

KEY FIGURES

7,827

Total movements observed



5

Flow Monitoring Points



3,771

Movements observed at Bunagana & Busanza Points of Entry (Uganda and Democratic Republic of the Congo)

4,056

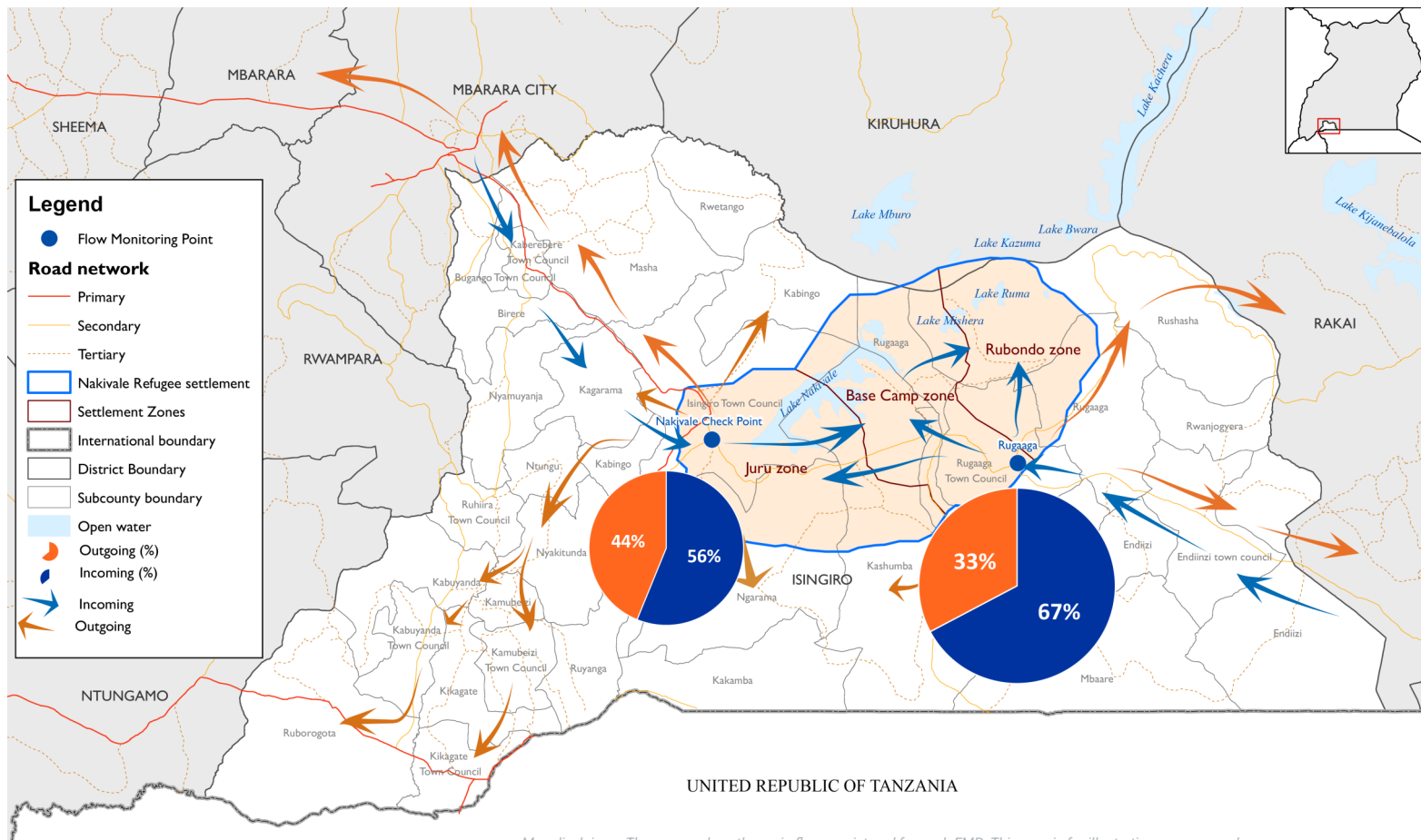
Movements observed as Incoming and outgoing Nakivale Settlement

43%

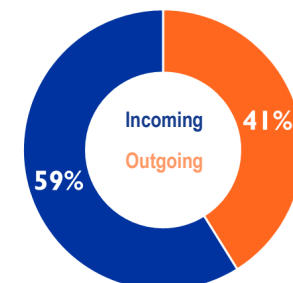
Refugees



OVERALL MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF NAKIVALE SETTLEMENT ILLUSTRATION



NAKIVALE FLOW TYPES

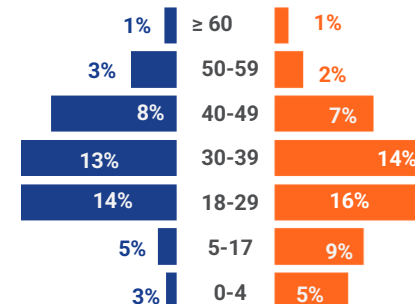


Percentages are out of 2,376 flows (incoming & outgoing) Nakivale settlement

DEMOGRAPHIC



Age Group



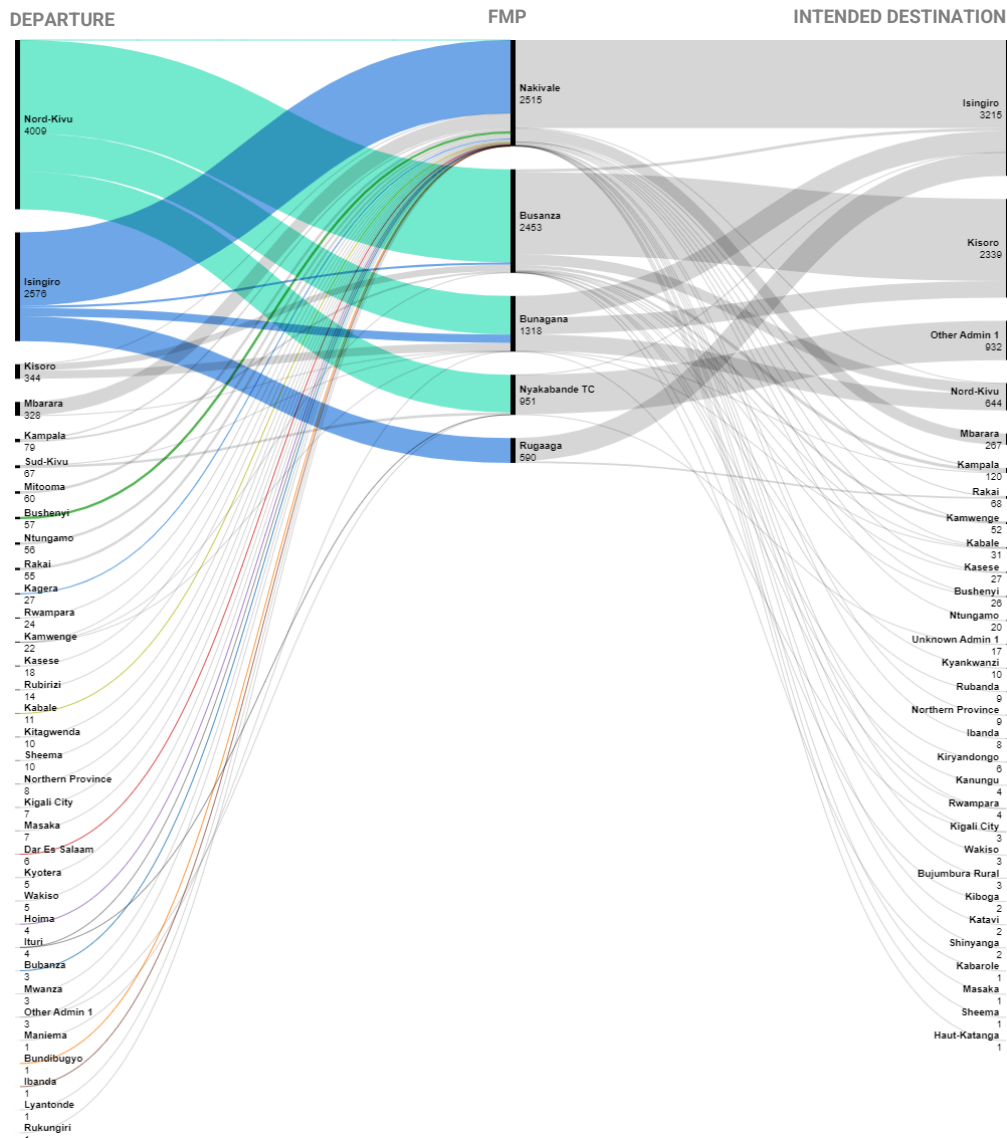
OVERVIEW

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.

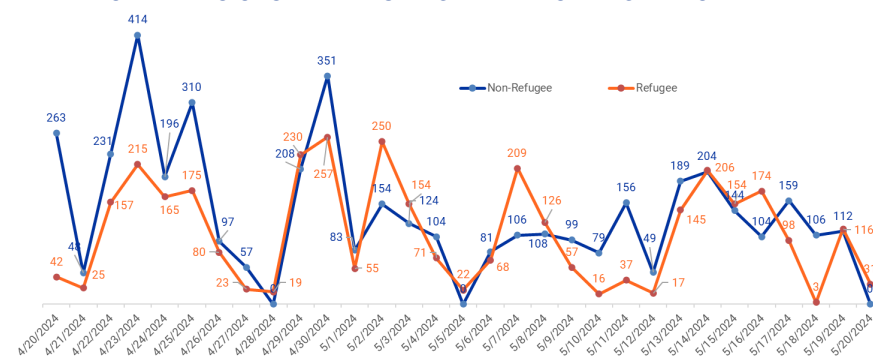
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,827 movements were observed at five Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). These locations were chosen strategically as major transit points for monitoring movements in and out of Nakivale settlement from the border between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo through Nyakabande Transit Center.

In the reporting period (20 April, 2024 - 20 May, 2024) the majority of movement from Nakivale settlement were incoming flows (59%) against outgoing flows (41%). Forty-three per cent of the observed movements were refugees at the five FMPs. The means of transport mostly used were by foot (38%), motor bike & bike (31%), taxi or car (18%), truck (7%), bus (5%) and others (1%). The majority of the flows were due to family reasons (20%), forced movement due to conflict (18%) and economic reasons (18%). Most of the movements were observed at the Nakivale check point FMP (32%) followed by Busanza (31%), Bunagana (17%), Nyakabande Transit Center (12%) and Rugaaga (8%). Among the migration flows, the most vulnerable groups were children under five (8%), pregnant and/lactating mother (7%) and the elderly (<1%).

OBSERVED FLOWS

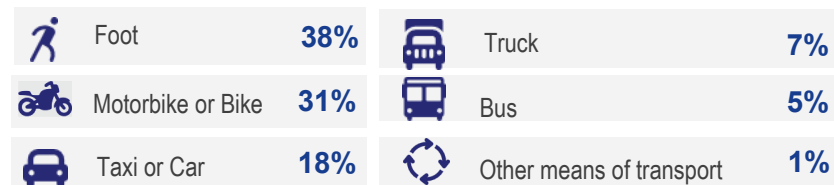


DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

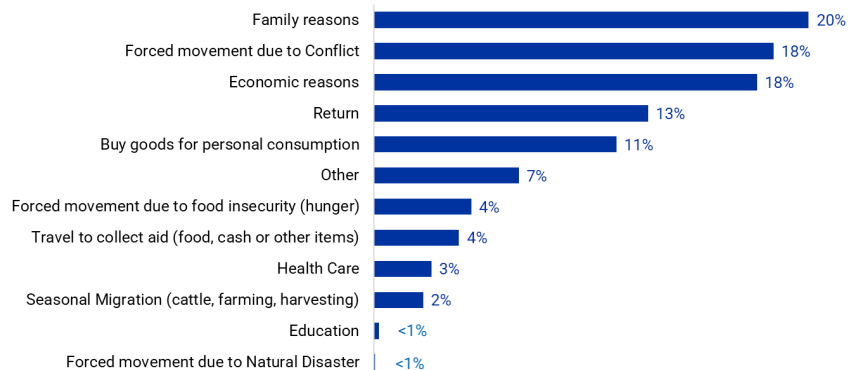


Note: 94 people were other population category (asylum seekers)

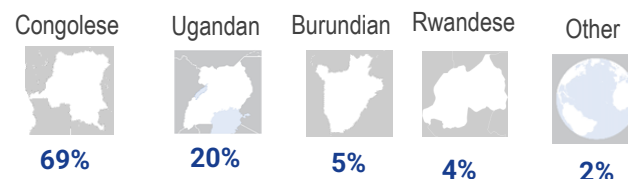
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



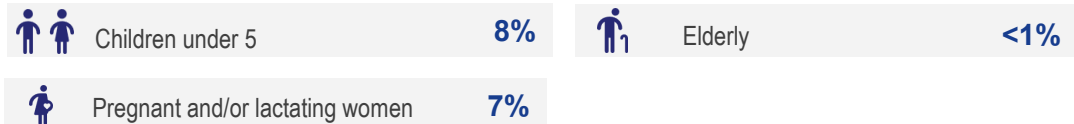
REASONS FOR MOVING



NATIONALITY:

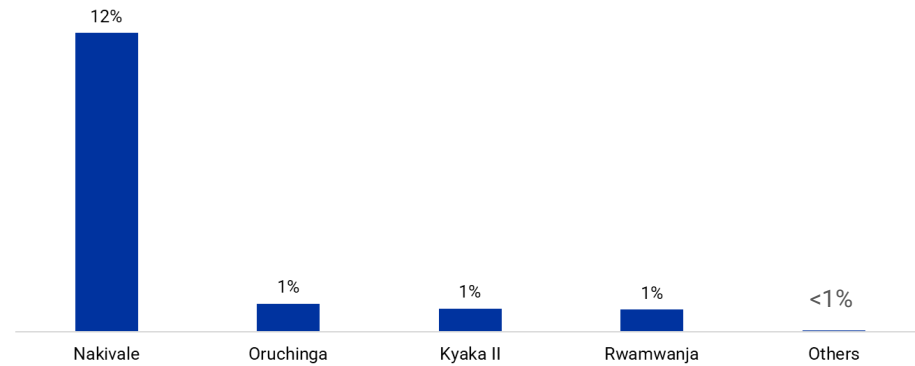


VULNERABILITY PROFILE

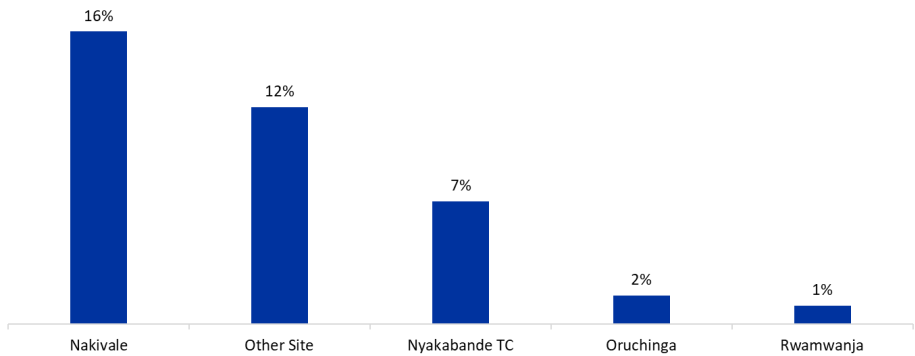


Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent— they may not add to 100%

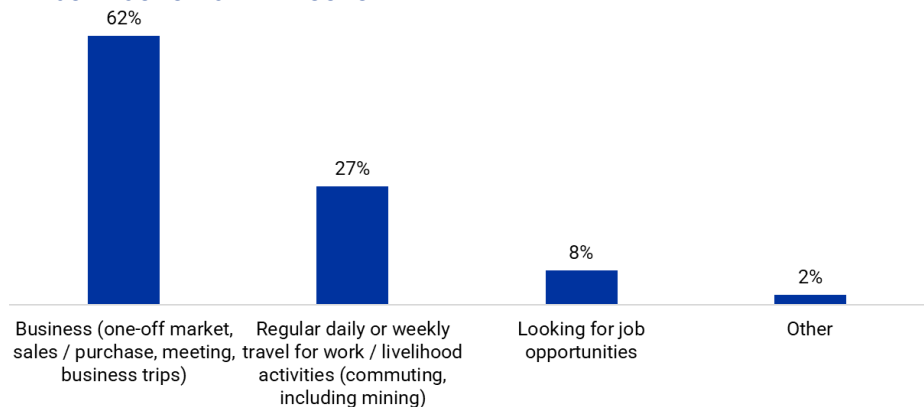
MOVEMENTS FROM SETTLEMENTS



MOVEMENTS TO SETTLEMENTS



MAJOR ECONOMICAL REASONS



Based on residence on movements due to economical reasons

Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent – they may not add to 100%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 12,422 observations, over a half were females (54%) and 46% male. The majority of the recorded migrants were aged between 18-29 for both male (14%) and female (16%).
- Most of the flows spent more than five years (69%) in the place they departed from and 14% spent less than a day. While 48% don't know the intended duration to the places of destination.
- More than half (69%) of the migrants at the FMPs self-declared as Congolese, Ugandans (20%), Burundian (5%), Rwandese (4%) and Others (2%).
- Most of the movements were driven by family reasons (20%) like celebrations (weddings, funerals etc) and family reunification, forced movements due to conflict (18%) and economic reason (18%).
- Those who were moving due to food insecurity represented 4% of the movements.

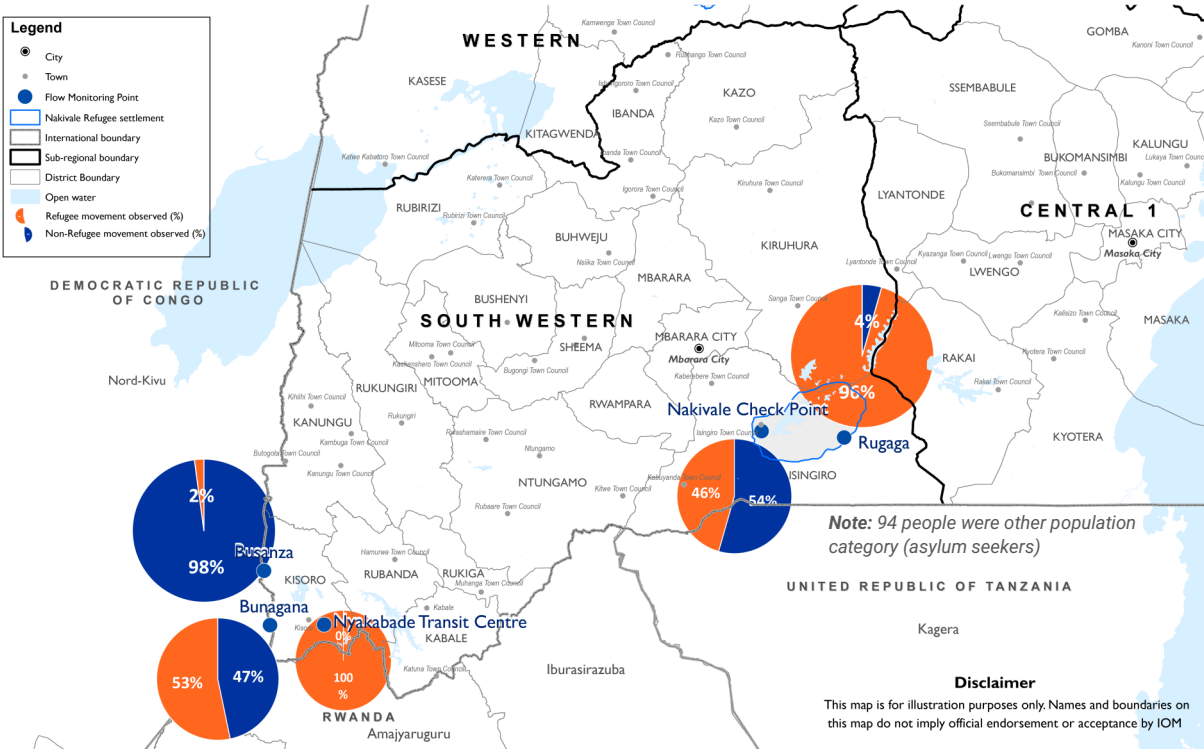
TIME SPENT AT THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE

Time	Flows
More than 5 years	69%
Less than a day	14%
More than 1 year and up to 5 years	8%
1 day up to 1 week	4%
More than 1 week and up to 3 months	3%
More than 6 months and up to 12 months	1%
More than 3 months and up to 6 months	<1%
Prefers not to answer	<1%
I don't know	<1%

INTENDED DURATION OF STAY AT THE DESTINATION

Time	Flows
I don't know	48%
Less than a day	23%
1 day to 1 week	13%
I am not planning to leave	9%
More than 1 week and up to 3 months	4%
Prefers not to answer	1%
More than 1 year	1%
More than 6 months and up to 12 months	<1%
More than 3 months and up to 6 months	<1%

MOVEMENTS BY POPULATION CATEGORY (REFUGEES AND NON REFUGEES)



METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Uganda at the two points of entries of Nakivale settlement, Nyakabande transit center and at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo and with funding from the European Union. Flow monitoring is a component of DTM used to derive quantitative estimates of the flow of individuals, track and monitor movements 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

Geographical coverage of Flow Monitoring activities is not exhaustive and is limited to Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at selected points of entries. Information provided is indicative only of those movements observed at the selected locations (FMPs) where the information was collected. Isolated FMR results are not indicative of movements in other non-monitored transit locations and are not representative of all flows in the geographical region covered by the exercise. The findings must be read as indicative of change in trends, rather than exact measurements of mobility.

DISCLAIMER: The FMR does not replace, in any case, official estimates of figures of refugees at Nakivale settlement, Nyakabande transit center or at the selected border posts.

The following citation is required when using any data and information included in this report and information product: "International Organization for Migration (IOM), July, 2024. DTM Refugee Flow Monitoring. IOM Uganda". For more information on terms and conditions of DTM reports and information products, please refer to <https://dtm.iom.int/terms-and-conditions>.

FLOW RANKING

Movements tracked at departure and intended destination for incoming and outgoing flows at 5 FMPs

Top departure areas (Admin 1 & Admin2)

Admin 1 (District)	Admin 2 (Subcounty)	Flows
Nord-Kivu	Rutshuru	44%
Isingiro	Other Admin 2	33%
Kisoro	Other Admin 2	4%
Nord-Kivu	Other Admin 2	4%
Mbarara	Other Admin 2	4%
Nord-Kivu	Masisi	2%
Nord-Kivu	Goma	1%

Top intended destination areas (Admin 1 & Admin2)

Admin 1 (District)	Admin 2 (Subcounty)	Flows
Isingiro	Other Admin 2	41%
Kisoro	Other Admin 2	30%
Other Admin 1	Other Admin 2	12%
Nord-Kivu	Rutshuru	6%
Mbarara	Other Admin 2	3%
Kampala	Other Admin 2	2%
Nord-Kivu	Other Admin 2	1%
Rakai	Other Admin 2	1%