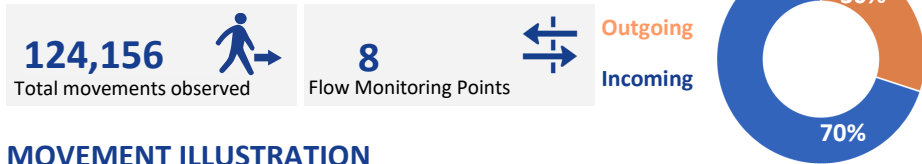
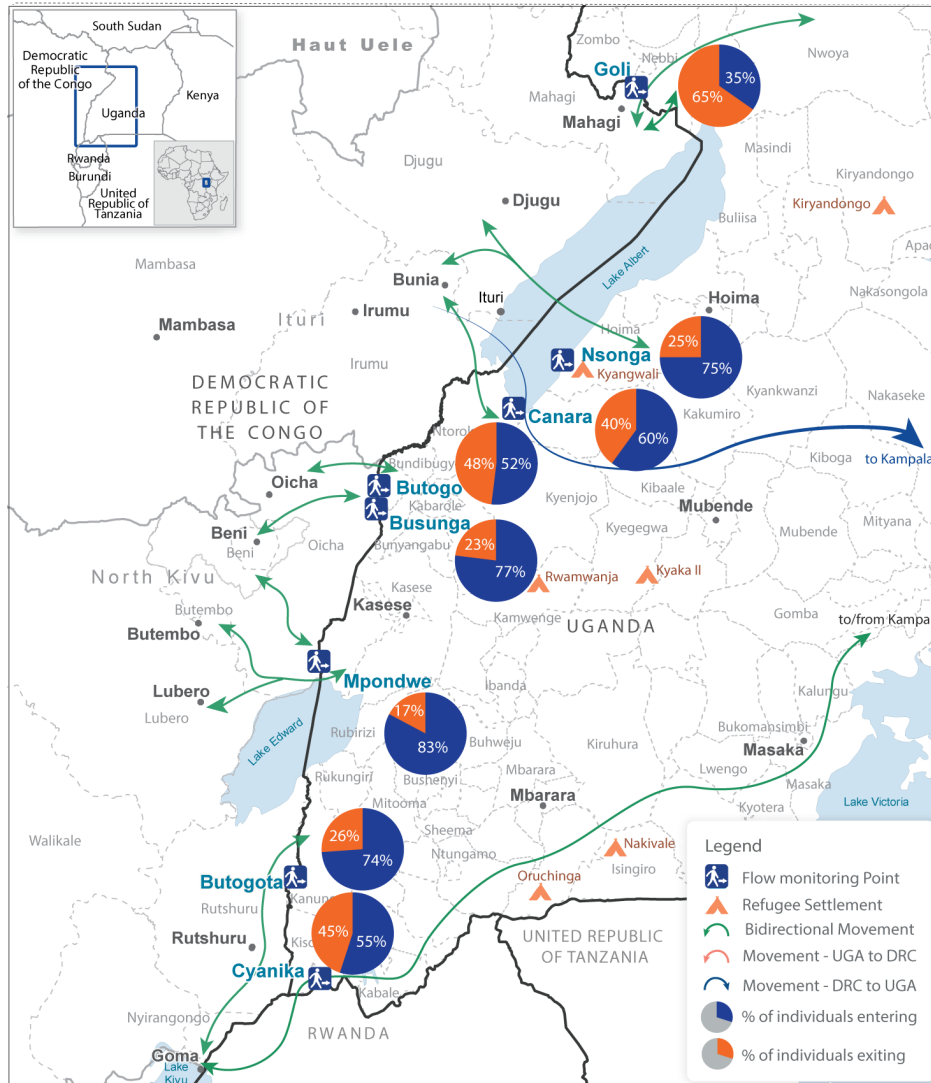


KEY FIGURES



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only.

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.

Publication: 15 June 2019

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

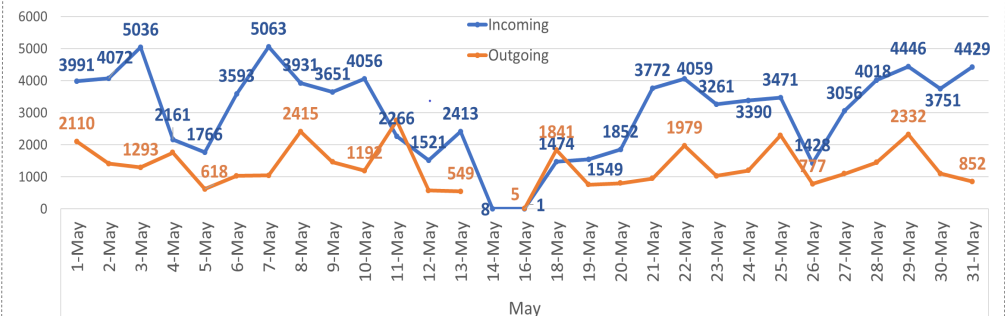
Over the reporting period, a total of 124,156 movements were observed at eight (8) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

The proportion of incoming population observed into Uganda continued to be higher (70%) than the outgoing to DRC (30%). Migrant flows reportedly going to Kampala from FMP observations are less than 1%.

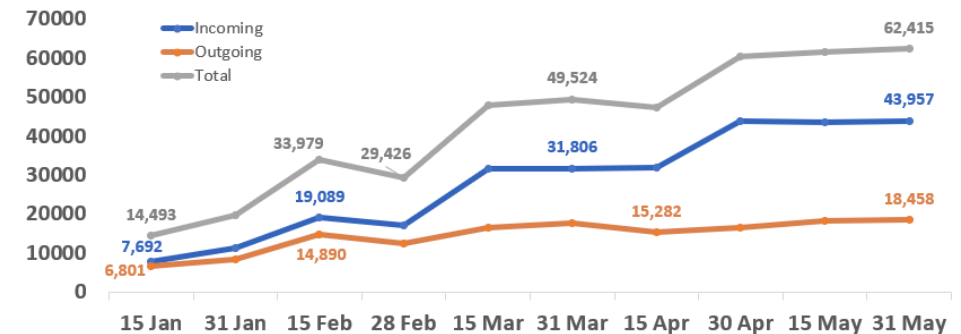
The FMPs Mpondwe, Busunga, Butogo and Goli registered approximately 88% of the observations and Mpondwe continued to register the highest (50%) flows.

The increase in numbers since April is due to better FMP coverage. Abrupt increase and decrease in daily averages are due to collection procedures.

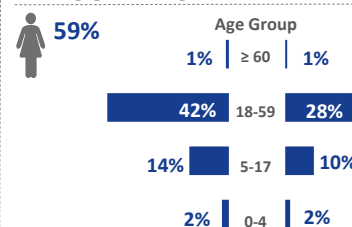
DAILY OBSERVATIONS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



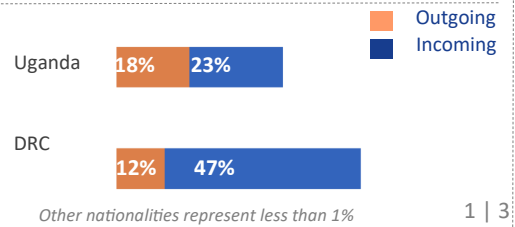
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JANUARY TO MAY 2019



DEMOGRAPHIC

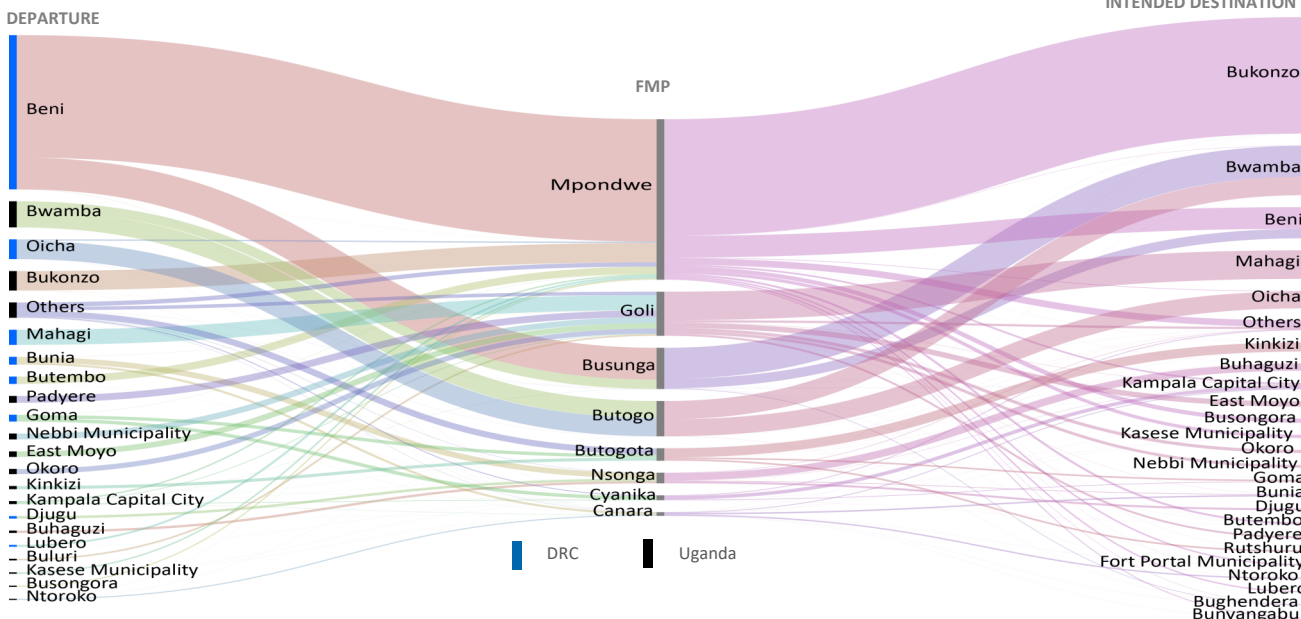


NATIONALITY



UGANDA-DRC BORDER FLOWS

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



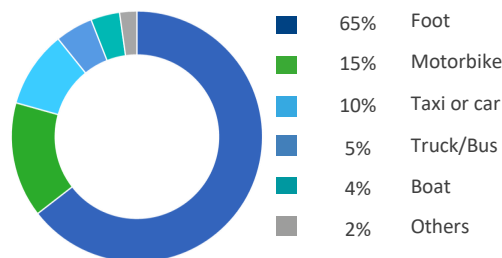
HIGHLIGHTS

- 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.
- 49% of observations was due to economic reasons.
- The main mean of transport for all observations was by foot. However, the FMP Nsonga registered 87% for boat and 13% for motorbike; the FMP Cyanika registered 38% for bus and 20% for taxi or car; and the FMP Canara 71% for boat.
- Movement of vulnerable migrants were larger for incoming flows than outgoing flows
- Number of forced movements increased in the second half of the month for clashes in Ituri and North Kivu.

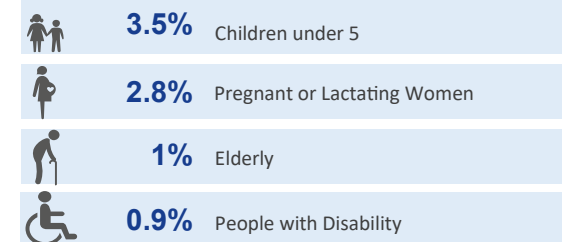
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic reasons	49%	51%	48%
Return to habitual residence	23%	26%	22%
Visit family	11%	12%	11%
Buy goods personal consumption	6%	3%	8%
Reunification (not habitual residence)	3%	2%	3%
Others	8%	6%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

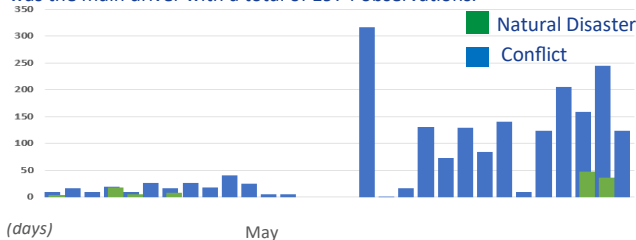


DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Less than a day	46%	52%	43%
One week	37%	23%	42%
Not Planning to leave	10%	18%	7%
One week to three months	3%	3%	3%
Unknown	3%	3%	2%
Others	2%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented less than 2% of the observations and conflict was the main driver with a total of 1974 observations.



FLOW DIRECTION AND VULNERABILITY

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 11% of incoming observations and 7% of outgoing observations.



Disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent

VULNERABILITY RANKING

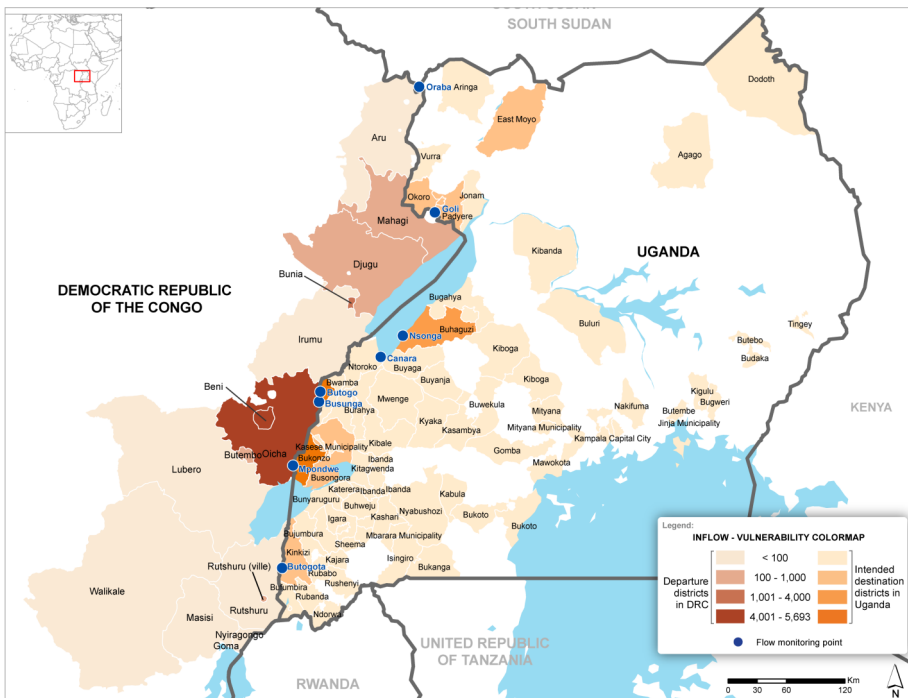
Number of vulnerabilities tracked in observed population by areas of departure and intended destination for incoming flows.

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

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Beni	5,626	Economic reasons (28%)
Oicha	4,760	Economic reasons (81%)
Bunia	1,105	Forced movement due to conflict (70%)

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

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Bwamba	5,693	Economic reasons (36%)
Bukonzo	4,478	Economic reasons (31%)
Buhaguzi	1,230	Visit Family (48%)



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.

For more information:

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