

IOM BURUNDI CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS

October 2018 - February 2019

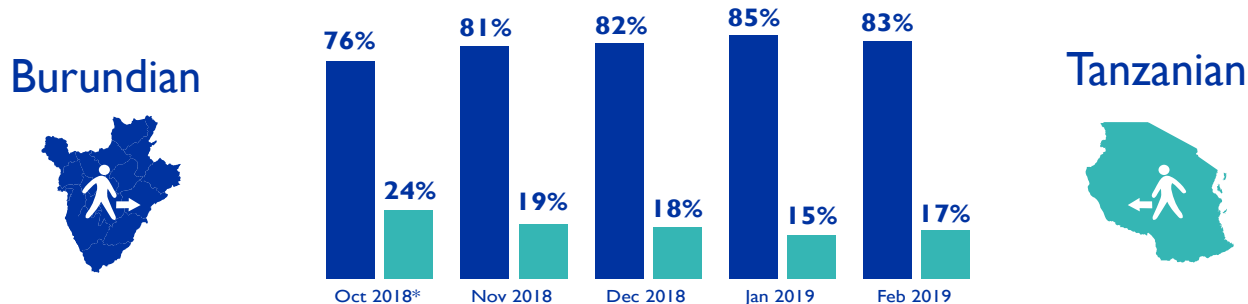
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Since the month of October, **198,686** cross border movements were observed.

100% of these movements were observed between **Burundi and Tanzania.**

99.9% of these migrants were **Burundian and Tanzanian.**

WHAT ARE THE OBSERVED TRENDS BY NATIONALITY ?



Burundian nationals were the most numerous group among the flows observed at the different flow monitoring points with the following average proportions: **Burundians 82%** **Tanzanians 18%**

Reasons of the increase in movements of Burundian migrants:

- They are travelling to Tanzania for short term daily or weekly labour.
- This increase coincides with the harvesting season in Tanzania in early 2019.

MAIN TYPES OF FLOWS**

Short term local movements consisted mostly of Burundian migrants who traveled to Tanzania in search of economic opportunities.

Tourism is one of the primary types of movements of Tanzanian nationals as they come to Burundi for brief family visits.



- ** **Seasonal migration:** Migration for seasonal work related to agriculture. It is for short duration and ranges from 3 to 6 months.
- Economic migration:** Migration of more than 6 months to search for economic opportunities.
- Short term local movement:** Movement of persons going to the market or for daily, weekly and/or monthly work.
- Tourism:** Movement of migrants crossing the border to visit family or touristic sites.

MOVEMENT CATEGORY

Monthly increase of outgoing flows to Tanzania, compared with a relatively stable number of incoming flows from October 2018 to January 2019 were observed for Burundians.

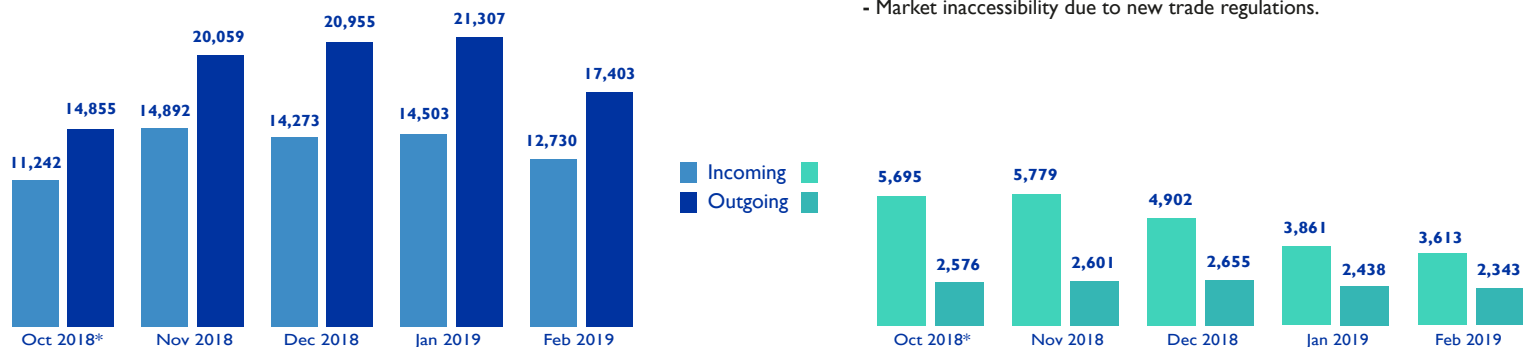
Reason for the decrease in outgoing flows of Burundians in February 2019:

Decrease of available agricultural work for Burundians going to Tanzania.

Steadily decreasing number of entries was observed for Tanzanians.

Reasons of the decrease in movements:

- Migration associated with field work particularly observed towards the end of 2018 and the beginning of 2019.
- Market inaccessibility due to new trade regulations.



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 8 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) namely Mbundi and Rusumo (Muyinga province), Mukambati and Ntubitobangwa (Cankuzo province), Mungano and Kabuyenge (Ruyigi province), Kwa Elidadi and Kwa Ntunaguzi (Rutana province) 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 7 days of the week (from 6 am to 6 pm) at Flow Monitoring Points and enumerators conduct interviews with migrants to collect information on migration flows.

*Data collection for October 2018 was done only on 4 Flow Monitoring Points

