DTM
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THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD: Uganda/DRC Border
16—31 January 2019   Publication: 12 February 2019

Co-funded by the European Union · german cooperation DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT · Better Migration Management Horn of Africa

KEY FIGURES

18,391
Total movement Observed

6
Flow Monitoring Points

Outgoing 44%
Incoming 56%

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Bunia
Irumu
Kituku
NTOROKO
Oicha
Mangina
Beni
BUNDIBUGYO
Butembo
Katwa
Lubero
RUBIRIZI
Lake Edward
Kayna
Kanyabayonga
KANUNGU
Kirumba
Rutshuru
KISORO
From Goma

Lake Albert

HOIMA 64% 36%
Nsonga *1,720 ind.*
⚠ Kyangwali
Canara *1,051 ind.* 41% 59%
49% 51%
Butogo *3,295 ind.*
Busunga *4,531 ind.* 34% 66%
To Kampala
⚠ Rwamwanja ⚠ Kyaka II
42% 58% KASESE
Mpondwe *6,120 ind.*
UGANDA
To Kampala
⚠ Nakivale
⚠ Oruchinga
50% 50%
Kisoro B St *1,674 ind.*

Legend
⇅ Flow monitoring Point
⚠ Refugee Settlement
Movement - UGA to DRC
Movement - DRC to UGA
% of individuals entering
% of individuals exiting
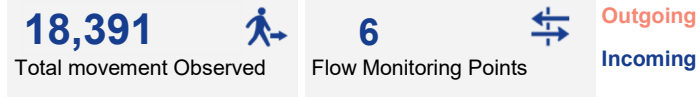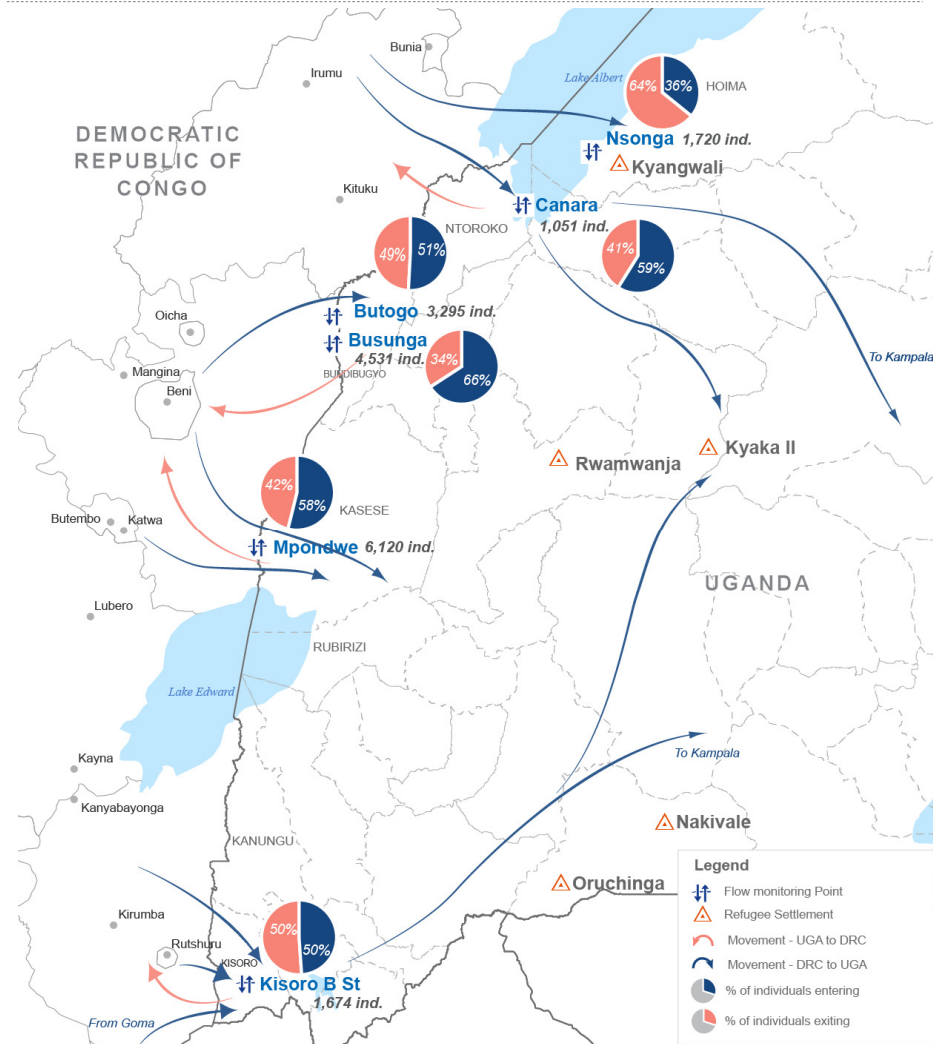
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period a total of 18,391 movements were observed at six (6) flow monitoring points at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Inflows into Uganda were slightly higher (56%) than outflows to DRC (44%). The volume of flows increased gradually towards the end of the month, with the majority of the flows coming into Uganda and peaking on the 30th of January. On the 30th, IOM recorded the highest peak in outflows to DRC which reduced by a quarter the following day and remained consistent until the end of the reporting period.
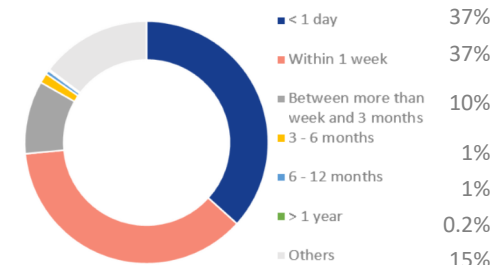
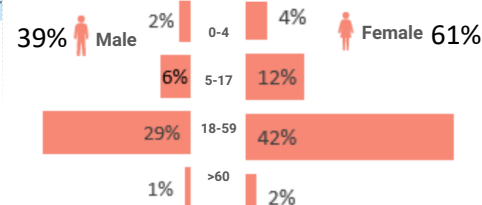## DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Outgoing
Incoming
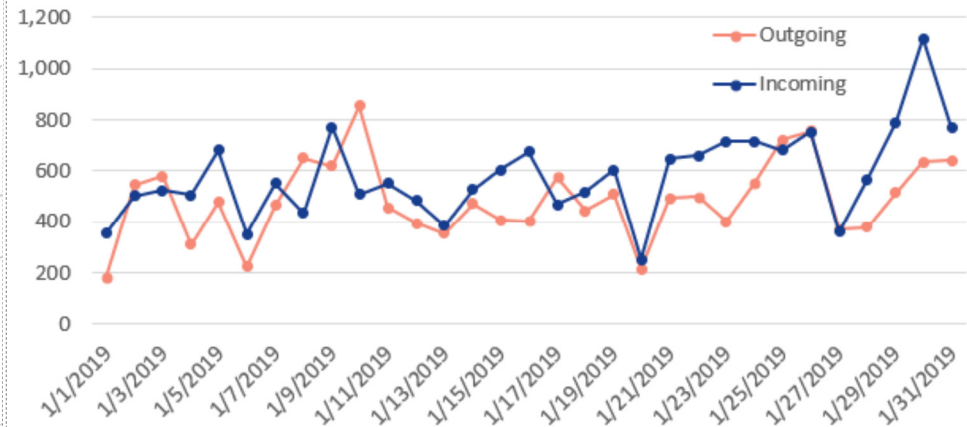
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic	34%	30%	37%
Visit family	22%	25%	19%
Return to habitual residence	20%	29%	14%
Buy goods personal consumption	6%	3%	8%
Education	4%	4%	4%
Health care	3%	1%	5%
Conflict	3%	0%	5%
Others	8%	8%	8%

DURATION OF STAY

■ < 1 day	37%
■ Within 1 week	37%
■ Between more than week and 3 months	10%
■ 3 - 6 months	1%
■ 6 - 12 months	1%
■ > 1 year	0.2%
■ Others	15%

DEMOGRAPHIC

39% Male   Female 61%

Male	Age	Female
2%	0-4	4%
6%	5-17	12%
29%	18-59	42%
1%	>60	2%

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

👤	**6.4%**	Pregnant & Lactating women
👥	**3.0%**	Unaccompanied Children
🧍	**1.8%**	Elderly
♿	**1.4%**	People with Disability
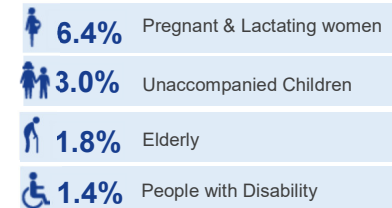
MOVEMENT BETWEEN UGANDA AND DRC
Volume of people by Uganda and DRC Adm 2

DRC Locations   Uganda Locations
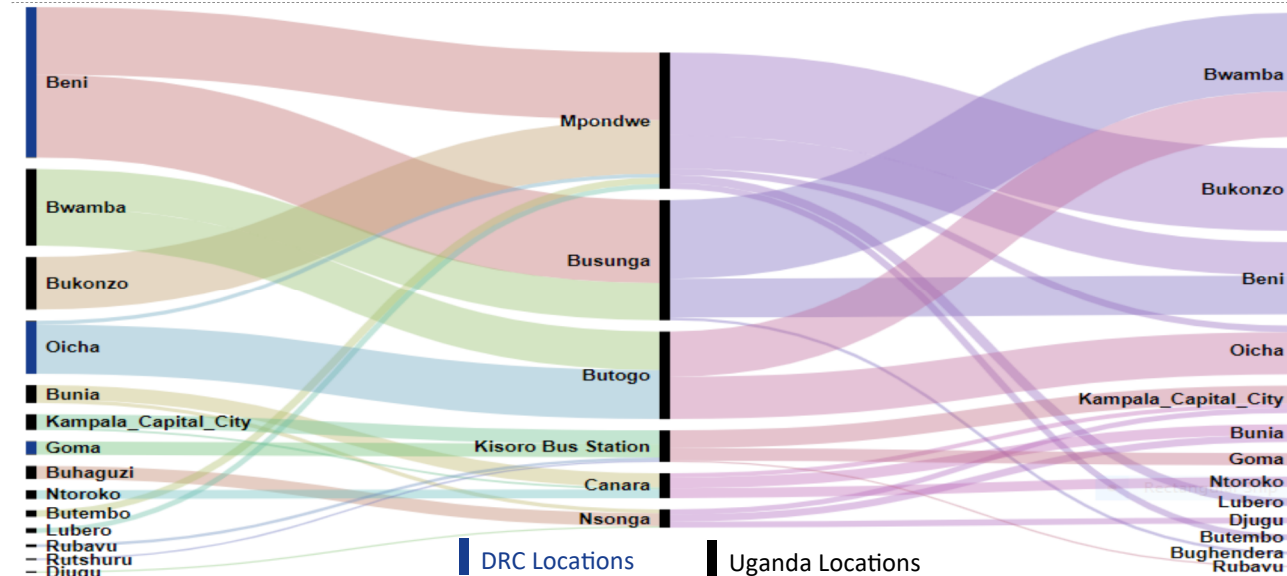
People travelling from Beni into Uganda represented the majority of the flows (31%) and they crossed through Mpondwe and Busunga mostly for economic reasons (37%) and to rejoin family (19%). Beni was a destination for both circular travelers and for travelers departing from Bwamba in Uganda. Mpondwe was the busiest point of entry, recording 33% 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 (66%),followed by Uganda (33%).

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.

For more information:
https://uganda.iom.int/   dtmuganda@iom.int

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