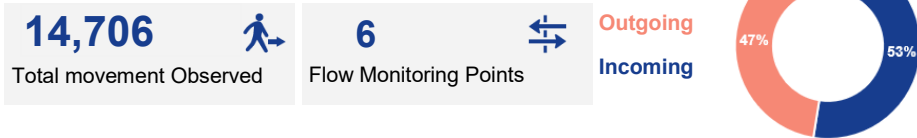
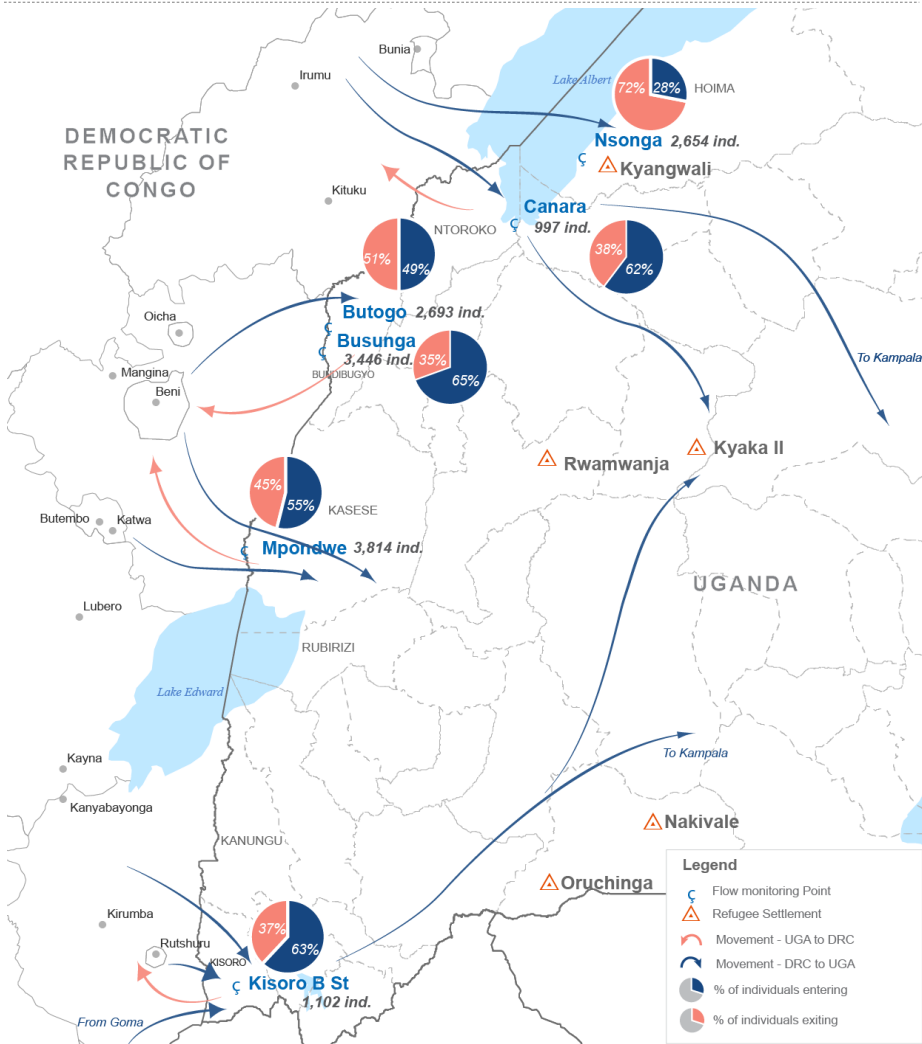


KEY FIGURES



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

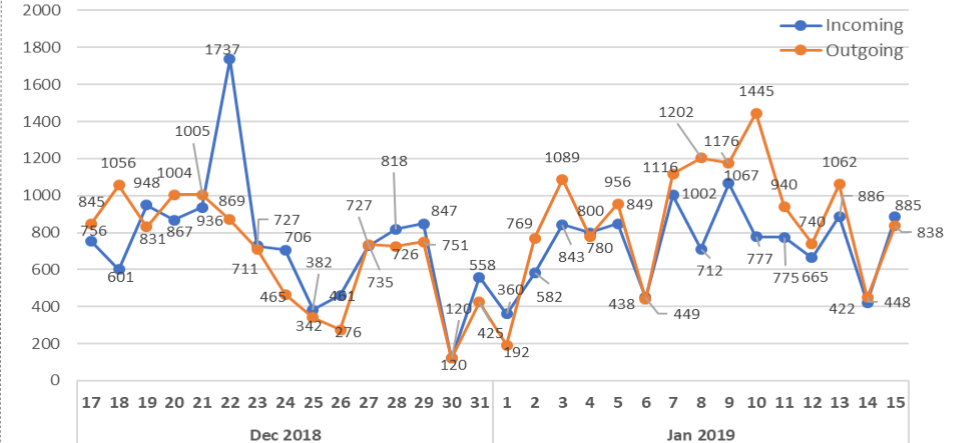


Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period a total of 14,706 movements were observed at six (6) flow monitoring points at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Elections in DRC took place on the 30th of December in the entire country, with the exception of Beni and Ituri Provinces, and results were announced in the first hours of the 10th of January. Inflows into Uganda were slightly higher (53%) than outflows to DRC (47%). The volume of flows increased gradually up to the 9th-10th of January with the majority of the flows coming into Uganda and peaking on the 9th of January. On the 10th, IOM recorded the highest peak in outflows to DRC which reduced by half the following day and remained consistent until the end of the reporting period.

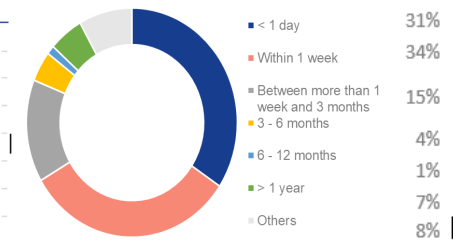
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



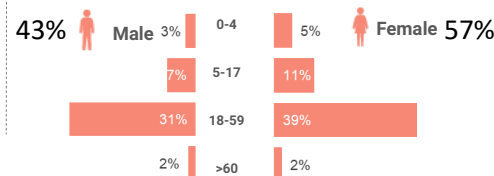
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic	31%	27%	34%
Visit family	28%	35%	23%
Return to habitual residence	19%	24%	14%
Buy goods personal consumption	5%	2%	8%
Conflict	4%	0%	7%
Health care	4%	1%	6%
Tourism	2%	3%	1%
Others	7%	8%	7%

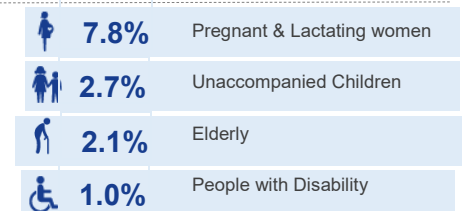
DURATION OF STAY



DEMOGRAPHIC

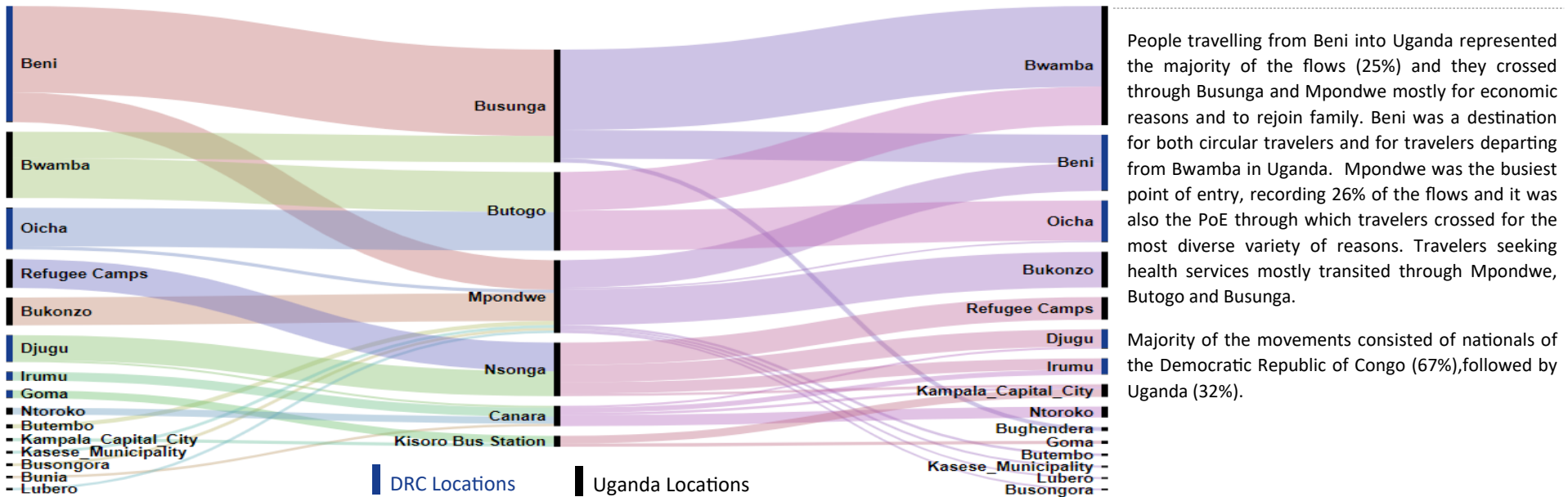


VULNERABILITY PROFILE



MOVEMENT BETWEEN UGANDA AND DRC

Volume of people by Uganda and DRC Adm 2



People travelling from Beni into Uganda represented the majority of the flows (25%) and they crossed through Busunga and Mpondwe mostly for economic reasons and to rejoin family. Beni was a destination for both circular travelers and for travelers departing from Bwamba in Uganda. Mpondwe was the busiest point of entry, recording 26% of the flows and it was also the PoE through which travelers crossed for the most diverse variety of reasons. Travelers seeking health services mostly transited through Mpondwe, Butogo and Busunga.

Majority of the movements consisted of nationals of the Democratic Republic of Congo (67%), followed by Uganda (32%).

METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) through the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme. 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 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 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, 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.

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Implemented by

