IOM UGANDA FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD

Uganda/DRC Border

1—15 February 2019

Publication: 26 February 2019

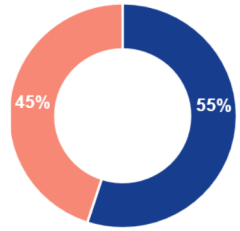
Co-funded by the European Union

Better Migration Management Horn of Africa

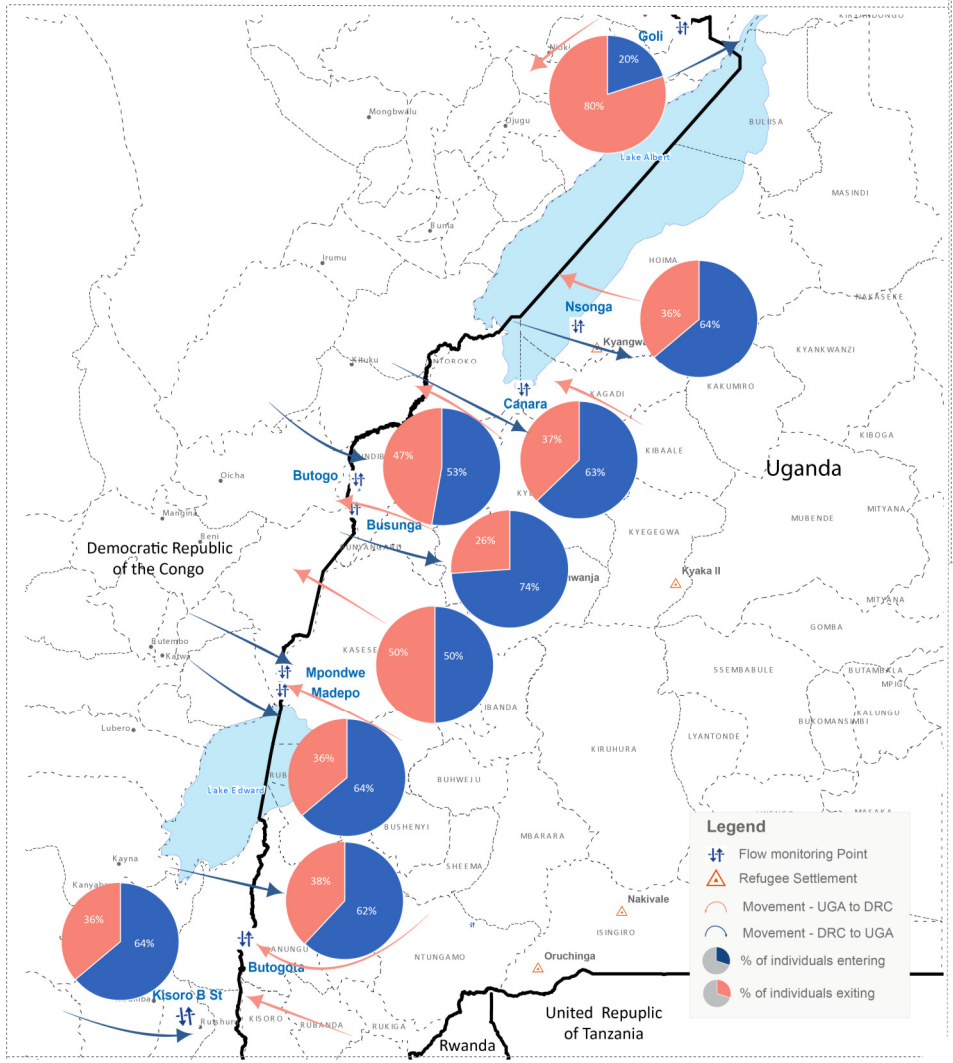
KEY FIGURES

34,793
Total movements observed

9
Flow Monitoring Points



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

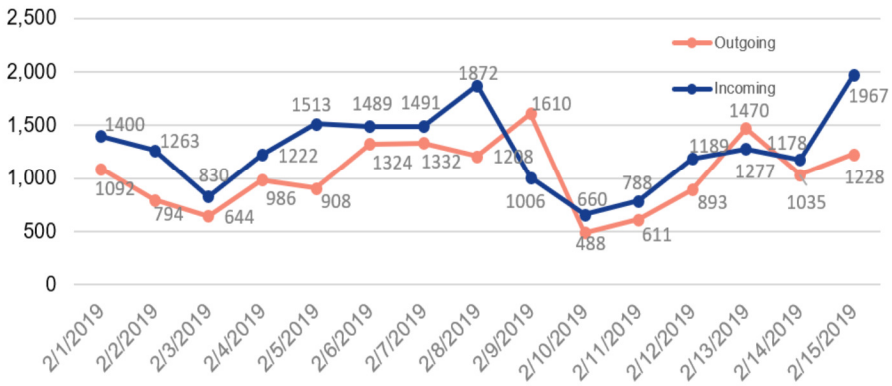


Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period a total of 34,793 movements were observed at nine (9) flow monitoring points at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The increase in flows registered through the DTM is due to the opening of new FMPs in Goli, Madepo, and Butogota in January. Inflows into Uganda continued to be slightly higher (55%) than outflows to DRC (45%). The significant drop in movements both incoming and outgoing recorded between the 10 and the 12 of February is due to an increase in the immigration fee required by DRC border authorities which was quickly re-adjusted .

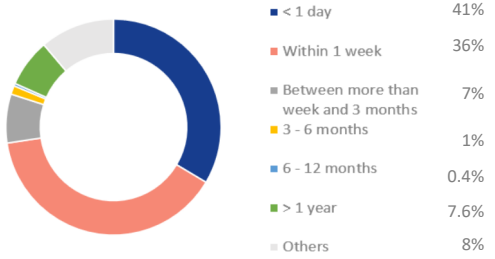
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



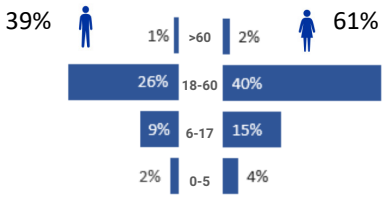
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic	41%	39%	43%
Return to habitual residence	17%	21%	13%
Visit family	14%	15%	13%
Buy goods personal consumption	7%	4%	10%
Education	5%	5%	5%
Health care	4%	3%	4%
Reunification (not habitual)	3%	4%	2%
Conflict	3%	0%	6%
Others	6%	7%	4%

DURATION OF STAY



DEMOGRAPHIC

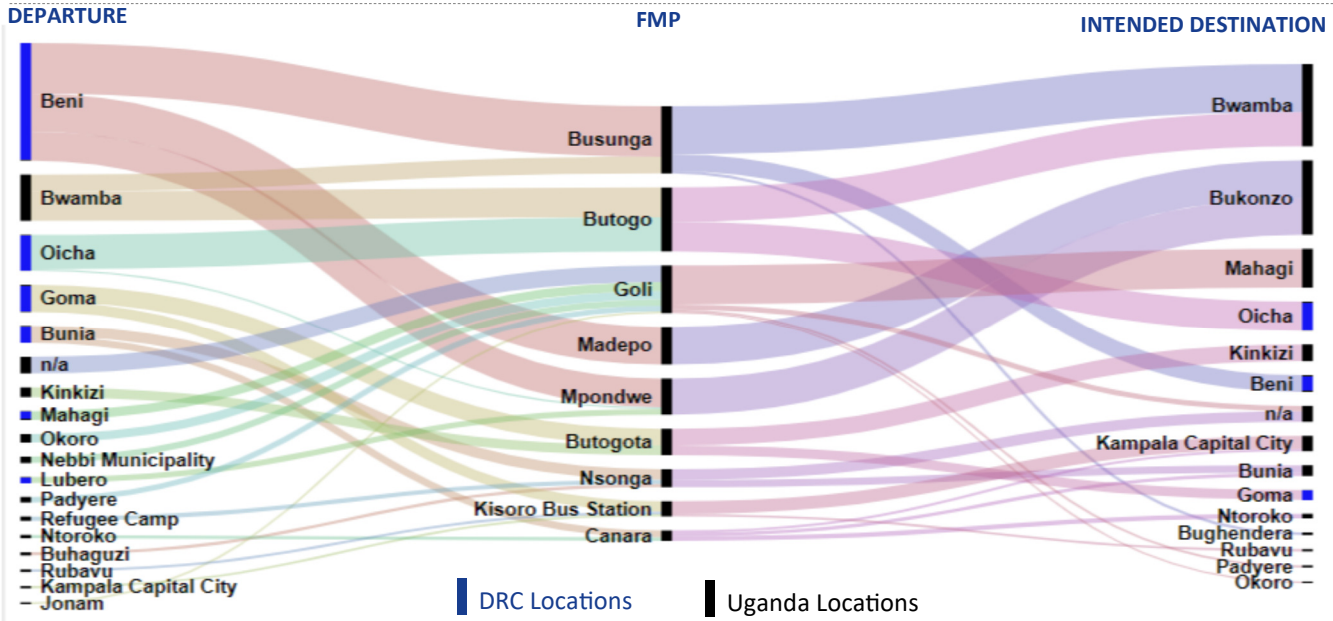


VULNERABILITY PROFILE

- **6.7%** Pregnant and/or Lactating women
- **5.1%** Unaccompanied Children
- **1.8%** Elderly
- **1.4%** People with Disability

MOVEMENT BETWEEN UGANDA AND DRC

Volume of flows between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo (Admin 2)



Most of the flows are originating from Beni (DRC) and passing through Busunga, Madepo and Mpondwe.

The only Point of Entry which recorded significantly higher outflows than inflows in Goli, with migration mainly driven by economic reasons, the purchase of goods and services and education.

During the reporting period, 24% (corresponding to 4,602 movements) of the tracked inflows into Uganda were recorded from Oicha and Bunia which are currently active Ebola areas.

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 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, Nsonga, Canara, Butogo, Busunga, Mpondwe, Madepo, Butogota 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 official opening hours .

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