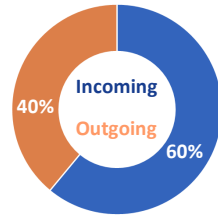
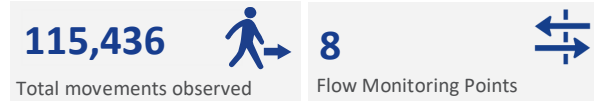
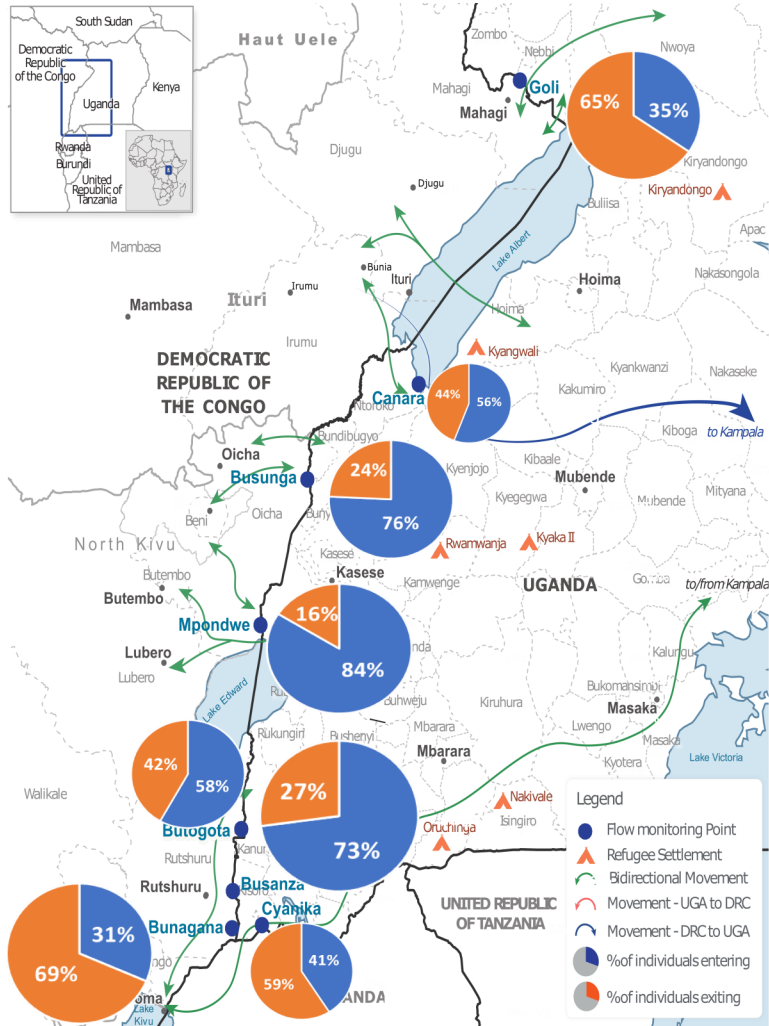


### KEY FIGURES



### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



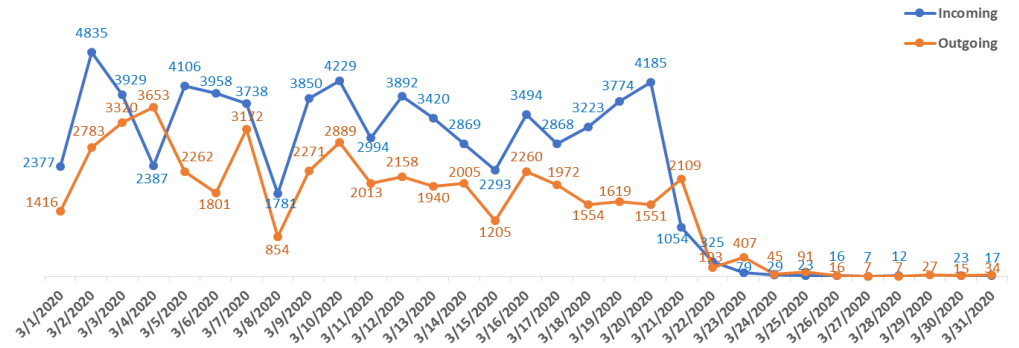
Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

### OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

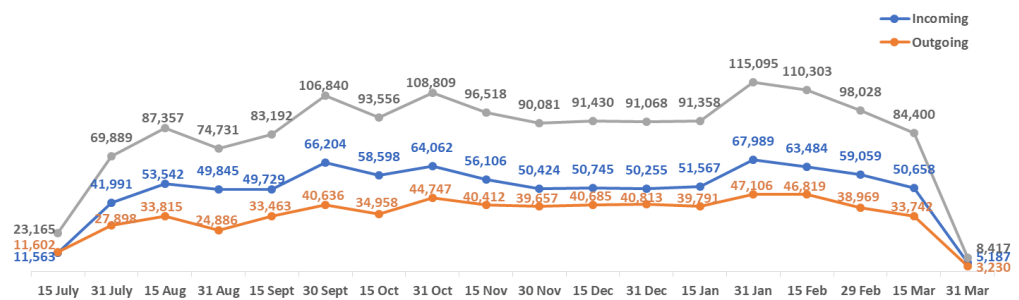
Over the reporting period, a total of 115,436 movements were observed at eight (8) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This represents a decrease of 48 per cent in terms of average daily movements as compared to February 2020 due to movements restrictions set by government as a measure to control the spread of Covid19. Similar to the previous month, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (60%) against outgoing flows (40%).

Migrant flows reportedly going to Kampala from FMP observations were 1.3%. The FMPs Bunagana, Busanza and Mpondwe registered approximately 80 per cent of the observations. Bunagana registered the highest flows (29%). Bunagana, Cyanika and Goli were FMPs with more outgoing than incoming.

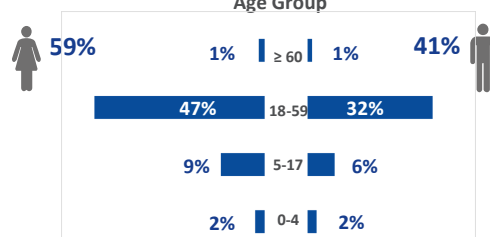
### DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



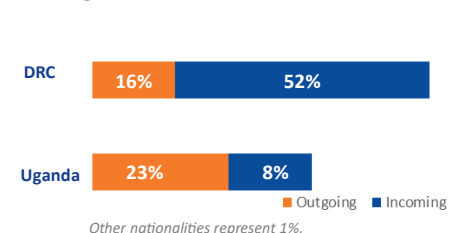
### BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JULY 2019 TO MARCH 2020



### DEMOGRAPHIC

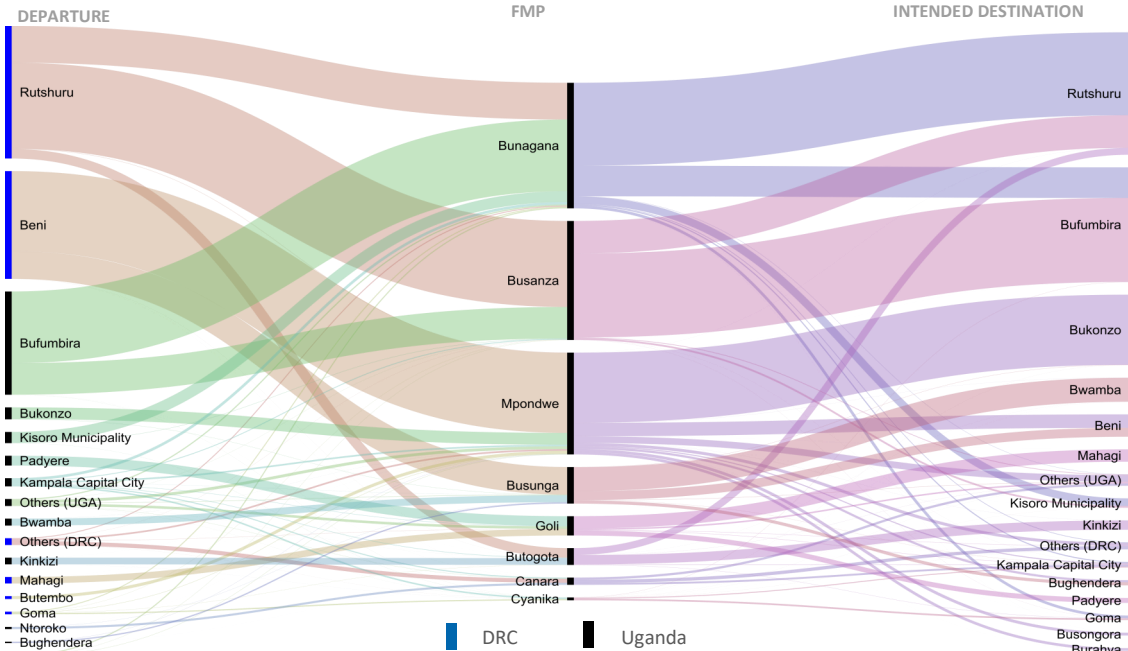


### NATIONALITY



Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent. —they may not add up to 100%

### UGANDA-DRC BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



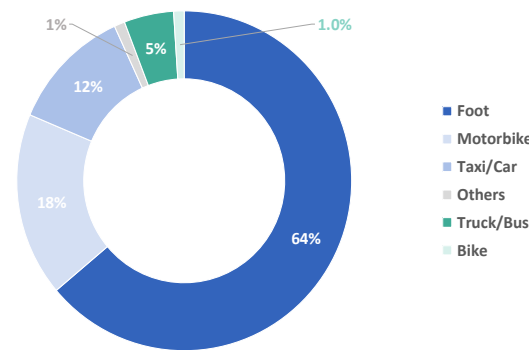
### HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of movements were reported in districts close to the border area, with 50 per cent of all tracked movements taking place between Rutshuru in DRC and Bufumbira in Uganda, and 18 per cent between Beni in DRC and Bukonzo in Uganda;
- The flows were mostly bidirectional, made by foot (64%), motor cycle (18%), taxi or car (12%), and taking less than a day (56%);
- Movement of vulnerable migrants were larger for incoming flows (8%) than outgoing flows (6%);
- Majority of the flows (45%) for both incoming and outgoing movements were traveling for economic reasons and taking less than a day (56%).
- Those incoming for health reasons were mostly headed towards Bwamba, Padyere, Kisoro, Bukonzo and Kampala.




### REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Economic reasons	45%	47%	41%
Return to habitual residence	22%	14%	33%
Buy goods for personal consumption	15%	21%	7%
Family visits	10%	12%	6%
Seasonal	3%	<1%	6%
Travel to collect aid	2%	1%	3%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	2%	<1%
Healthcare	1%	<1%	1%
Others	1%	2%	3%

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



### VULNERABILITY PROFILE

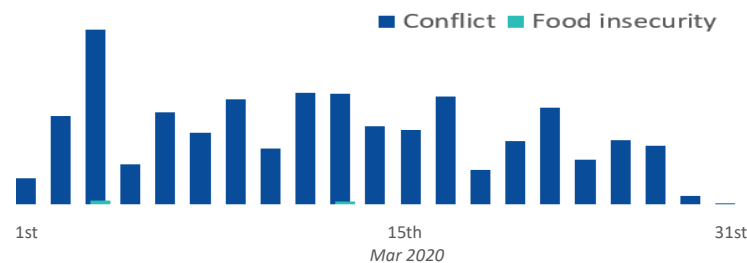
	Pregnant and/or lactating women	5%
	Children under 5	3%
	People with disabilities	1%
	Elderly	<1%

### DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Less than one day	56%	55%	58%
One week	16%	22%	7%
One week to three months	1%	1%	2%
Three to six months	0%	0%	0%
six to twelve months	0%	0%	0%
More than a year	1%	1%	1%
Not planning on leaving	15%	6%	29%
Unknown	10%	15%	4%
No Answer	0%	0%	0%

### FORCED MOVEMENTS

Conflict was the main driver with a total of 99% observations.

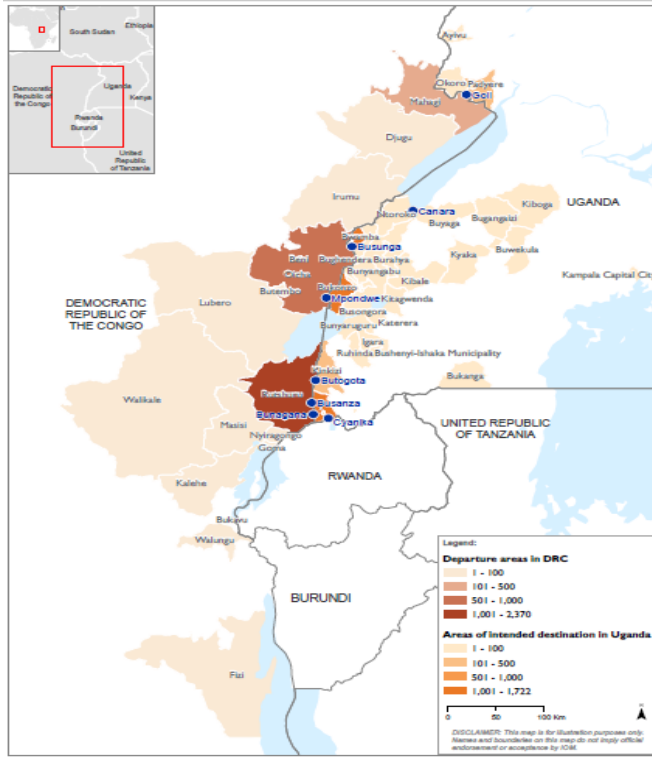


### VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

Number of vulnerabilities tracked in observed population per flow direction - incoming and outgoing.

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 8% of incoming observations and 6% of outgoing observations.

Incoming	9,292 (8%)
Outgoing	6,460 (6%)



### VULNERABILITY RANKING

Number of vulnerabilities tracked in observed population by areas of departure and intended destination for incoming flows.

#### Top 3 departure areas (admin2) outside Uganda and main reason for moving

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Rutshuru	5,397	Economic reasons (47%)
Beni	3,275	Economic reasons (48%)
Mahagi	400	Economic reasons (58%)

#### Top 3 intended destination areas (admin2) inside Uganda and main reason for moving

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Bufumbira	5,034	Economic reasons (44%)
Bwamba	1,722	Economic reasons (34%)
Bukonzo	1471	Economic reasons (54%)

### METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and is funded by the Government of Japan. DTM flow monitoring is a component of DTM used to derive quantitative estimates of the flow of individuals, track and monitor cross-border movement and population mobility to better inform on nature, volume, direction and drivers of migration, including the risk of trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The exercise counts the number of people passing through FMPs in both directions, informing on migration trends and patterns, migrants' place of origin, intended destination, reasons for moving and their socio-demographic characteristics. Data is collected on tablets/phones through interviews with people on the move, Key Informants (KI) and direct observation. Information is triangulated with other official or unofficial sources, when available.

### LIMITATIONS

The FMPs are strategically placed to capture the most characteristic migration flows, and to complement the information captured through official Points of Entry (PoEs) established by the government authorities, unofficial PoEs and key transit points. Hence not all migration flows between two countries are covered by the existing FMPs, namely Goli, Canara, Busungu, Mpondwe, Butogota, Busanza, Bunagana, and Cyanika. The findings presented in this report are limited to the representation of flows in the location specified above, in view of defining a profile of the migration flows. Data collection is carried out seven days a week during official opening hours.