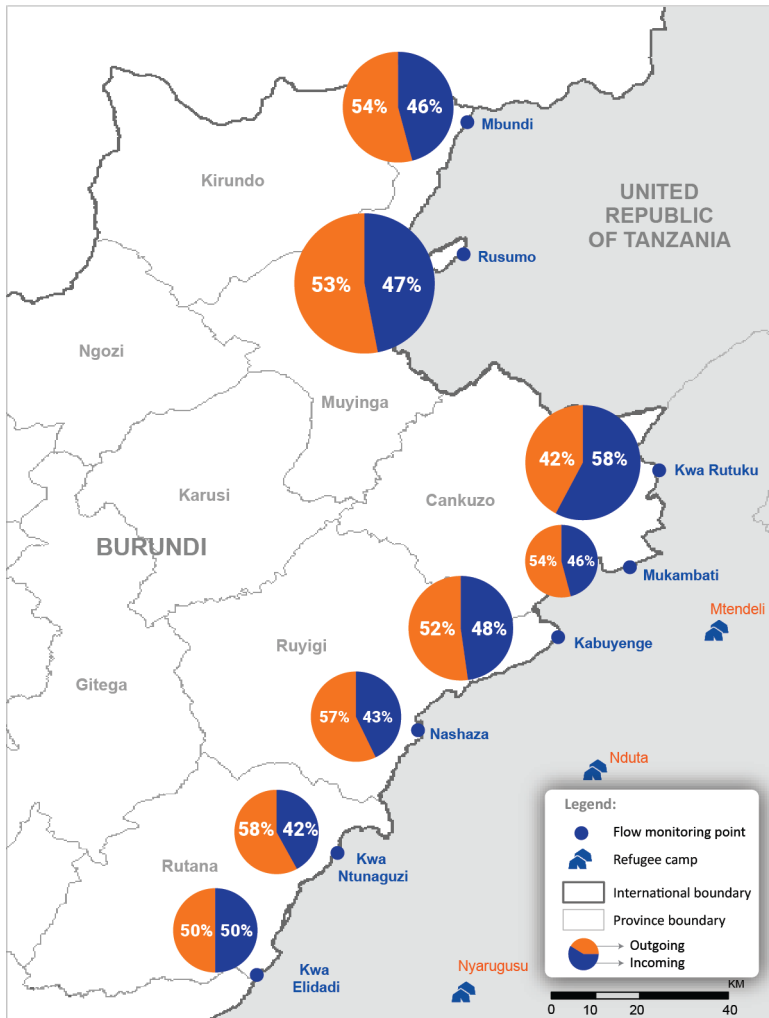


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

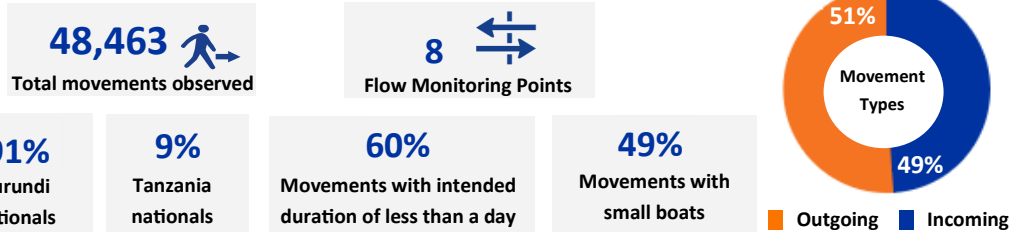
This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at eight (8) flow monitoring points (FMPs) established between the Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania border at Rusumo, Kwa Rutuku, Mbundi, Kabuyenge, Nashaza, Kwa Ntunaguzi, Kwa Elidadi and Mukambati. Over the reporting period, a total of 48,463 movements were observed at these points. This represents an increase of over 1 per cent as compared to the daily average movements observed in December 2019. About 51 per cent of all movements were outgoing and 49 per cent were incoming, with most of the movements travelling towards Tanzania, and most of the incoming movements also originating in Tanzania.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATIONS

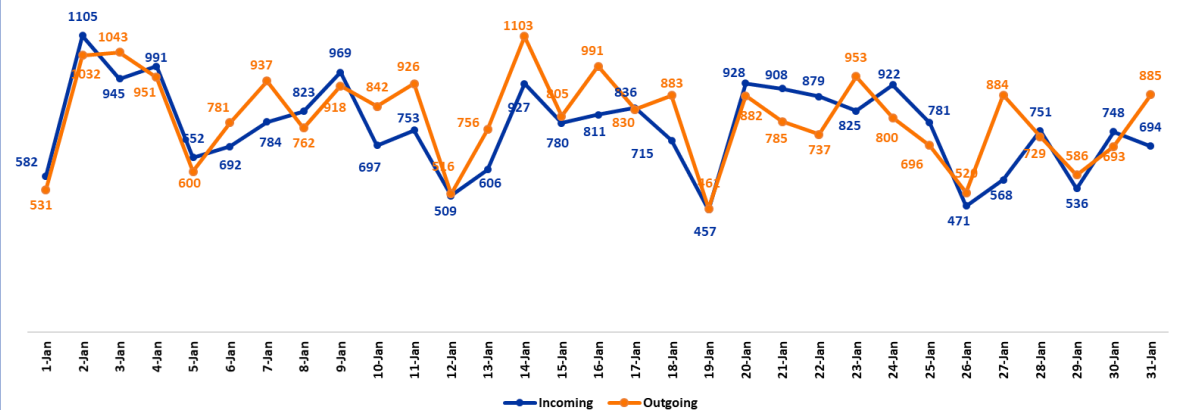


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

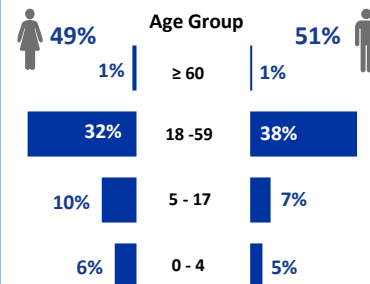
KEY FIGURES



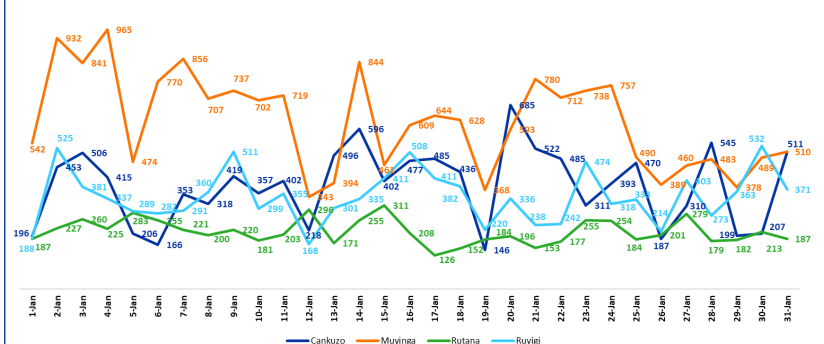
TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



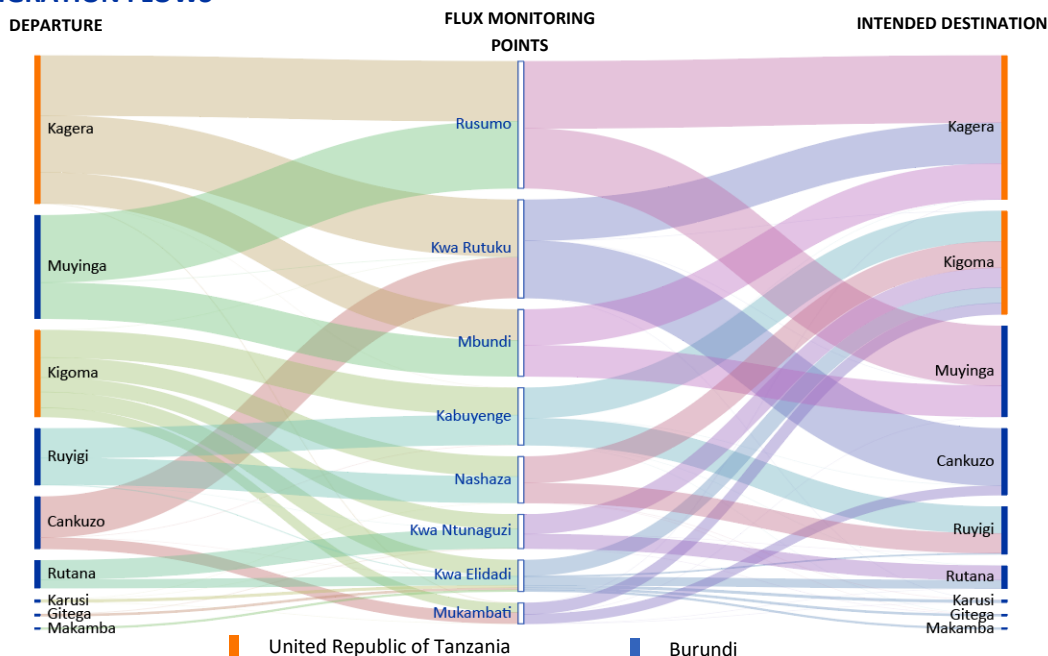
DEMOGRAPHIC



OBSERVATIONS BY FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



MIGRATION FLOWS



HIGHLIGHTS

Movements: Of the 48,463 movements, most travelers were between 18 and 59 years of age (70%). All the outgoing movements were headed to Tanzania. About 49 per cent of the movements were made through small boats at water crossings.

Duration of the movements: The majority of the movements (60%) were of temporary nature, lasting less than a day.

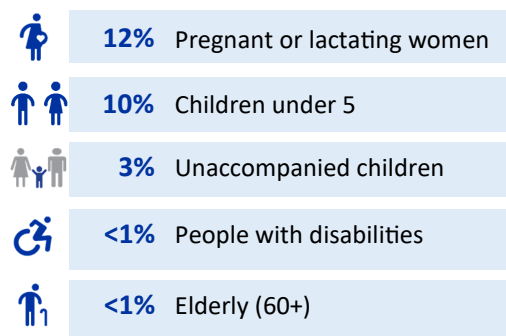
Reasons for movement: The majority of the movements was driven by economic reasons (61%), though most of those lasted for one day or less (76%), while only 3 per cent were of a duration of six months or more. Other movements were driven by return to habitual residence (16%), seasonal movements (7%) and family-related reasons (6%). About 5 per cent of the movements were to buy goods for personal consumption.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): Rusumo FMP tracked most of the movements (26%), with 20 per cent of movements tracked through Kwa Rutuku, 14 per cent through Mbundi FMP, 12 per cent through Kabuyenge FMP, 10 per cent through Nashaza FMP, 7 per cent through Kwa Ntunaguzi FMP, 7 per cent through Kwa Elidadi FMP and the remaining 4 per cent through Mukambati.

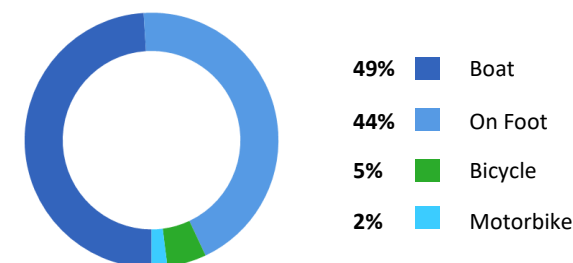
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for movement	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Economic reasons	72.1%	50.2%	61.4%
Return	3.5%	29.3%	16.1%
Seasonal	11.1%	2.6%	7.0%
Visit Family	6.7%	6.3%	6.5%
Buy goods for personal consumption	3.7%	6.7%	5.1%
Health care	1.0%	2.5%	1.7%
Tourism	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%
Education	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Grand Total (%)	51%	49%	100%

VULNERABILITY PROFILE



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



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 January 2020. Short-term movements for market visits are not considered during observations.