

## KEY FIGURES

**11,971**



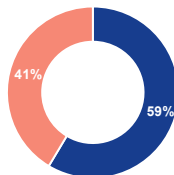
Total movement Observed

**6**

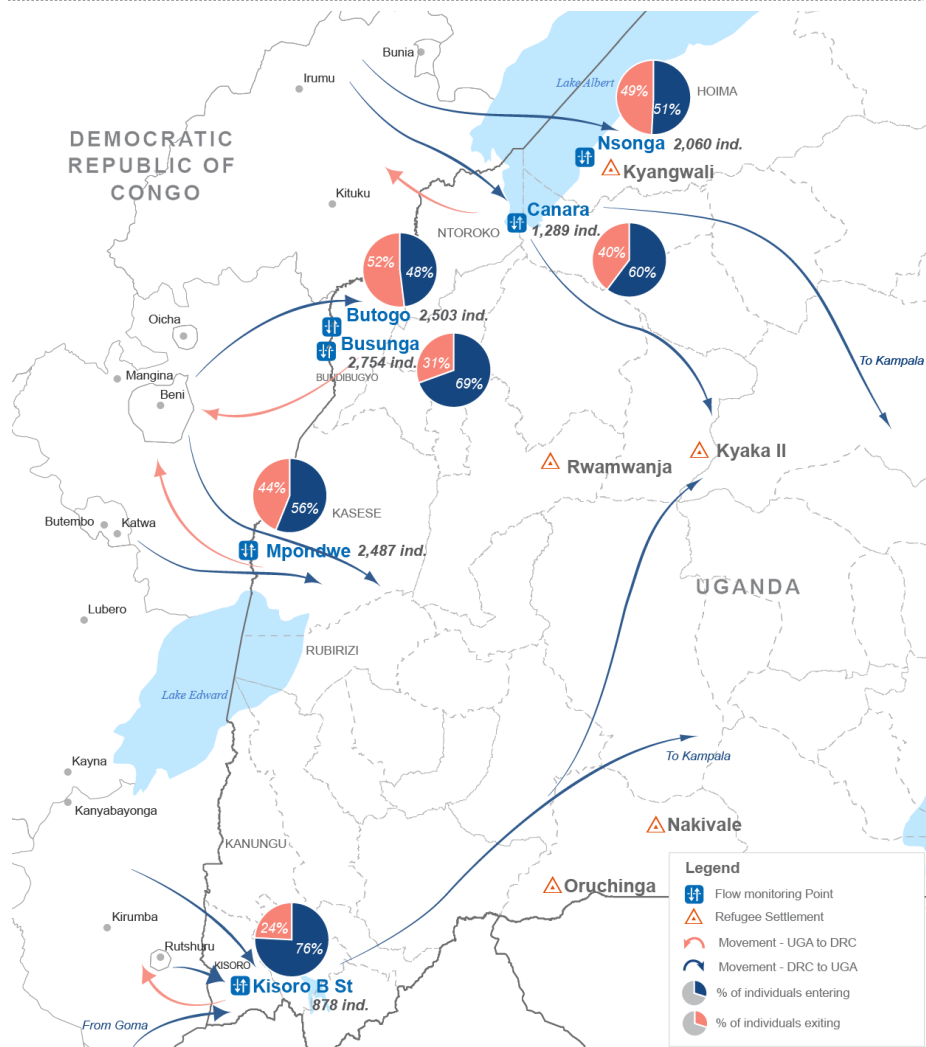
Flow Monitoring Points



Outgoing  
Incoming



## MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

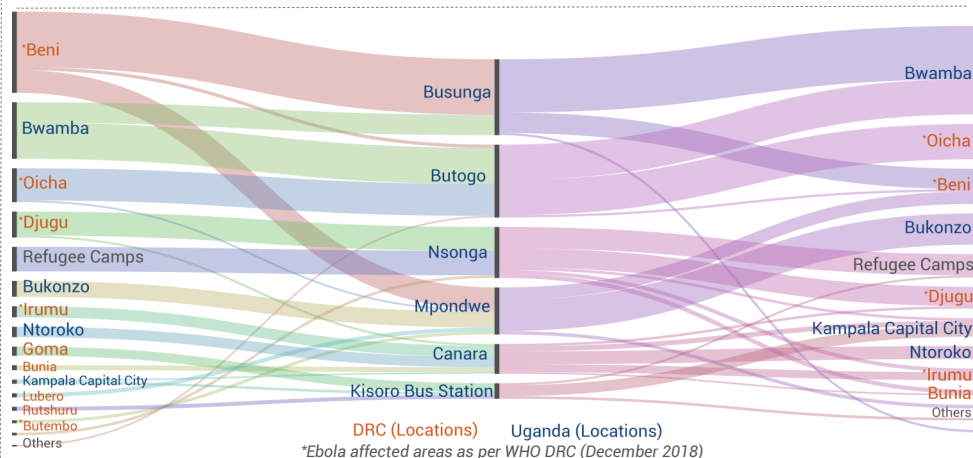


Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## OVERVIEW

IOM Uganda monitors migration flows along the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) through six strategically located flow monitoring points (FMP) illustrated in the map. Over the course of two weeks from 7 to 21 December, a total of 11,971 movements were observed, with 59% entering Uganda and 41% exiting. 67% of the people declared to be Congolese nationals. The main reasons reported for cross-border movements are to undertake economic activities and to visit families. An increase of flows was observed in the third week of December from both directions at Uganda/DRC border.

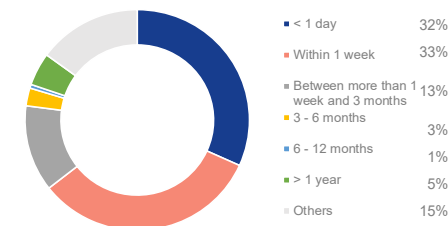
## MOVEMENT BETWEEN UGANDA AND DRC (Volume of people by Uganda and DRC Adm 2)



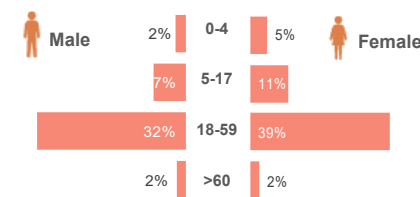
## REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic	33%	34%	33%
Visit family	23%	30%	19%
Return to usual residence	19%	24%	16%
Conflict	7%	1%	11%
Buy goods personal consumption	5%	3%	7%
Health care	4%	1%	5%
Others	8%	8%	8%

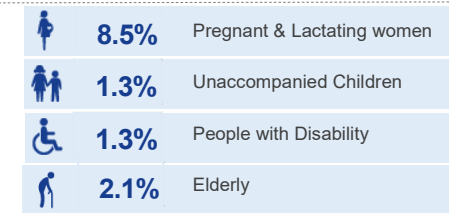
## DURATION OF STAY



## DEMOGRAPHIC

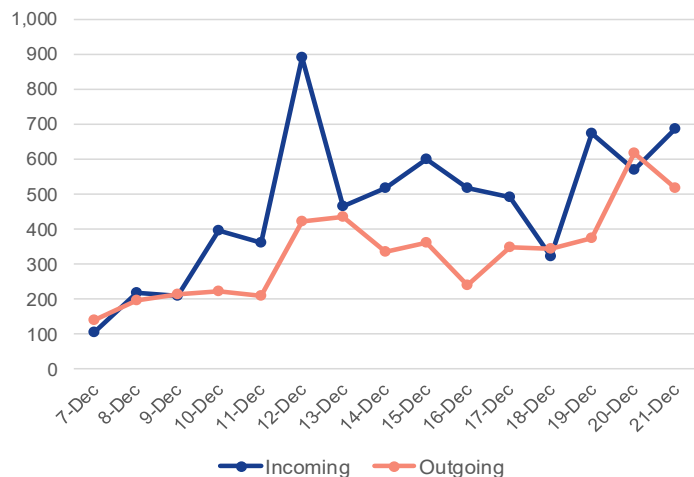


## VULNERABILITY PROFILE



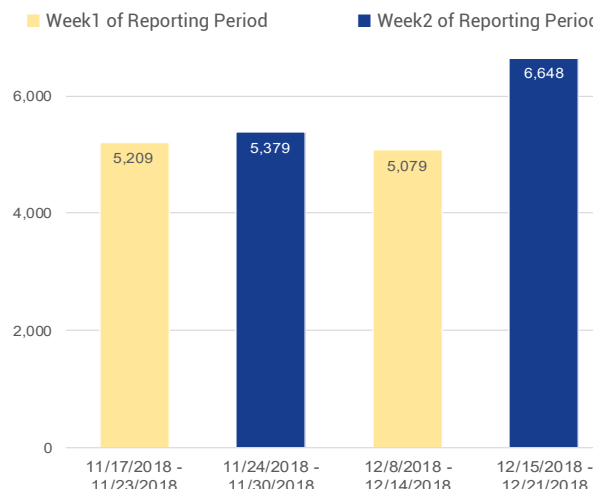
## WEEKLY MOVEMENT OBSERVED IN REPORTING PERIOD

Number of movement recorded from 7 to 21 December 2018



## WEEKLY MOVEMENT BETWEEN REPORTING PERIODS

Comparison of 17 to 30 November and 8 to 21 December



Note: The number of flow from 1 to 7 December is not shown in this report due to disruption of data collection activities in that week.

During reporting period, movements from both directions at Uganda/DRC border increased overtime. Among all FMPs, Butogo and Mpondwe saw the largest increases, an average of 55% in the second week of reporting period. More people entering Uganda for economic activities and returning to their usual residence are observed. Continuous increased inflows are expected in light of the upcoming DRC election, however the number of people citing conflicts as the reason for travel remain stable in this reporting period compared to the last reporting period (15 to 30 November).

A comparison with previous reporting period on total flow recorded also shows that the third week of December has the highest number of movement so far, with about 1,500 per week more than the previous weeks on average.

## METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is supported by the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The BMM Programme is a regional, multi-year, multi-partner project co-funded by the European Union Trust Fund for Africa, and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). DTM flow monitoring is 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 the migrants, including the risk of trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The exercises count number of people passing through FMPs in both directions, provide a profile on migration trends and patterns, migrants' place of origin, intended destination, reasons for moving and their socio-demographic characteristics. The enumerators target population on the move passing by FMP on various type of transportations. Data is collected on tablets/phones through interviews with people on the move, 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 PoEs established by the government authorities. Hence not all migration flows between two countries are covered by the existing FMPs, namely Nsonga, Canara, Butogo, Busunga, Mpondwe and Kisoro Bus Station. 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 the day from 8:00 to 17:00. Data on movements at night are not recorded. Linguistic challenges occur when the respondents do not speak the local dialect or the official language of the country. The flow monitoring tool aims to capturing key quantitative and qualitative information regarding population movements.

For more information:

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