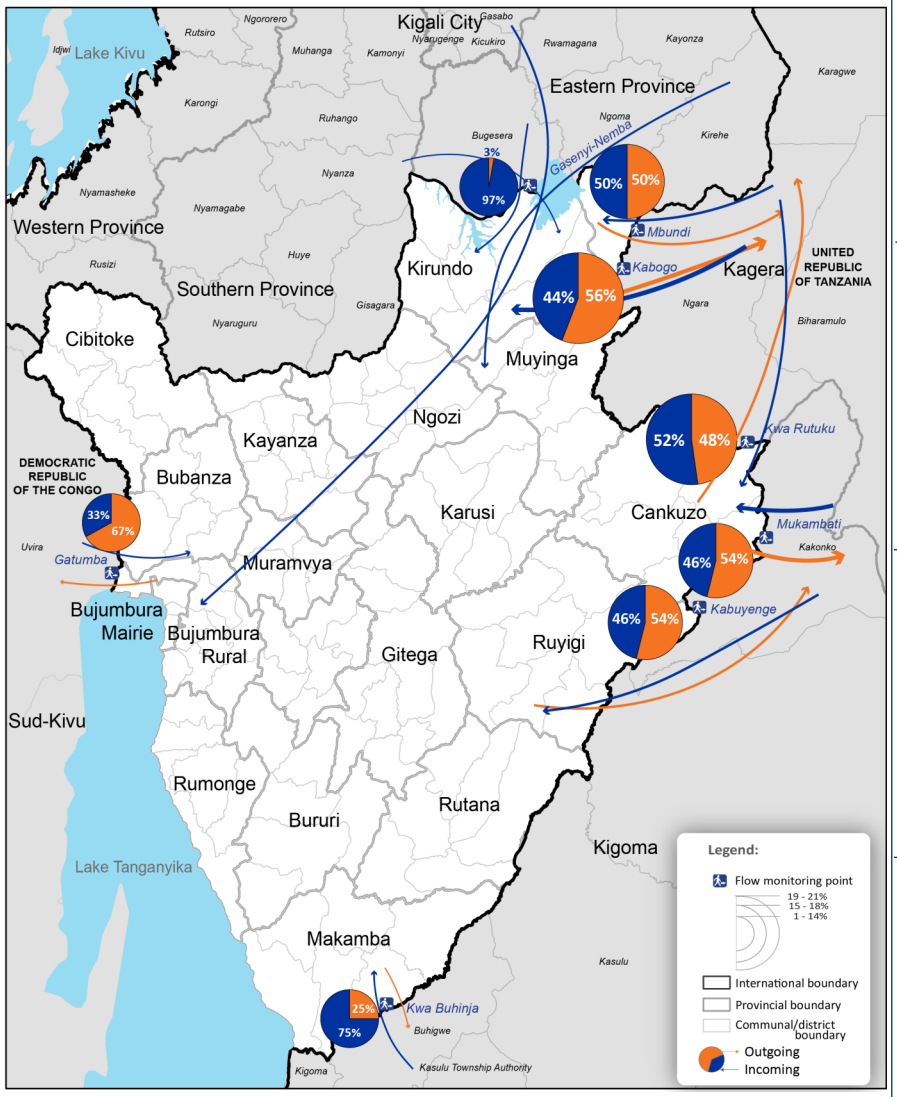
BURUNDI
FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD
December 2021

de la part du Peuple japonais

Publication: January 2022

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS



Map Dosclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at eight (8) flow monitoring points (FMPs), six (6) established at unofficial border crossing points between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania border at Kabogo, Kwa Rutuku, Mbundi, Kabuyenge, Mukambati and Kwa Buhinja; one (1) established at official border crossing point, between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo at Gatumba and one (1) established at official border crossing point, between Burundi and Rwanda at Gasenyi-Nemba. Over the reporting period, a total of 28,060 movements were observed at these points. About 51.9 per cent of all movements at the three borders were outgoing and 48.1 per cent were incoming.

BORDER WITH THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

25,536 Total movements observed

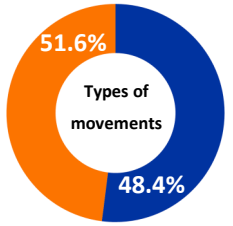
6 Flow Monitoring Points

87.2% Movements on foot

87.7% Burundi nationals

12.3% Tanzania nationals

86.2% Movements with intended duration of 1 week or less



BORDER WITH THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

2,064 Total movements observed

1 Flow Monitoring Points

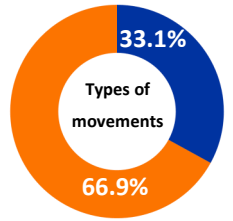
54.8% Movements in cars

68.0% DRC nationals

31.7% Burundi nationals

0.3% Other nationalities

29.1% Movements with intended duration of 1 week or less



BORDER WITH RWANDA

460 Total movements observed

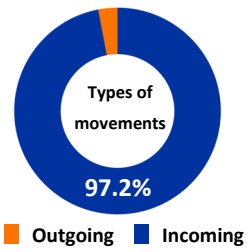
1 Flow Monitoring Points

66.3% Movements in Bus

98.3% Burundi nationals

1.7% Rwanda nationals

70.9% Movements of unknown duration



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 United Republic of Tanzania, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda 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 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 in this report covers the period between 3 and 31 December 2021, 5 days a week (Monday to Friday) from 7:30 AM to 17:30 PM, except Kwa Buhinja FMP whose collection period was 16 to 31 December 2021 and Gasenyi-Nemba FMP whose data collection covers the period between 10 and 31 December 2021.

BURUNDI

FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD: United Republic of Tanzania border

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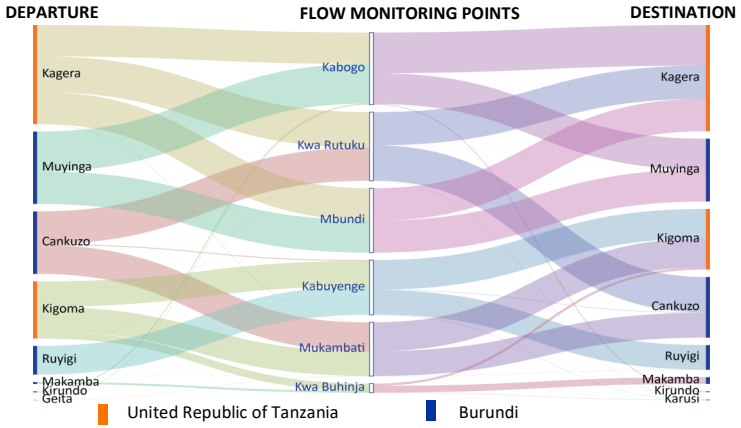
MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

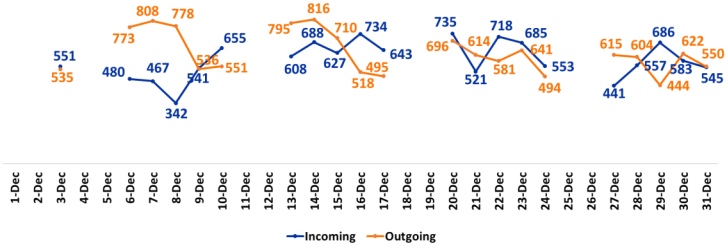
Movements: Of the 25,536 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (55.7%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. Movements were mainly made by foot (87.2%) followed by bicycle (7.4%).

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (86.2%) were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week.

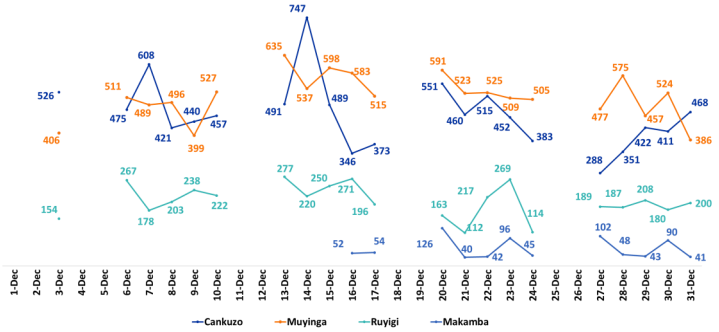
Reasons for movement: The majority of the movements was driven by economic reasons (78.1%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (73.4%), while only 2.3 per cent were of a duration of more than a week. Other movements were driven by: the return to habitual residence (8.8%), family-related reasons (5.0%), purchase of good for personal consumption (3.2%), health care related reasons (2.1%), seasonal movements (1.3%) and other reasons (1.5%).

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 22.3 per cent of movements were tracked through Kabogo FMP; 21.2 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Rutuku FMP; 19.8 per cent of movements were tracked through Mbundi FMP; 16.9 per cent of movements through Kabuyenge FMP; 16.7 per cent of movements through Mukambati FMP and the remaining 3.1 per cent through Kwa Buhinja FMP.

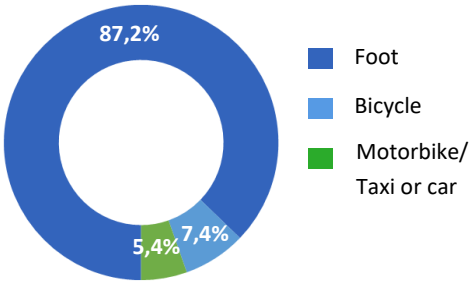
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MEANS OF TRANSPORT

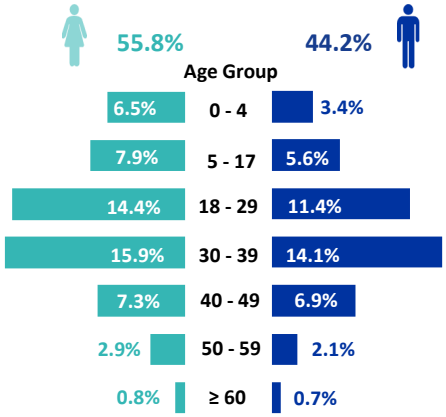


REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	85.4%	70.3%	78.1%
Return	2.3%	15.8%	8.8%
Family visit	4.9%	5.2%	5.0%
Buy goods for personal consumption	3.3%	3.0%	3.2%
Health care	1.7%	2.6%	2.1%
Seasonal migration	0.9%	1.8%	1.3%
Others	1.7%	1.3%	1.5%
Grand Total (%)	**51.6%**	**48.4%**	**100%**

Avis: Les pourcentages sont arrondis au pourcentage le plus près.

DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

10.9%	Pregnant or lactating women
10.0%	Children under 5 years
0.9%	Unaccompanied children
0.5%	People with chronic diseases
0.2%	Elderly In need of medical care
0.2%	People with disabilities

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FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD: Democratic Republic of the Congo

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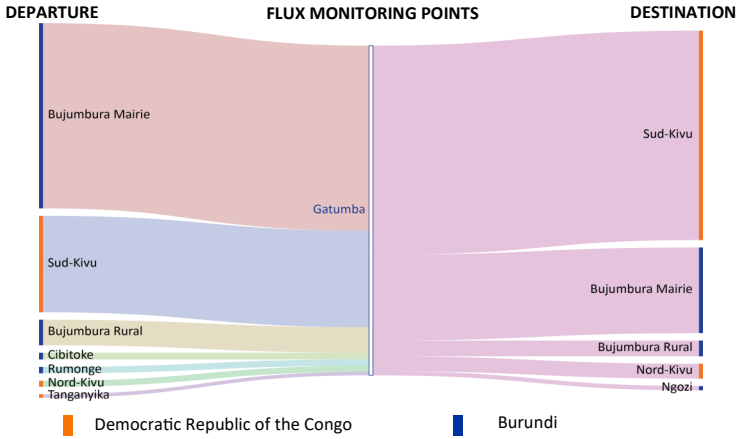
MIGRATION FLOWS



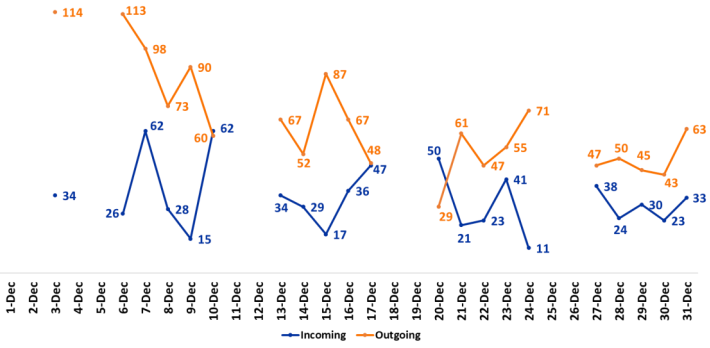
HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 2,064 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (65.2%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. About 54.8 per cent of the movements were carried out through taxis or cars/buses, 32.7 per cent on motorbike, 11.0 per cent through bicycles or three-wheel vehicles and 1.5 per cent by foot.

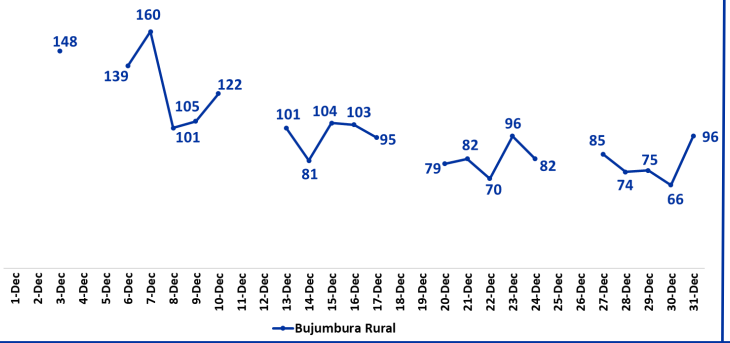
Duration of the movement: About 29.1% of the movements were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week, while 35.6% of the movements were over a period of more than one week to three months.

Reasons for movement: The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (43.2%). Other movements were driven by: family-related reasons (31.8%) and business/economic reasons (14.9%), health needs (4.8%), education (1.9%), purchase of goods for personal consumption (0.9%) and other reasons (2.3%).

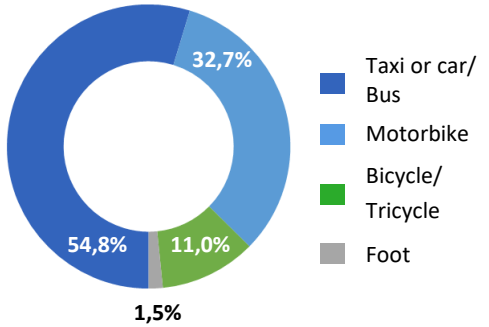
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MEANS OF TRANSPORT

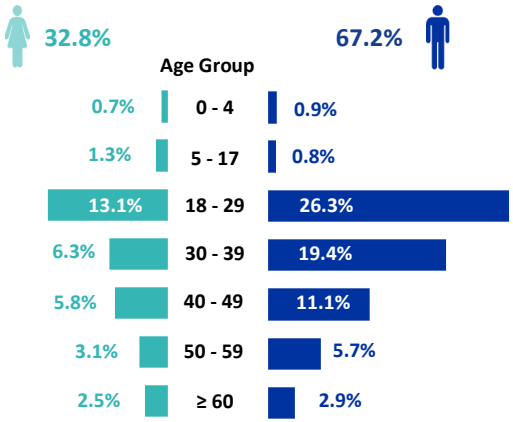


REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	47.5%	34.6%	43.2%
Family visit	28.0%	39.6%	31.8%
Economic reasons	21.3%	2.0%	14.9%
Health care	0.3%	14.0%	4.8%
Education	0.4%	5.0%	1.9%
Buy goods for personal consumption	0.3%	2.2%	0.9%
Others	2.2%	2.5%	2.3%
Grand Total (%)	**66.9%**	**33.1%**	**100%**

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent

DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

- **7.8%** Pregnant or lactating women
- **4.9%** People with chronic diseases
- **2.2%** Elderly in need of medical care
- **1.6%** Children under 5 years
- **0.8%** People with disabilities

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FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD: Rwanda

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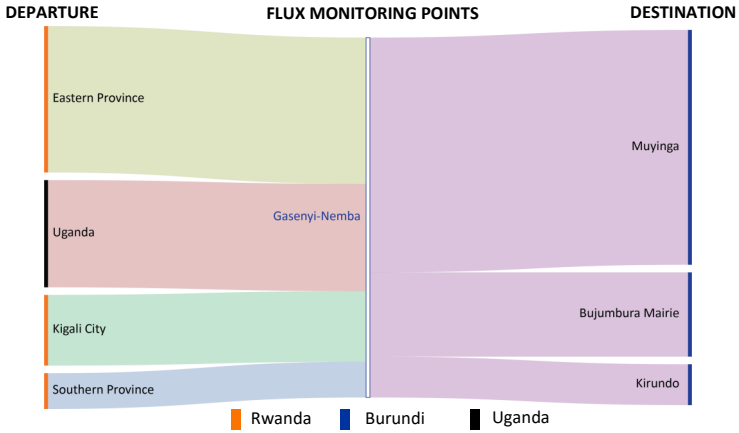
MIGRATION FLOWS



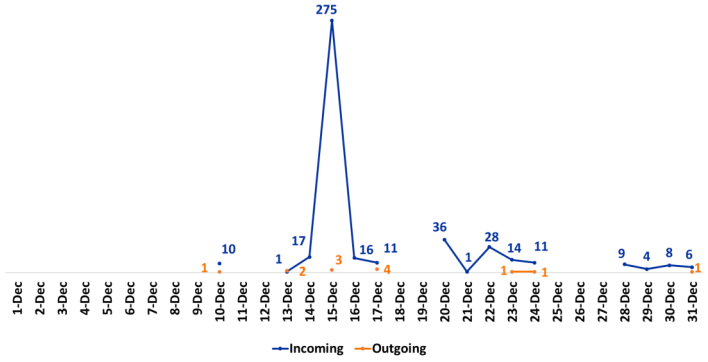
HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 460 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (60.7%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to Rwanda. About 66.3 per cent of the movements were carried out through buses, 30.4 per cent by taxi or car and 3.3 per cent on motorbike or truck.

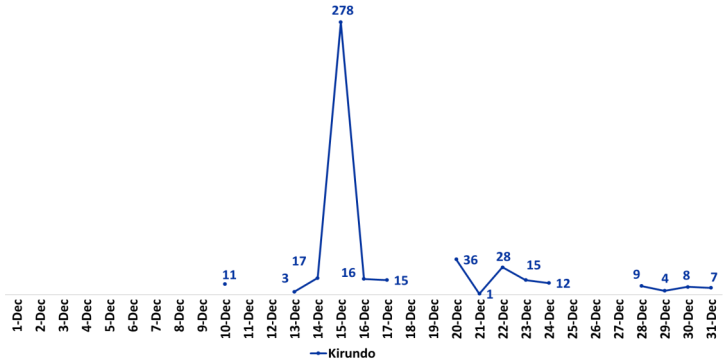
Duration of the movement: About 20.2% of the movements were of a temporary nature, lasting one week to three months, while 70.9% of the movements were of unknown timeframe.

Reasons for movement: The majority of movements were driven by the need to return home (67.4%). Other movements were driven by: education (21.3%), Forced movement due to food insecurity (3.7%), business/ economic reasons (2.2%), family-related reasons (2.2%), health needs (1.1%) and other reasons (2.2%).

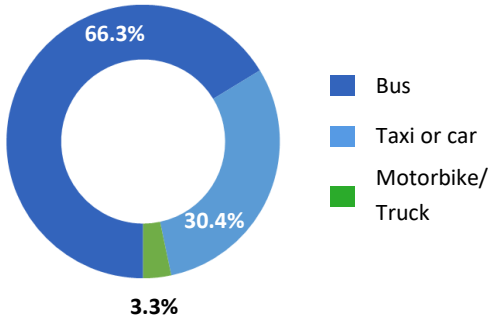
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Return	23.1%	68.7%	67.4%
Education	7.7%	21.7%	21.3%
Forced movement due to food insecurity	0%	3.8%	3.7%
Economic reasons	15.4%	1.8%	2.2%
Family visit	23.1%	1.6%	2.2%
Health care	15.4%	0.7%	1.1%
Others	15.4%	1.8%	2.2%
Grand Total (%)	**2.8%**	**97.2%**	**100%**

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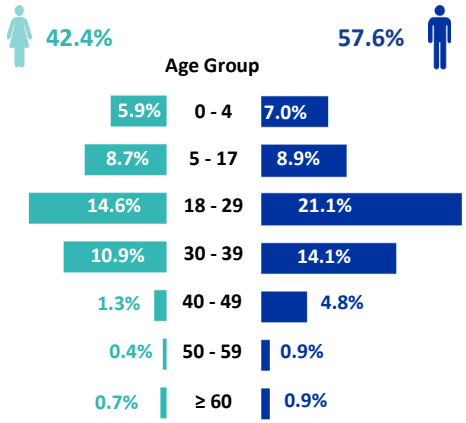
DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

12.8%	Children under 5 years
9.1%	Pregnant or lactating women
0.9%	People with chronic diseases
0.9%	People with disabilities