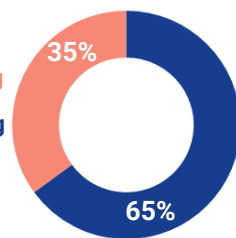
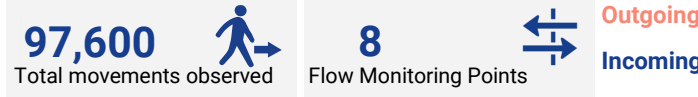
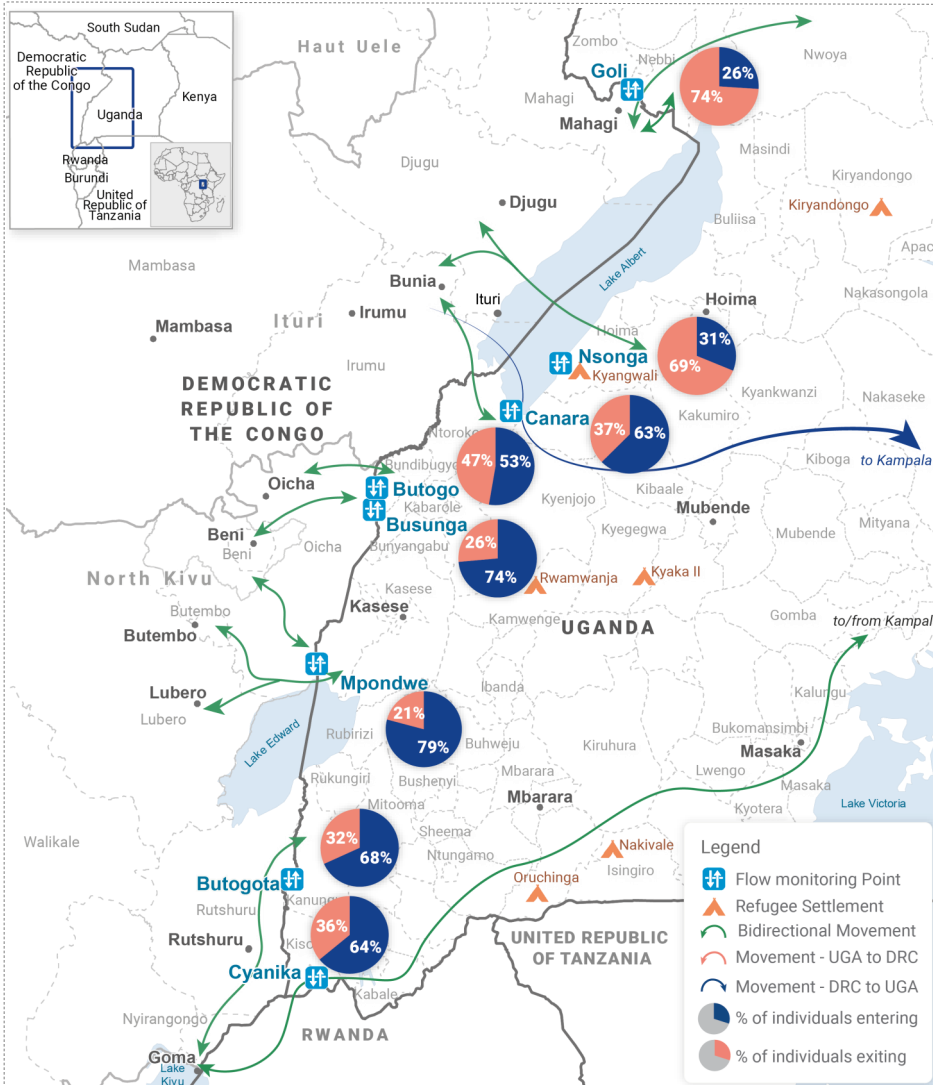


**KEY FIGURES**



**MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION**



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.  
Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.

**OVERVIEW AND TRENDS**

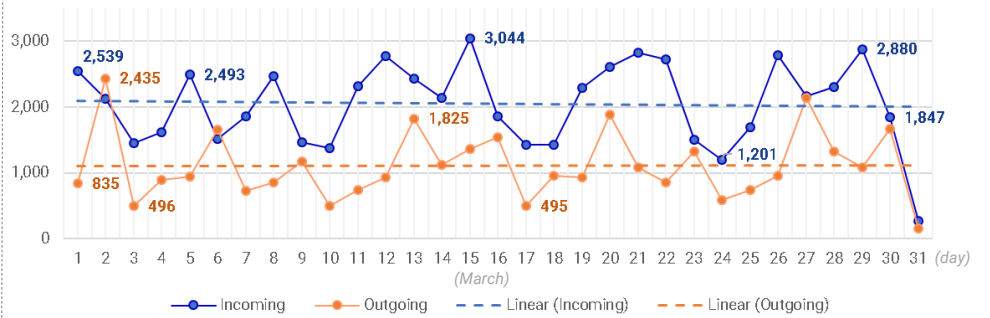
Over the reporting period, a total of 97,600 movements were observed at eight (8) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

The incoming population into Uganda continued to be higher (65%) than outgoing to DRC (35%). The intended destination of the majority of incoming observations is on average within 100km from the DRC border. Migrant population reportedly going to Kampala are less than 4%.

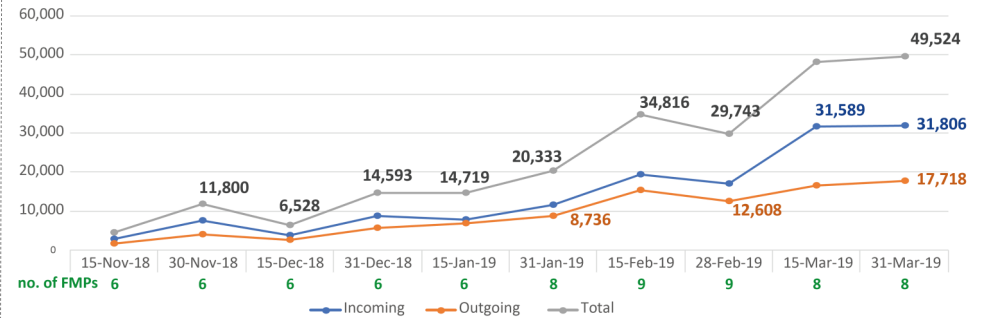
The FMPs Mpondwe, Busunga, Butogo and Goli registered approximately 86% of the observations and Mpondwe continued to register the highest number (53%) of flows with the highest network, 179 districts (administrative level 2).

The increase in numbers since February is due to better FMP coverage.

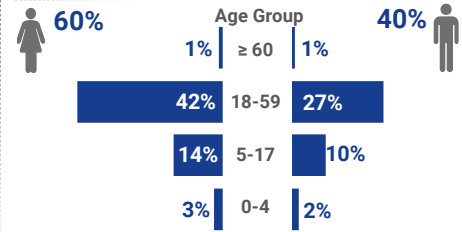
**DAILY OBSERVATIONS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**



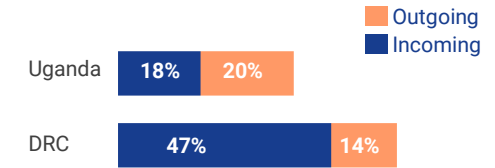
**BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM NOVEMBER 2018 TO MARCH 2019**



**DEMOGRAPHIC**



**NATIONALITY**



Other nationalities represent less than 2%

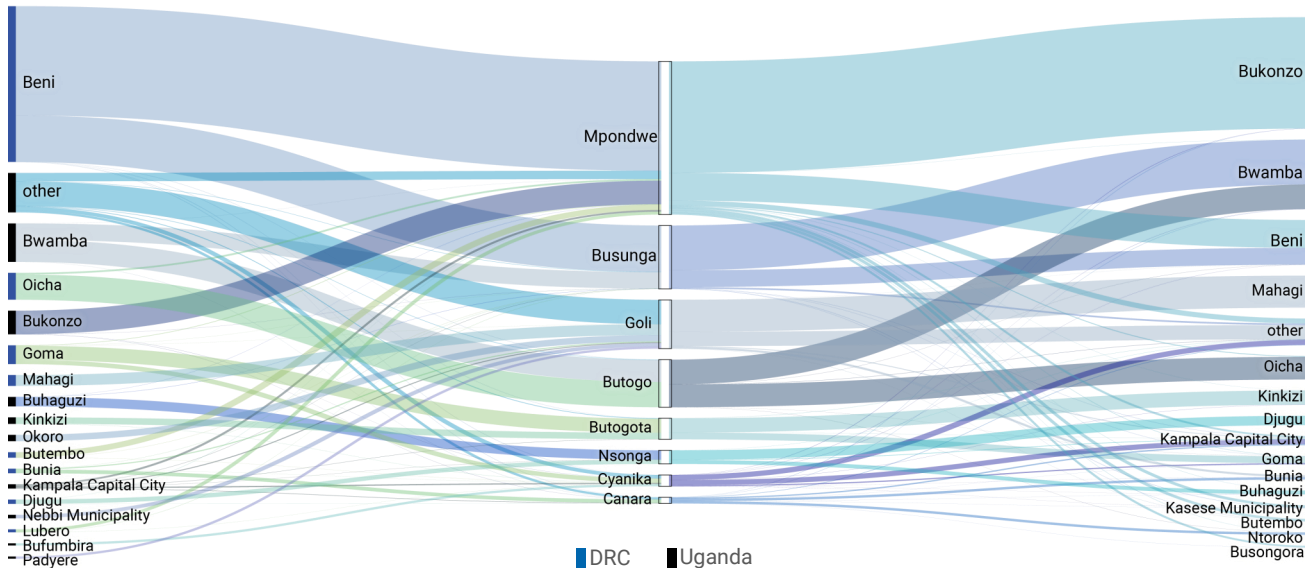
### UGANDA-DRC BORDER FLOWS

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

#### DEPARTURE

#### FMP

#### INTENDED DESTINATION



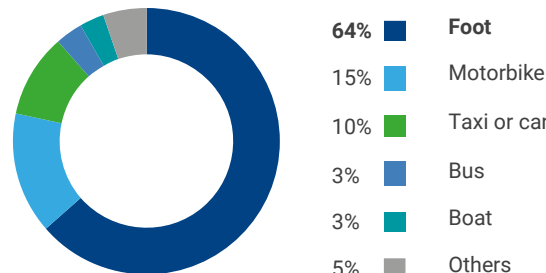
#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Majority of movements were reported between Uganda and DRC districts close to the border. Flows were mostly bidirectional, made by foot or motorcycle and taking less than a day.
- 54% of outgoing observations due to economic reasons reported departing from border areas. The intended destinations were the districts of Mahagi, Beni, Oicha, Bunia, Butembo, Lubero, Bafwasende and Goma in DRC.
- The main mean of transport for all observations was by foot. However, the FMP Nsonga registered 67% for motorbike and 32% for boat; the FMP Cyanika registered 55% for Bus and 22% for taxi or car; and the FMP Canara 100% for boat.

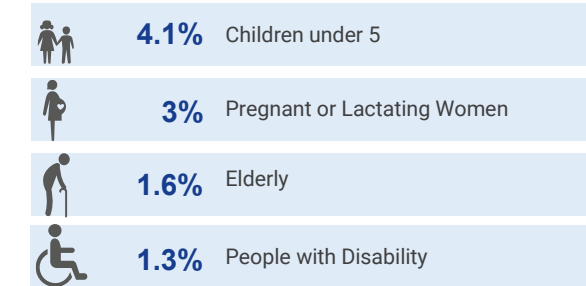
#### REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic reasons	44%	45%	42%
Return to habitual residence	17%	23%	13%
Visit family	15%	16%	14%
Buy goods personal consumption	9%	4%	13%
Education	4%	3%	5%
Others	11%	9%	13%

#### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



#### VULNERABILITY PROFILE

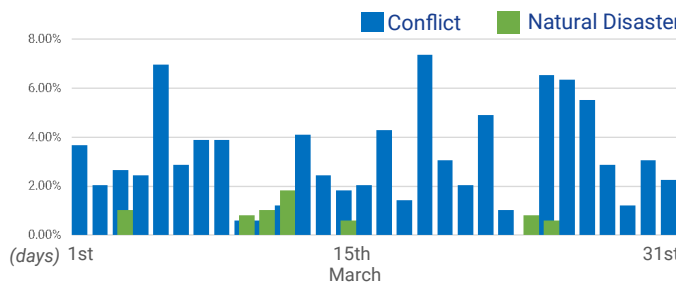


#### DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Less than a day	54%	48%	56%
One week	32%	27%	35%
More than one year	6%	14%	2%
One week to three months	4%	6%	3%
Unknown	3%	4%	3%
Others	1%	1%	1%

#### FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented less than 1% of the observations and conflict was the main driver with a total of 489 observations.



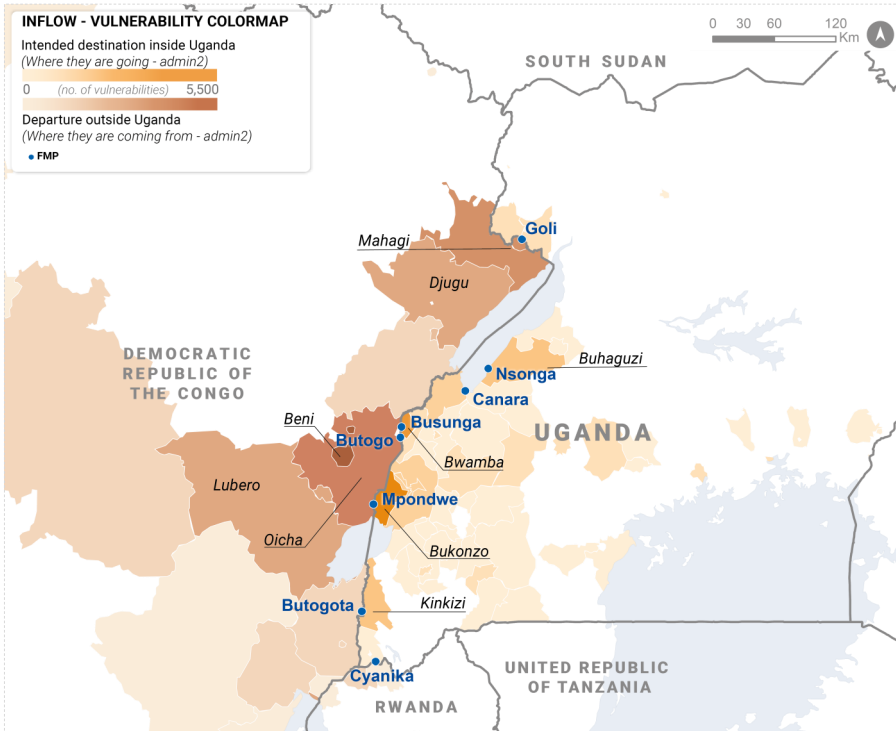
#### FLOW DIRECTION AND VULNERABILITY

Number of vulnerabilities tracked in observed population per flow direction - incoming and outgoing.

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 10% of incoming observations and 11% of outgoing observations.



Publication: 17 April 2019



## VULNERABILITY RANKING

Number of vulnerabilities tracked in observed population by areas of departure and intended destination for incoming flows.

### Top 3 departure areas (admin2) outside Uganda and main reason for moving

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Beni	4,208	Economic reasons (33%)
Oicha	751	Economic reasons (40%)
Mahagi	393	Health care (41%)

### Top 3 intended destination areas (admin2) inside Uganda and main reason for moving

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Bukonzo	3,709	Economic reasons (32%)
Bwamba	1,324	Economic reasons (42%)
Kinkizi	175	Visit Family (59%)

## 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 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

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, Butogota and Cyanika. 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.

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Implemented by