UGANDA FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD
Uganda-DRC Border
APRIL 2019

DTM — IOM • OIM — THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

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

KEY FIGURES

107,706 Total movements observed

8 Flow Monitoring Points

Outgoing **30%**
Incoming **70%**

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

Goli — 80% / 20%
Mahagi
Nsonga — Kyangwali
Hoima — 68% / 32%
Canara — 40% / 60%
Butogo — 48% / 52%
Busunga — 26% / 74%
Rwamwanja
Kyaka II
Mpondwe — 14% / 86%
Butogota — 30% / 70%
Cyanika — 33% / 67%
Goma
to Kampala
to/from Kampala

Kiryandongo
Nakivale
Oruchinga

Legend
- Flow monitoring Point
- Refugee Settlement
- Bidirectional Movement
- Movement - UGA to DRC
- Movement - DRC to UGA
- % of individuals entering
- % of individuals exiting

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.
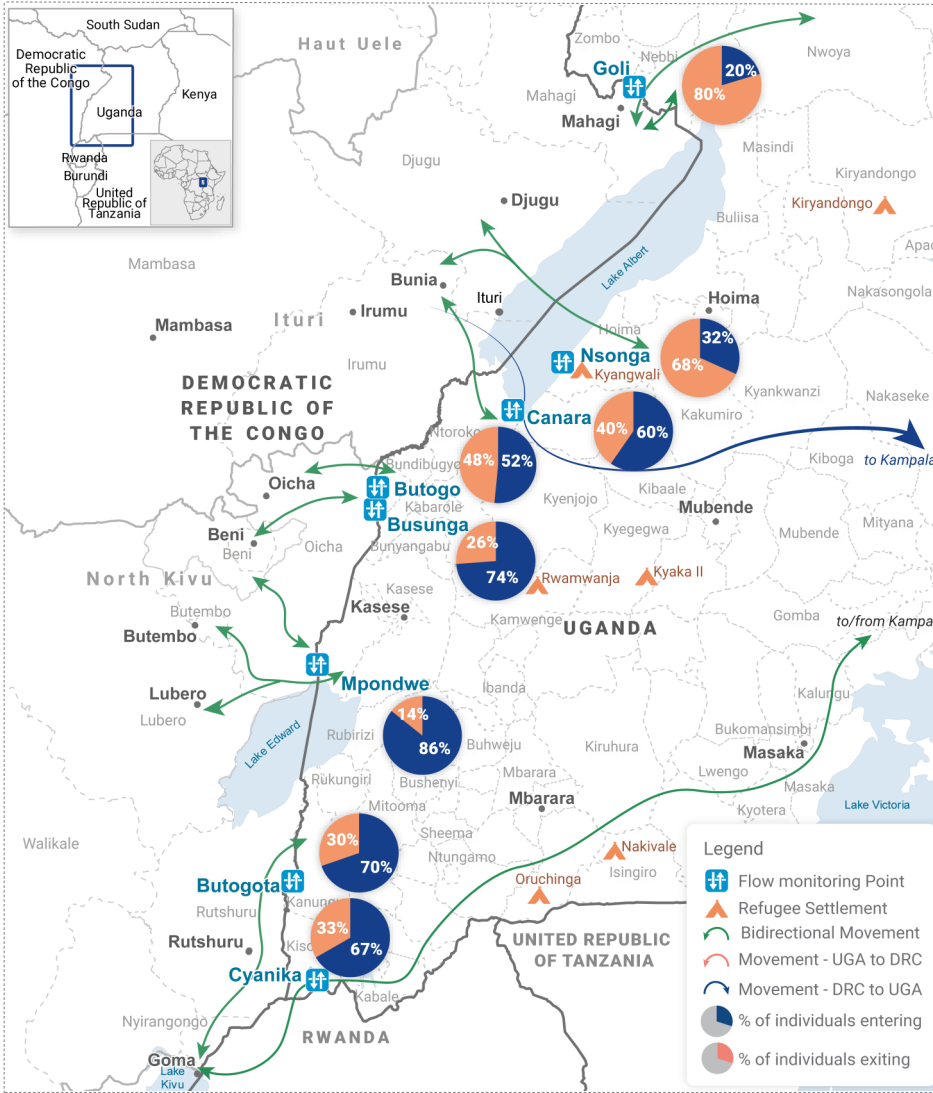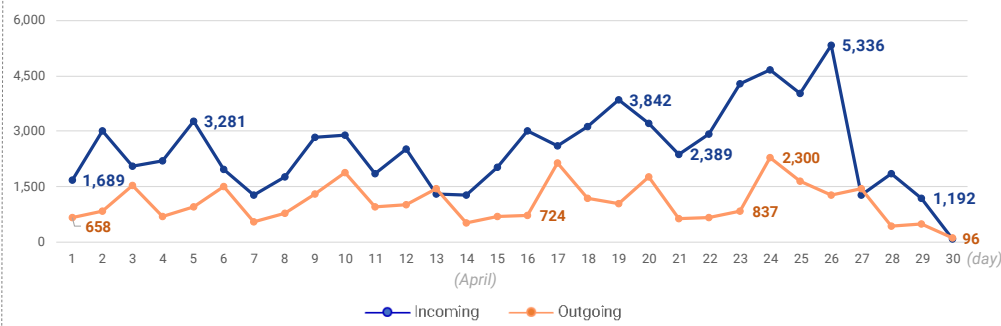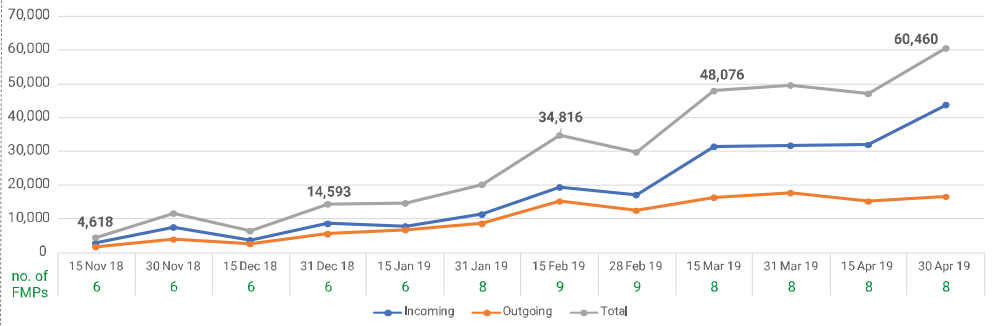
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 107,706 movements were observed at eight (8) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The incoming population into Uganda continued to be higher (70%) than outgoing to DRC (30%). Migrant population reportedly going to Kampala are less than 4%.

The FMPs Mpondwe, Busunga, Butogo and Goli registered approximatively 86% of the observations.

The increase in numbers since February is due to better FMP coverage. Abrupt increase and decrease in daily averages are due to data collection procedures.
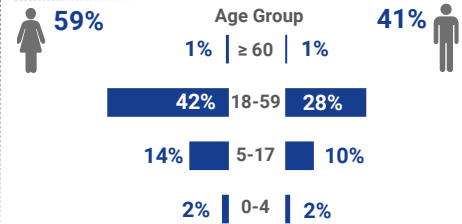
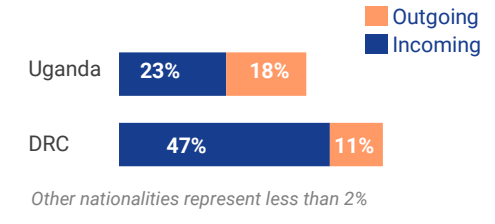## DAILY OBSERVATIONS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Incoming — Outgoing

Incoming values: 1,689; 3,281; 3,842; 2,389; 5,336; 1,192
Outgoing values: 658; 724; 837; 2,300; 96

BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM NOVEMBER 2018 TO APRIL 2019

Incoming — Outgoing — Total

Total values: 4,618; 14,593; 34,816; 48,076; 60,460

no. of FMPs	15 Nov 18	30 Nov 18	15 Dec 18	31 Dec 18	15 Jan 19	31 Jan 19	15 Feb 19	28 Feb 19	15 Mar 19	31 Mar 19	15 Apr 19	30 Apr 19
	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	9	9	8	8	8

DEMOGRAPHIC

59% (female) **41%** (male)

Age Group
- ≥ 60: 1% / 1%
- 18-59: 42% / 28%
- 5-17: 14% / 10%
- 0-4: 2% / 2%

NATIONALITY

Outgoing
Incoming

Uganda: 23% / 18%
DRC: 47% / 11%

Other nationalities represent less than 2%

UGANDA-SOUTH SUDAN BORDER FLOWS

Flows from Departure area (admin2) to FMP and from FMP to Intended Destination area (admin2)

DEPARTURE   **FMP**   **INTENDED DESTINATION**
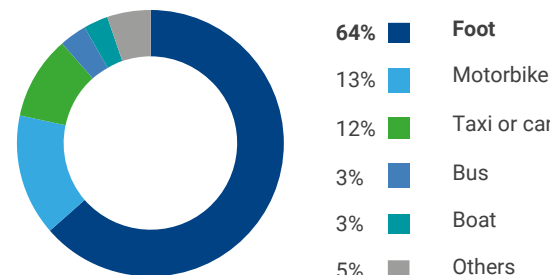
DRC   Uganda
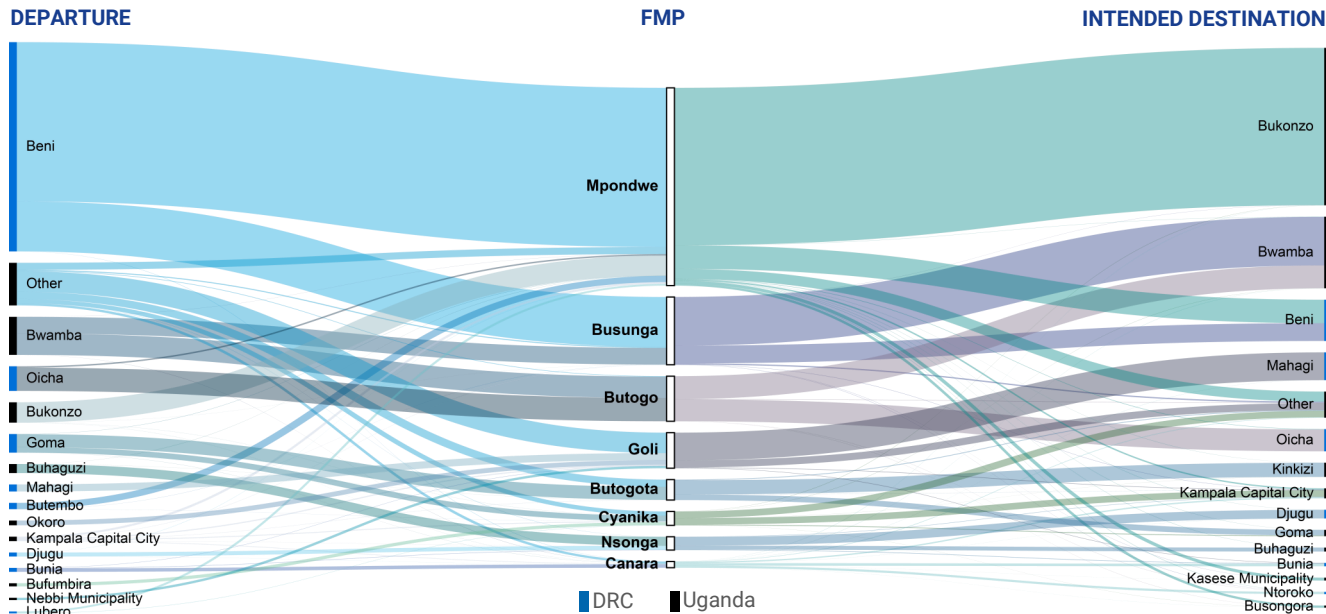
HIGHLIGHTS

- The 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.

- 55% of outgoing observations due to economic reasons reported departing from border areas. The highest intended destination districts were Mahagi (14%) and Beni (11%).

- The main mean of transport for all observations was by foot. However, the FMP Nsonga registered 50% for boat and 47% for motorbike; the FMP Cyanika registered 50% for Bus and 24% for taxi or car; and the FMP Canara 86% for boat.

REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic reasons	**48%**	**47%**	**48%**
Return to habitual residence	17%	24%	15%
Visit family	14%	18%	12%
Buy goods personal consumption	7%	2%	10%
Reunification (not habitual residence)	4%	2%	5%
Others	10%	7%	10%

DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Less than a day	**47%**	**48%**	**46%**
One week	**39%**	**27%**	**44%**
Not Planning to leave	6%	13%	3%
One week to three months	5%	9%	4%
Unknown	2%	2%	2%
Others	1%	1%	1%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

64%	Foot	
13%	Motorbike	
12%	Taxi or car	
3%	Bus	
3%	Boat	
5%	Others	

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented less than 1% of the observations and conflict was the main driver with a total of 324 observations.

Conflict   Natural Disaster

(days) 1st   15th   30th

April

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

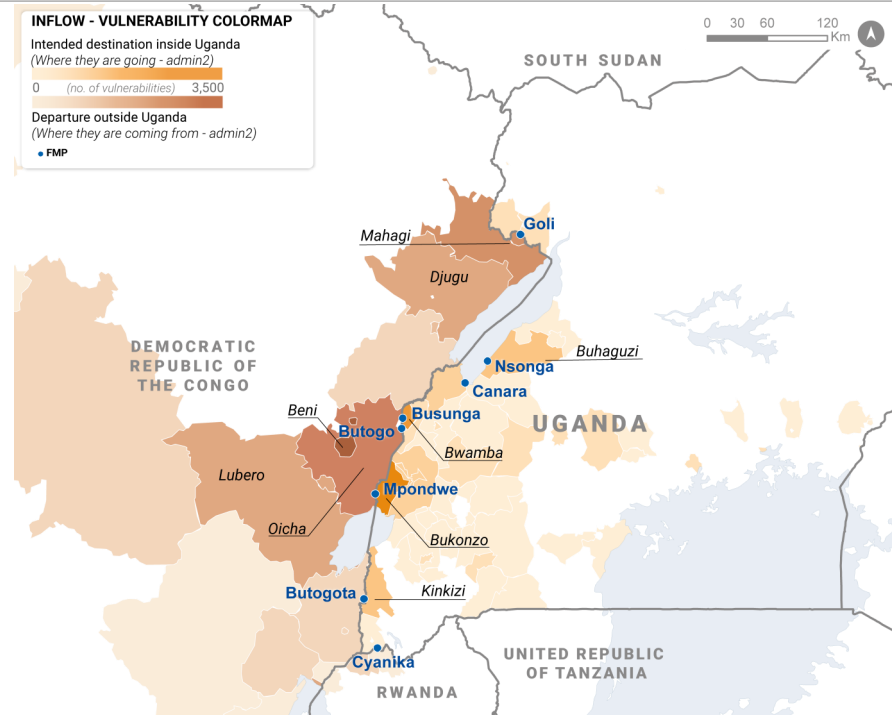|		
	3.3%	Children under 5
	2.6%	Pregnant or Lactating Women
	1%	Elderly
	0.8%	People with Disability
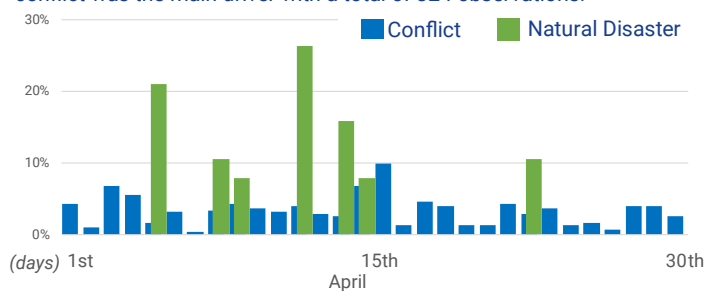
FLOW DIRECTION AND VULNERABILITY

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 6.5% of incoming observations and 11% of outgoing observations.

Incoming	**4,906(6.5%)**
Outgoing	**3,396 (11%)**

Disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent

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INFLOW - VULNERABILITY COLORMAP
Intended destination inside Uganda
(Where they are going - admin2)

0 ⬛ (no. of vulnerabilities) 3,500

Departure outside Uganda
(Where they are coming from - admin2)

● FMP

0 30 60 120 Km

SOUTH SUDAN

Mahagi
Goli
Djugu

Buhaguzi
Nsonga
Canara

Beni
Busunga
Butogo
Bwamba

UGANDA

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Lubero
Mpondwe

Oicha
Bukonzo

Butogota
Kinkizi

Cyanika

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

RWANDA

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VULNERABILITY RANKING (Incoming Flow)
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	**3,252**	Economic reasons (34%)
Oicha	**682**	Economic reasons (29%)
Mahagi	**306**	Health care (59%)

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

Area *(admin2)*	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Bukonzo	**2,672**	Economic reasons (36%)
Bwamba	**1,112**	Economic reasons (31%)
Kinkizi	**231**	Visit Family (48%)

One or more vulnerabilities could have been registered by migrant.

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 .