BURUNDI

FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD: United Republic of Tanzania border

December 2020

DTM — IOM·OIM — THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

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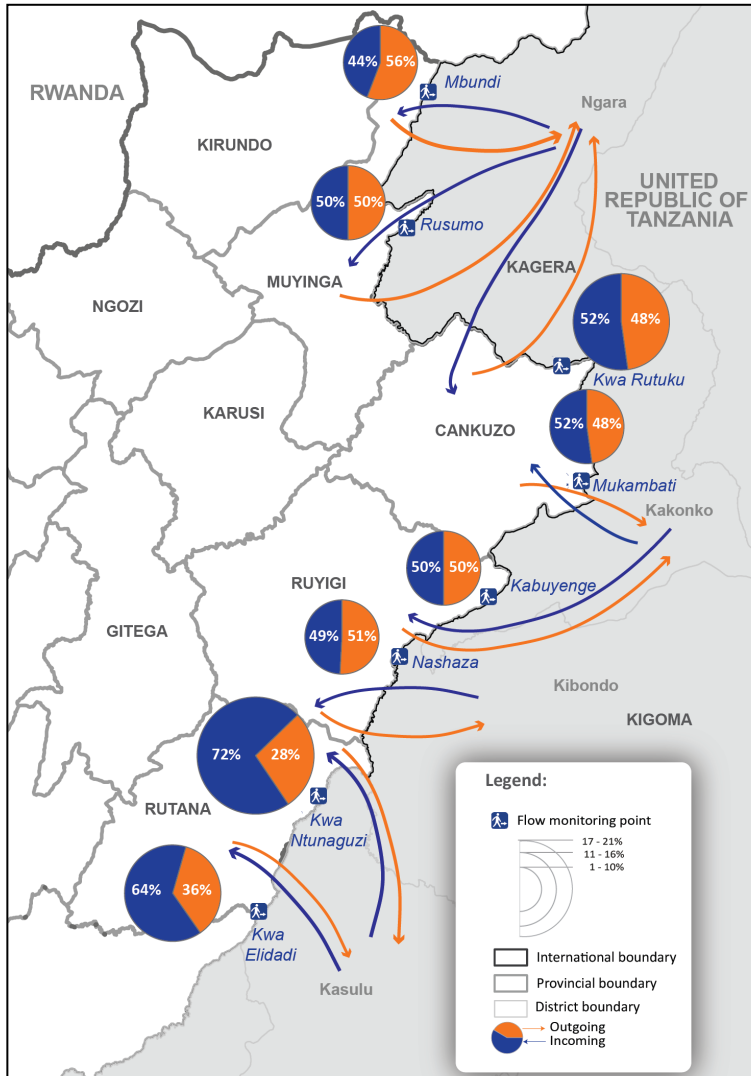
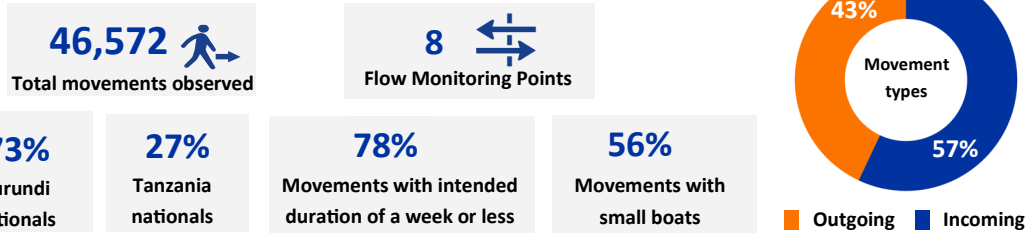**Publication: February 2021**

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at eight (8) active flow monitoring points (FMPs) established at unofficial border crossings between the Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania border at Kwa Ntunaguzi, Kwa Elidadi, Kwa Rutuku, Nashaza, Mukambati, Mbundi, Rusumo and Kabuyenge. Over the reporting period, a total of 46,572 movements were observed at these points. This represents an increase of 3 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in November 2020. About 57 per cent of all movements were incoming and 43 per cent were outgoing, with most of the movements travelling towards the United Republic of Tanzania, also the main country of origin for incoming movements.
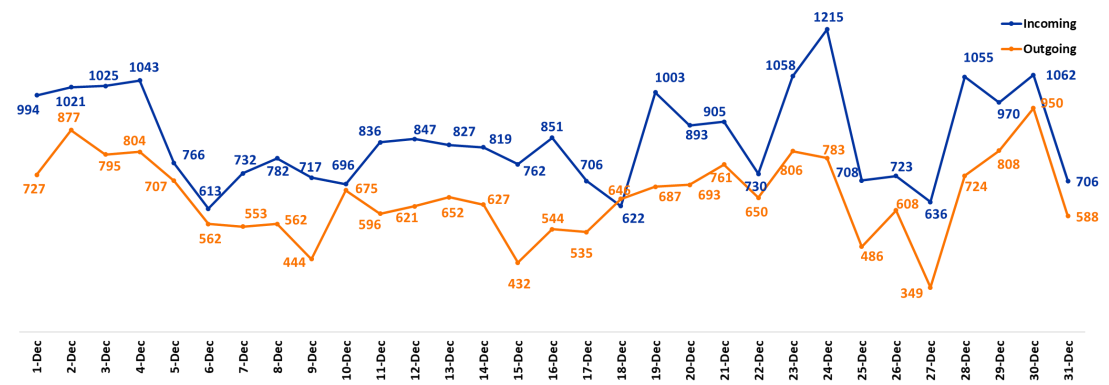
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS

Map disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
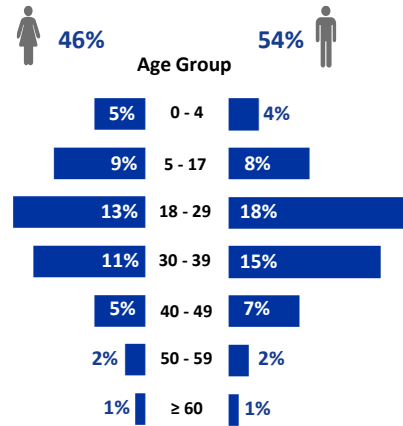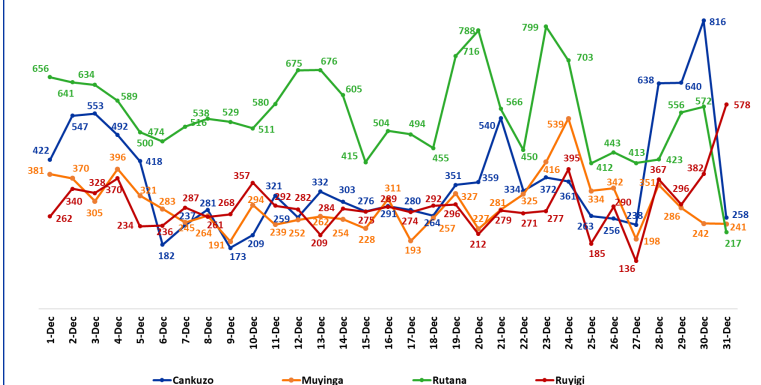
Legend:
- Flow monitoring point
  - 17 - 21%
  - 11 - 16%
  - 1 - 10%
- International boundary
- Provincial boundary
- District boundary
- Outgoing / Incoming

Map pie charts:
- Mbundi: 44% / 56%
- Rusumo: 50% / 50%
- Kwa Rutuku: 52% / 48%
- Mukambati: 52% / 48%
- Kabuyenge: 50% / 50%
- Nashaza: 49% / 51%
- Kwa Ntunaguzi: 72% / 28%
- Kwa Elidadi: 64% / 36%

Provinces/places: RWANDA, KIRUNDO, NGOZI, MUYINGA, KARUSI, GITEGA, RUYIGI, RUTANA, CANKUZO, Kasulu, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, KAGERA, Ngara, Kakonko, Kibondo, KIGOMA

KEY FIGURES

46,572 — Total movements observed

8 — Flow Monitoring Points

Movement types: 43% Outgoing / 57% Incoming

73% Burundi nationals

27% Tanzania nationals

78% Movements with intended duration of a week or less

56% Movements with small boats

Legend: Outgoing (orange), Incoming (blue)

TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Incoming values (blue): 994, 1021, 1025, 1043, 766, 613, 732, 782, 717, 696, 836, 847, 827, 819, 762, 851, 706, 646, 1003, 893, 905, 730, 806, 708, 723, 636, 1055, 970, 1062, 706

Outgoing values (orange): 727, 877, 795, 804, 707, 562, 553, 562, 444, 675, 596, 621, 652, 627, 544, 432, 535, 622, 687, 761, 693, 650, 783, 486, 608, 724, 349, 808, 950, 588

X-axis: 1-Dec through 31-Dec

DEMOGRAPHIC

Female 46% | Male 54%

Age Group (Female / Male):
- 0 - 4: 5% / 4%
- 5 - 17: 9% / 8%
- 18 - 29: 13% / 18%
- 30 - 39: 11% / 15%
- 40 - 49: 5% / 7%
- 50 - 59: 2% / 2%
- ≥ 60: 1% / 1%

OBSERVATIONS BY PROVINCE OF FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Legend: Cankuzo (blue), Muyinga (orange), Rutana (green), Ruyigi (red)

X-axis: 1-Dec through 31-Dec

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MIGRATION FLOWS

DEPARTURE — FLUX MONITORING POINTS — INTENDED DESTINATION

Departure: Kigoma, Kagera, Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, Ruyigi, Makamba, Gitega, Karusi

Flux Monitoring Points: Kwa Ntunaguzi, Kwa Elidadi, Kwa Rutuku, Nashaza, Mukambati, Mbundi, Rusumo, Kabuyenge

Intended Destination: Kigoma, Rutana, Kagera, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Gitega, Karusi, Makamba, Ngozi

■ United Republic of Tanzania   ■ Burundi

HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 46,572 movements, the largest proportion of travellers were between 18 and 39 years of age (57%). Most of the outgoing movements were headed to the United Republic of Tanzania. Over 56 per cent of the movements were made through small boats at water crossings.

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (78%) were of a temporary nature, lasting less than a day to a week.
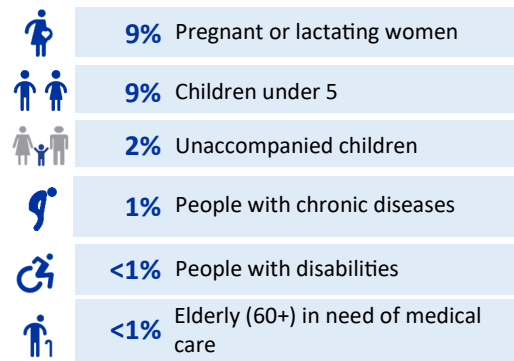
Reasons for movement: The majority of the movements was driven by economic reasons (60%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (74%), while only 2 per cent were of a duration of one week to three months. Other movements were driven by the need to return to habitual residence (22%), family-related reasons (6%), purchase of good for personal consumption (4%), seasonal movements (4%), other reasons (2%) and health care related reasons (2%).

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): About 21 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Ntunaguzi FMP, 16 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Elidadi FMP, 14 per cent of movements were tracked through Kwa Rutuku FMP, 10 per cent of movements through Nashaza FMP, 10 per cent through Mukambati FMP, 10 per cent through Mbundi FMP, 10 per cent through Rusumo FMP and the remaining 9 per cent through Kabuyenge FMP.
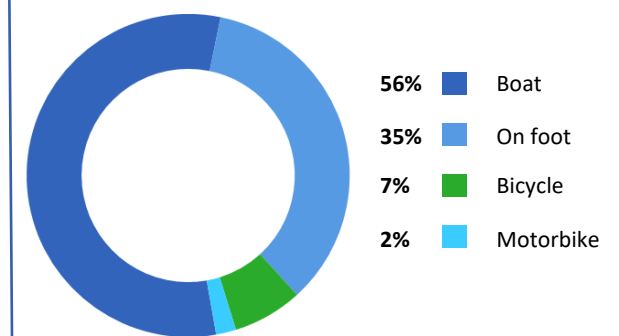
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	62%	58%	60%
Return	15%	28%	22%
Family Visit	6%	5%	6%
Buy goods for personal consumption	4%	4%	4%
Seasonal migration	9%	0%	4%
Others	3%	2%	2%
Health care	1%	3%	2%
Grand Total (%)	43%	57%	100%

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

- **9%** Pregnant or lactating women
- **9%** Children under 5
- **2%** Unaccompanied children
- **1%** People with chronic diseases
- **<1%** People with disabilities
- **<1%** Elderly (60+) in need of medical care

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- **56%** ■ Boat
- **35%** ■ On foot
- **7%** ■ Bicycle
- **2%** ■ Motorbike

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 eight 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 seven 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 31 December 2020. Short-term movements for market visits are not considered during observations.