



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



FLOW MONITORING SURVEY REPORT

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2019

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.



METHODOLOGY

This document offers an analysis of 4,273 individual surveys carried out between the month of October and December 2019 with travelers crossing eight Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs): Mbundi, Rusumo, Kwa Rutuku, Mukambati, Kabuyenge, Nashaza, Kwa Ntunaguzi and Kwa Elidadi, set up in the Eastern Burundi at the border with the United Republic of Tanzania. These surveys are part of Flow Monitoring activities implemented by IOM through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Flow monitoring is used for cross-border population movement to describe trends in the flows of individuals observed and to better inform on nature, volume, direction and drivers of migration.

Methodology: Trained enumerators have interviewed on weekly basis a randomly chosen sample of individuals aged above 14 years old, passing through the FMPs in both directions, irrespective of their status (migrants or others) by nationality and with information disaggregated by sex and age. Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) informs on cross border population movements, origin and intended destinations, reasons for moving, stay duration, difficulties encountered in their journey and population profiles.

Limitation: The data presented in this report arises from interviews conducted with a non-representative sample of travelers crossing through the eight FMPs named above from October to December 2019. Because it reflects the situation of interviewed travelers, the information cannot be generalized on the population level. In addition, the responses are self-reported and intended destinations may be subject to change. Nonetheless, the report provides useful information about the profiles and experiences of individuals traveling through the Eastern border of Burundi with the United Republic of Tanzania.



**Data collection period:
1 October – 31 December 2019**



Flow Monitoring Points



**4,273 respondents
(migrants) surveyed**

Number of respondents (migrants) surveyed and Intended Final Destinations

During the survey period, 1,876 respondents reported their destination to be Burundi whereas 1,755 respondents were leaving Burundi with the majority heading to United Republic of Tanzania (1,739 respondents). Other destinations were Uganda, Zambia, Malawi and Kenya counting for nine, five, one and one migrants, respectively. Besides, 264 individuals from United Republic of Tanzania were transiting to Burundi through the flow monitoring point but had the intention to return to United Republic of Tanzania. Similarly, 378 persons from Burundi crossed the flow monitoring point to transit in the United Republic of Tanzania but had the intention to return to Burundi.

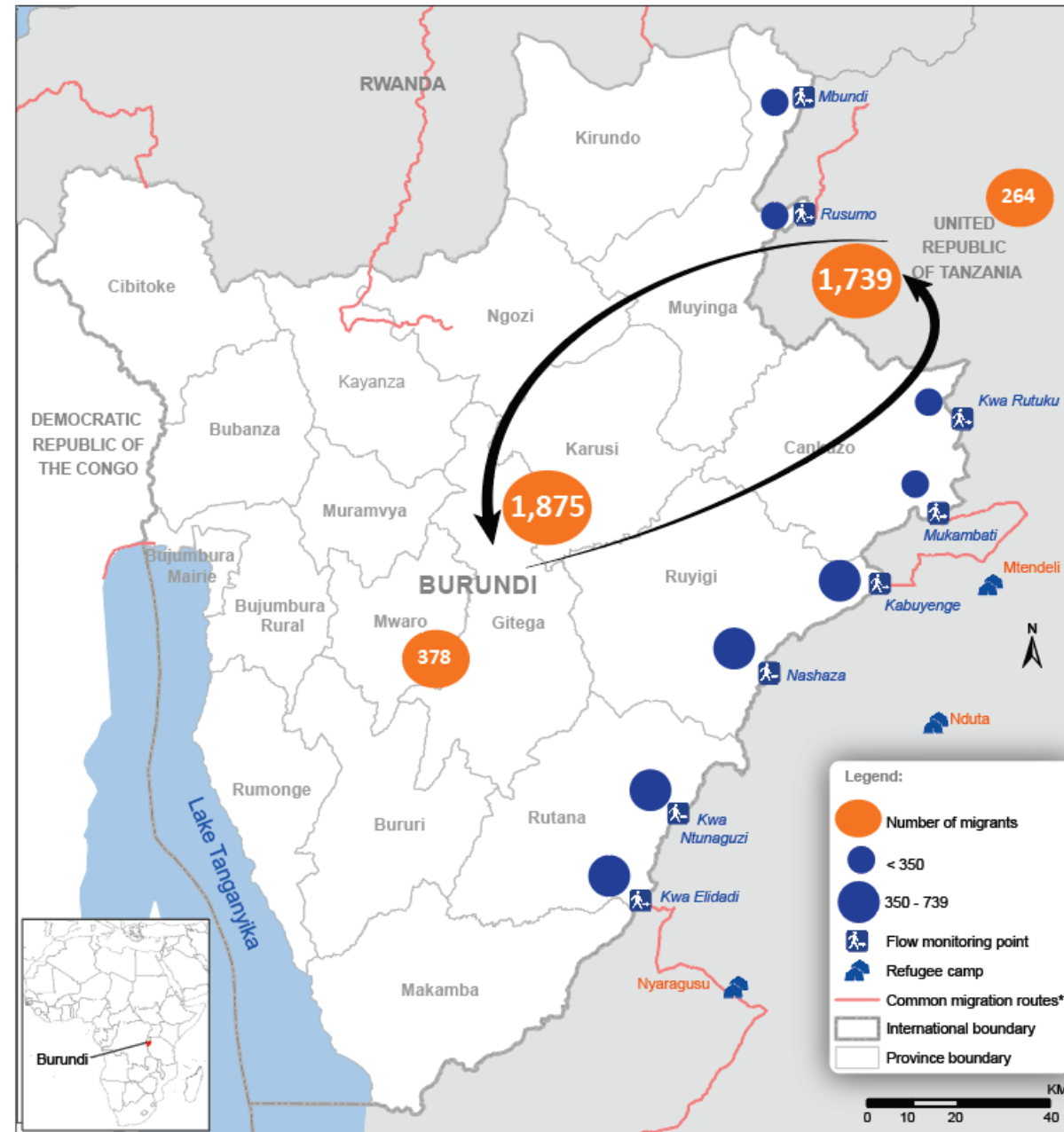


Figure : Number of respondents (migrants) surveyed at each flow monitoring point and Intended Final Destinations

* Mouvements of <10 persons are not represented on the map

RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

About **4%** of respondents had experienced forced displacement prior to migration.

An estimate of **76.6%** of travelers were Burundians, **23.3%** of them were Tanzanians and the rest **<1%** were other nationalities (Rwanda and Democratic Republic of the Congo accounted).

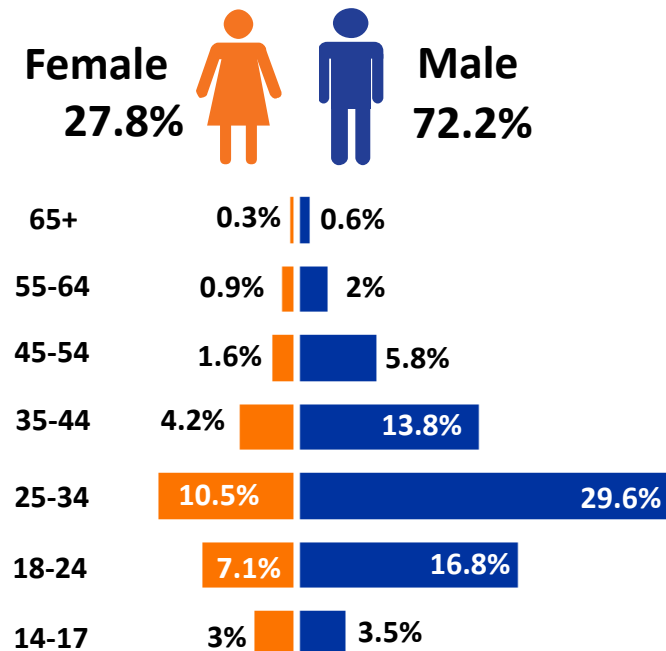
70 respondents (2%) were coming from a refugee camp in the Tanzania (Mtendeli, Nduta and Nyarugusu camps), out of which 84 per cent had the intention to return after the journey.

Table 1: Nationality of respondents

Nationality	Migrants	%
Burundi	3,275	76.6
The United Republic of Tanzania	995	23.3
Democratic Republic of Congo	2	<1
Rwanda	1	<1

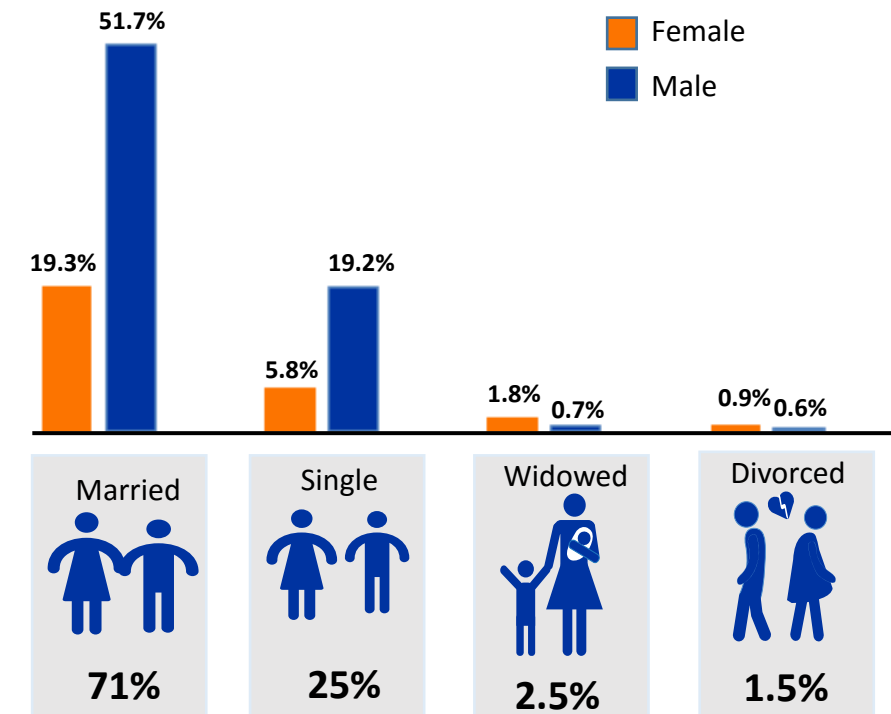
The majority of respondent was males (**72.2%**), about **30%** of respondents were males between the ages of 25 to 34 years old.

Graph 1: Sex and Age of respondents

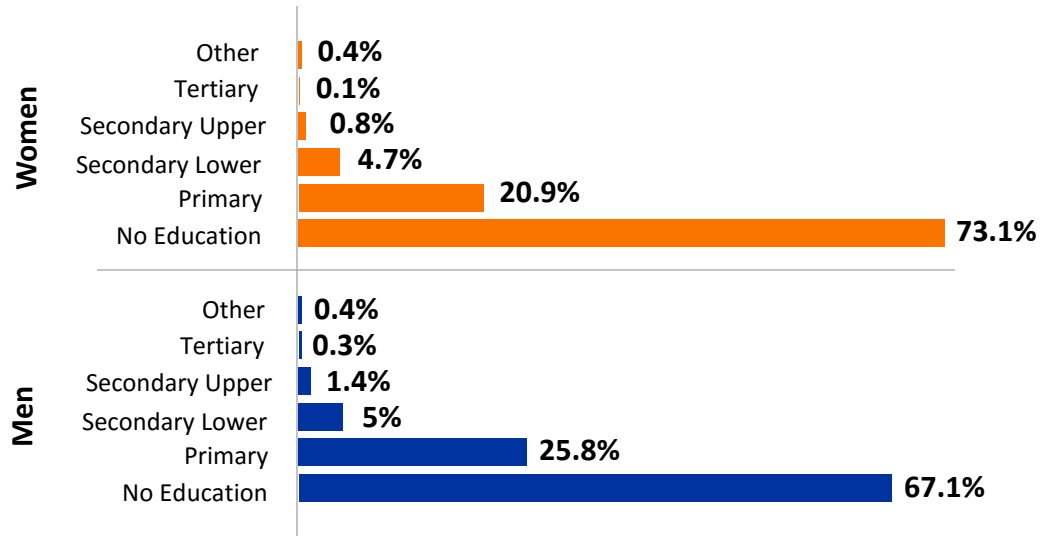


About **71%** respondents have declared that they were married, **25%** were single and the rest were widowed or divorced.

Graph 2: Marital Status of respondents



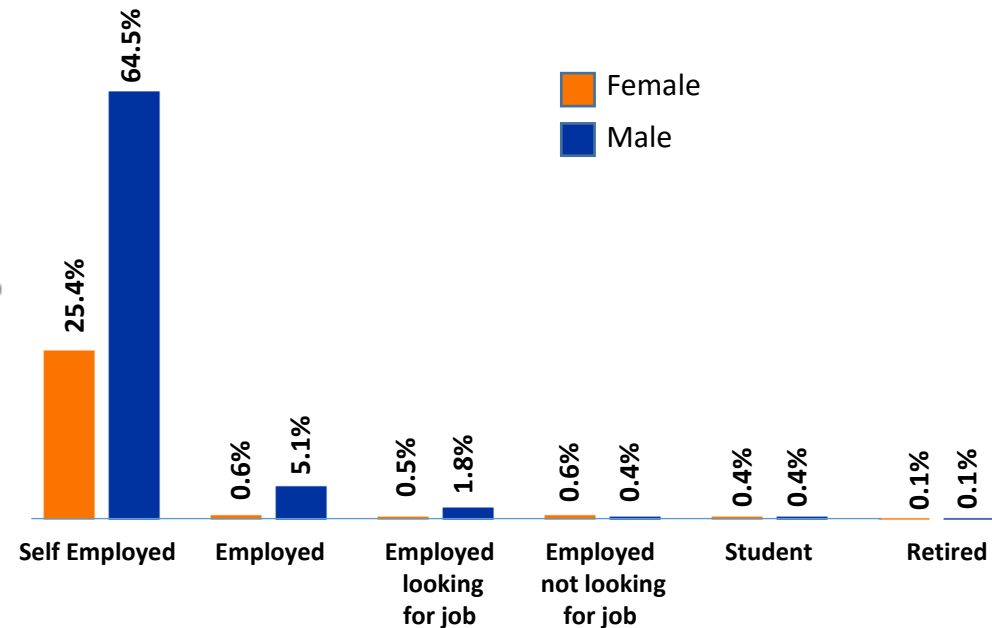
Graph 3: Education level of respondents prior to migration



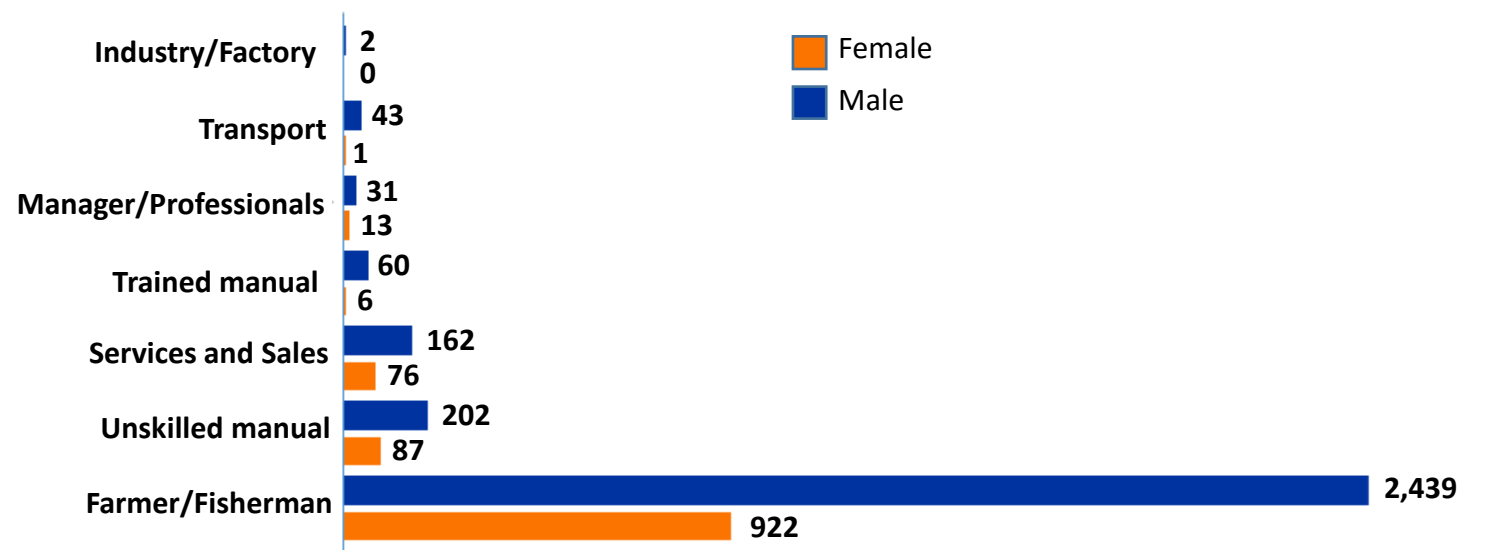
Most of the travelers (69%) had not received any formal education. In addition, men were more likely have received education than women. Of the 53 individuals who completed upper secondary, only 17 per cent were women while only one woman achieved tertiary education out of 9 persons with higher education that were interviewed.

An estimated 96 per cent of the respondents were either employed or self-employed prior to migration. The rest three per cent were unemployed and one per cent were students prior to migration. The main occupation of most respondents was farming or fishery (83%).

Graph 4: Employment Status of respondents prior to migration by sex



Graph 5: Main Occupation of respondents prior to migration by sex



TRAVEL HISTORY

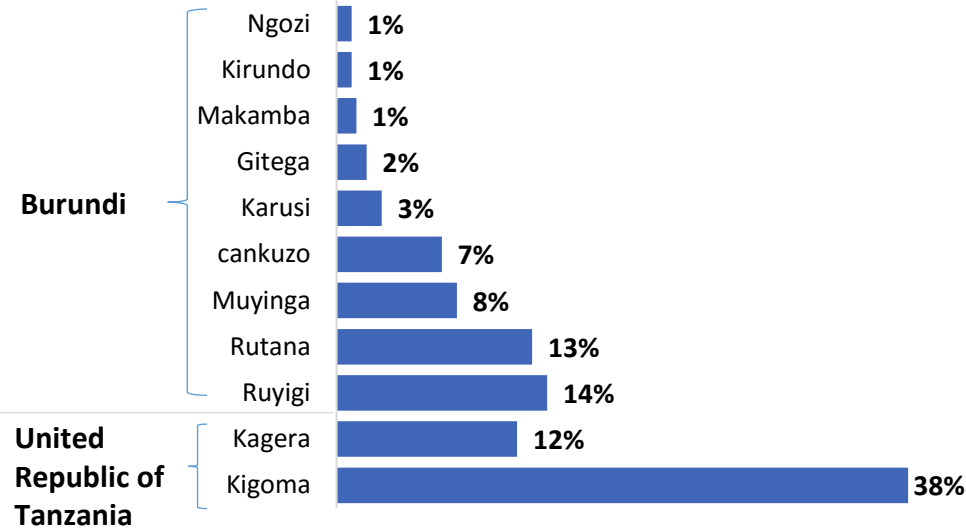
Half of the respondents (50%) were travelling from Burundi, with Ruyigi and Rutana being the main areas of departure for 14% and 13% of respondents, respectively. The remaining share of the respondents (50%) had departed from the United Republic of Tanzania, with 38% and 12% of travelers starting their journey from Kigoma and Kagera respectively. About 98 per cent of the respondents started their journey less than two weeks prior to the survey.

Overall, the main reasons of travelling are economic reasons (31%), return to habitual residence (25%), family visit (20%) and health care (8%). Destinations of most of the people traveling for health care (>83%) were Rutana, Cankuzo and Muyinga provinces in Burundi.

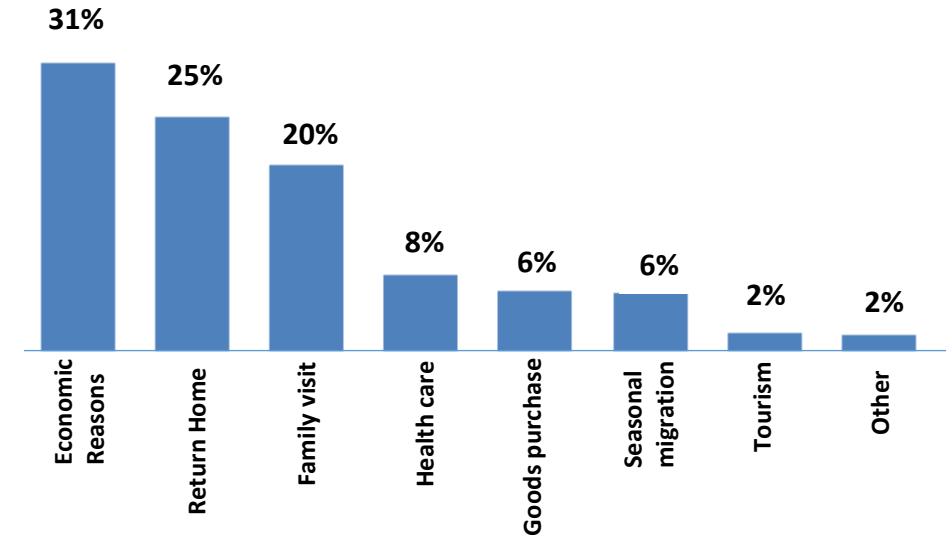
The largest share of individuals from Burundi (48%) was traveling for economic reasons whereas the significant share of persons coming from the United Republic of Tanzania (42%) was returning to habitual residence.

For most of the respondents, the intended destinations were Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania with 2,253 and 2,003 of respondents, respectively. Other destinations were Uganda (9 respondents), Zambia (5 respondents), Kenya (1 respondent) and Malawi (1 respondent).

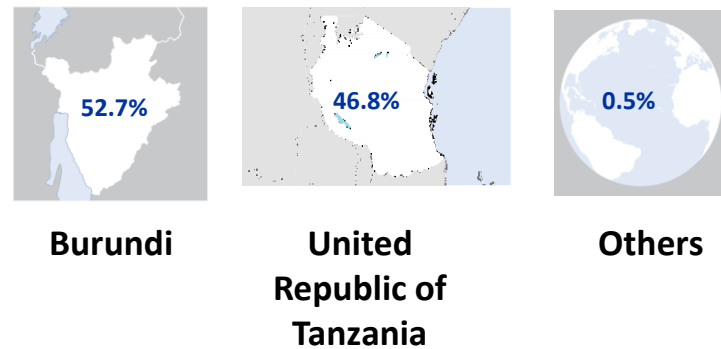
Graph 6: Main areas (Admin 1) of departure of respondents



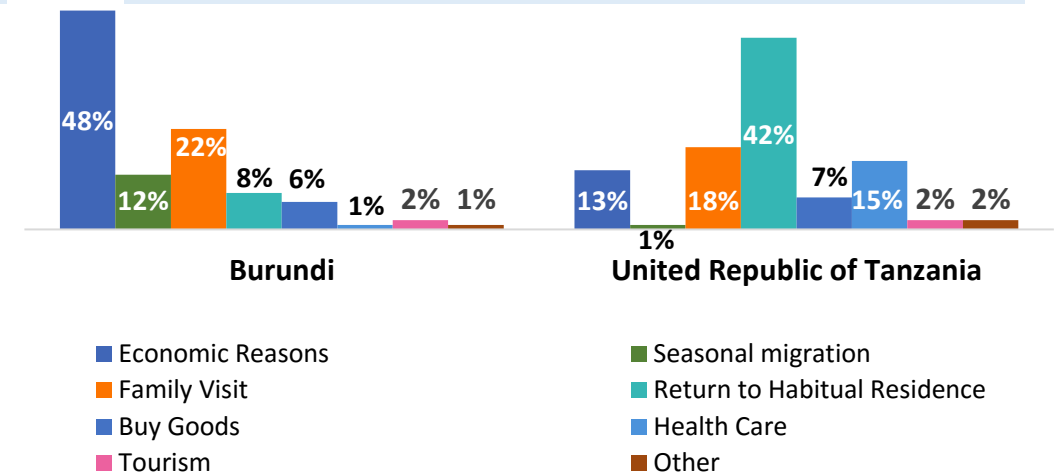
Graph 7: Travel Reasons



Graph 8: Country of intended destination of respondents



Graph 9: Reason for travel, by country of departure



CHARACTERISTIC OF TRAVEL

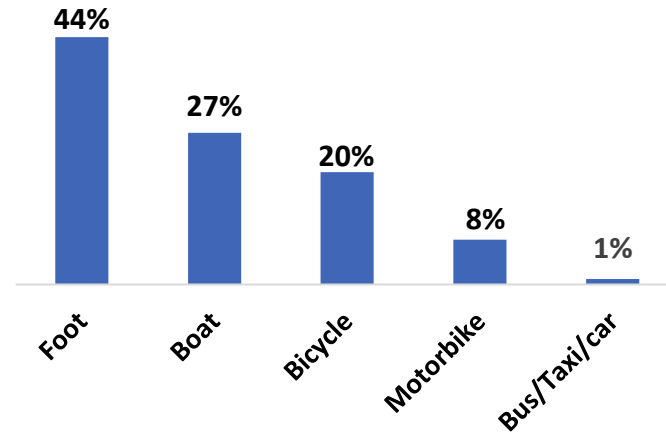
The main modes of transportation were foot (44%), boat(27%) and bicycle (20%).

Of 4,205 travelers who responded their means of funding were; 44 per cent had funded their journey with accumulated savings, 29 per cent through personal earnings whereas 24 per cent of them cited other means referring essentially to the fact that they were travelling by foot and did not need to pay for the journey. The remaining 3 per cent benefited from family and friends support to afford their journey.

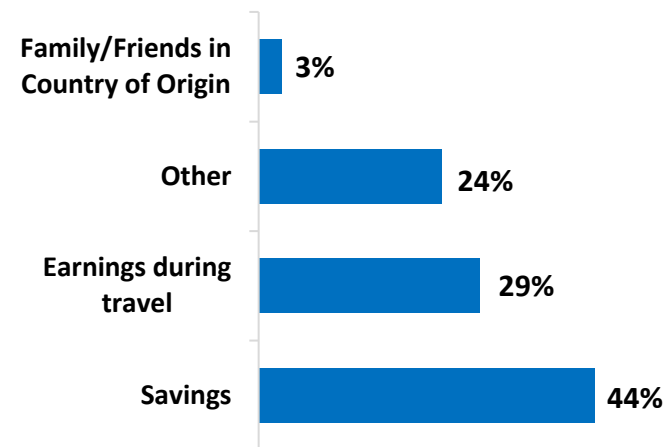
About 60 per cent of the respondents (1,470 travelers) said that they faced difficulties during their travel. The main challenges encountered were hunger (62%), identity document issues (23%), financial issues (21%) and other types of difficulties which mainly include bad condition of the road, overflow of the river and rain (17%).

The need for information was expressed by 1,650 respondents (68%). The main information needed by the travelers included information on risks and dangers on the route (39%), legal information (34%), information on job opportunities (10%), information on medical services available(7%) and practical information (6%).

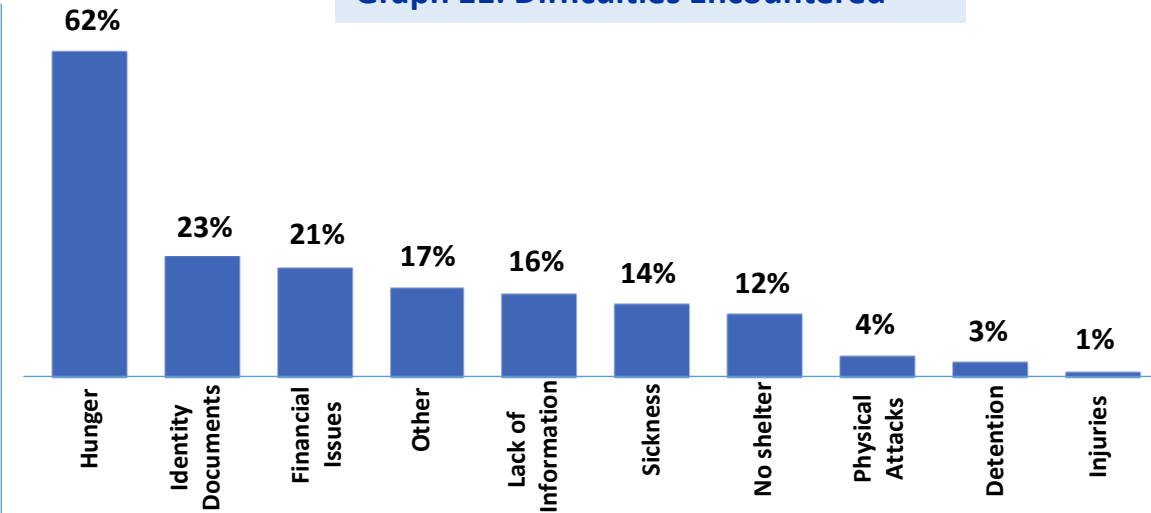
Graph 10: Means of Transport



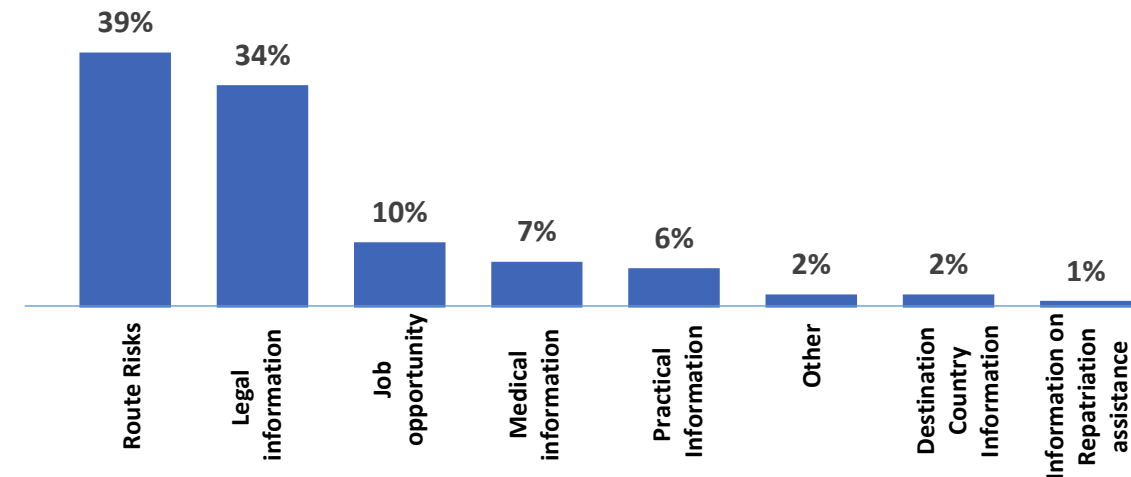
Graph 12: Source of funding for the Journey



Graph 11: Difficulties Encountered



Graph 13: Information needs during the journey



Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

INTENTIONS

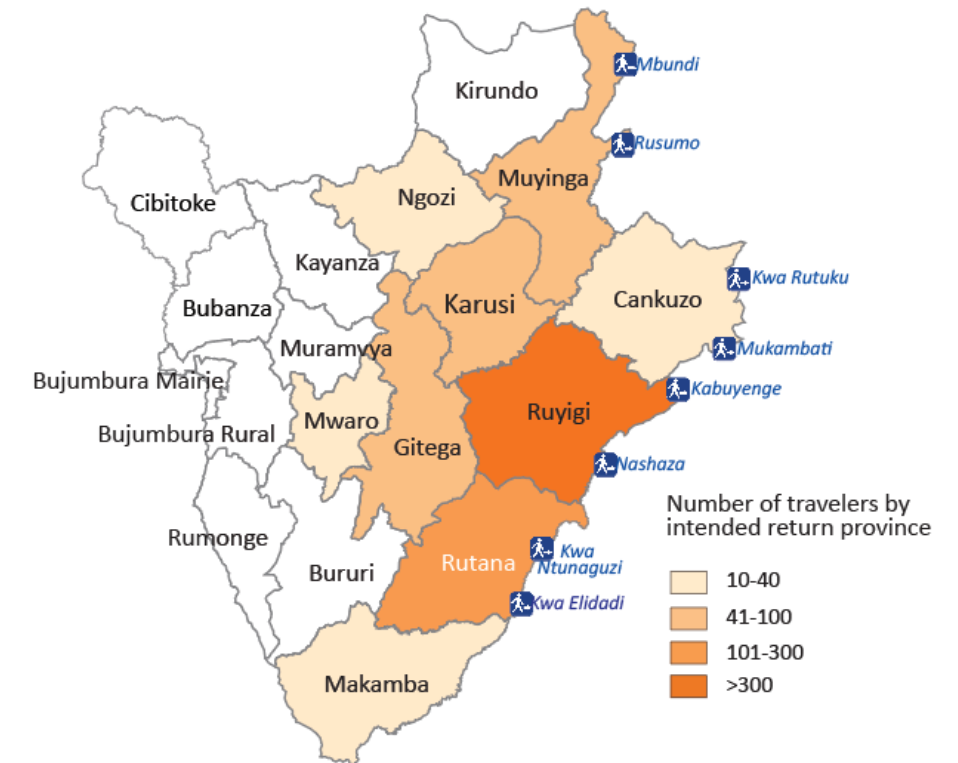
Of the total, 25 per cent (1,067) respondents intended to return home at some point, of which 5 respondents with the intention of returning to Mtendeli refugee camp. Around 85 per cent of the respondents with the intention to return home reported Burundi as their destination while United Republic of Tanzania was the destination for the remaining 15 per cent. The reasons for choosing the country of destination were the return to country of origin (94%), family relatives at destination country(8%), good living conditions (2%), followed friends and family(2%), seasonal migration for farming (1%), only available choice (1%).

About 77 per cent of respondents returning to their habitual place of residence in Burundi reported that their main intended provinces of destination were Ruyigi, Rutana and Karusi.

Table 2: Reasons of choosing the country by main return destination

Reason	Burundi	United Republic of Tanzania
Return to country of origin	96%	82%
Family relatives at Destination	7%	15%
Good living conditions	2%	4%
Follow friends and family	1%	3%
Seasonal migration	1%	2%
Only available choice	<1%	1%

Table 3: Intended Provinces of return in Burundi

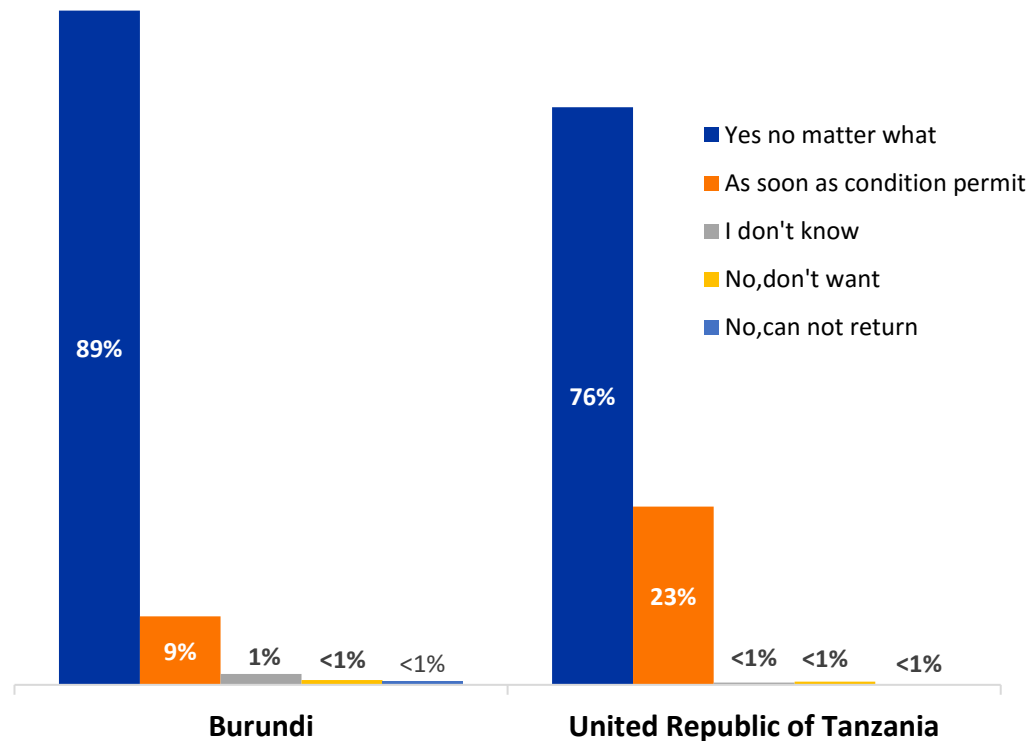


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
Source: IOM, IGEBU

* Destination of <10 travelers are not represented in the map.

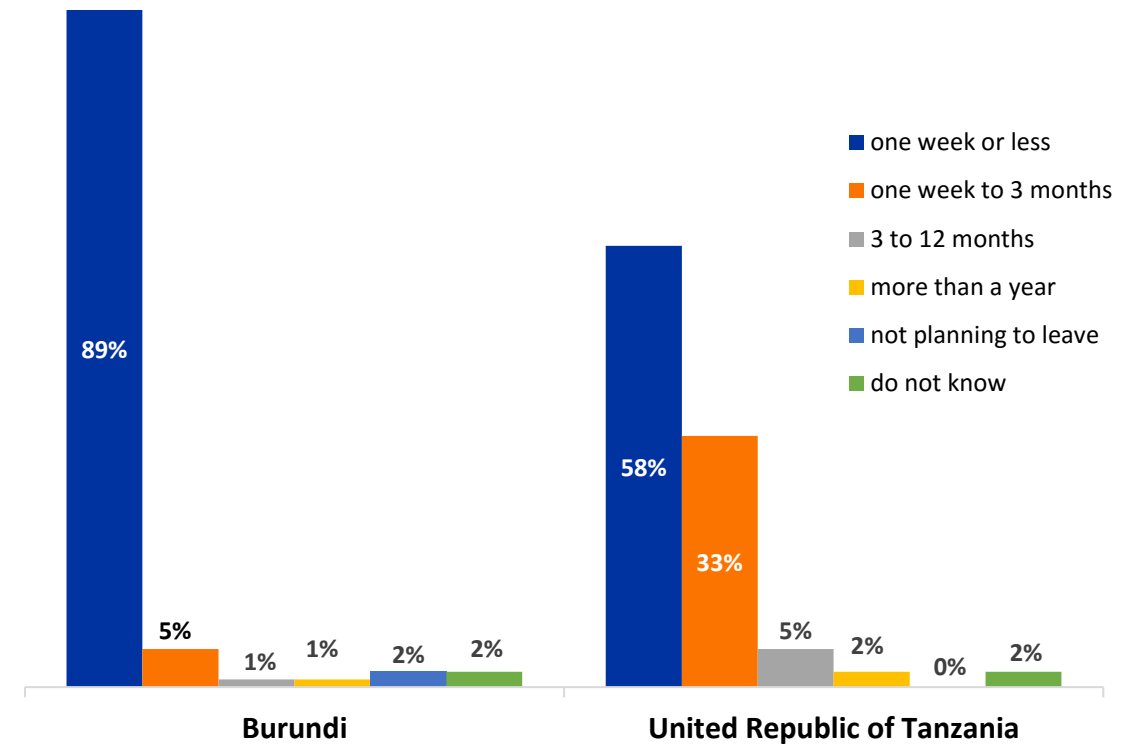
Regarding willingness to return home, 82 per cent of the respondents planned to return to their place of origin no matter what the situation and the condition are, 16 per cent of the respondents were willing to return to their place of origin if the conditions permit, 1% of respondents had no intention to return and the remaining 1% did not know (had not decided) about the return. The below graph shows the return intention by main country of destination.

Graph 14: Will return home by destination



The duration of stay for respondents who were not returning to their permanent residence were mainly of shorter duration. 69 per cent of respondents planned to stay a week or less at their destination. The stay duration by main country of destination is detailed in the below graph.

Graph 15: Stay duration by destination



CONCLUSION

This survey data analysis has provided comprehensive information on traveler's profile, origin, destination, reason for travel, stay duration employment status and characteristics of travel.

In summary, adult Burundians and Tanzanians regularly cross the eight flow monitoring points located in the East of Burundi heading to either Burundi or United Republic of Tanzania for several reasons mentioned here in descending order of occurrence: socio-economic, return to permanent residence, family visit and healthcare. The mobility is almost evenly distributed between incoming and outgoing flows. Most of the respondents were travelling for short duration (a week or less). The main provinces of destination for respondents returning to their habitual place of residence in Burundi were Ruyigi, Rutana and Karusi.

Most of the respondents were self-employed, have secured the journey through their savings, used foot as main mean of transport and reported hunger as the main encountered difficulty.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency