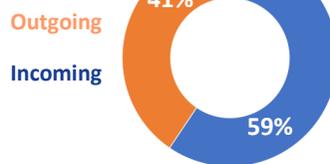
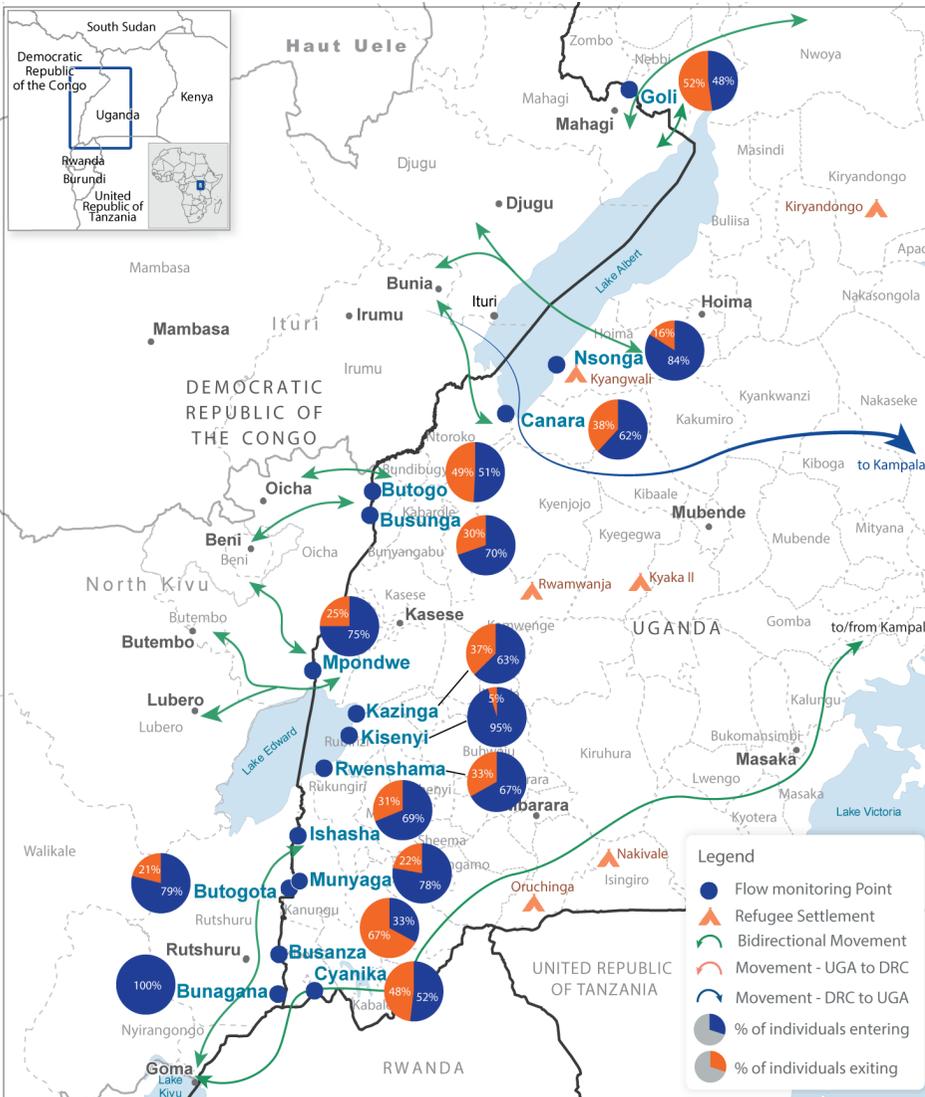


KEY FIGURES



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.

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 145,900 movements were observed at fifteen (15) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). 7 new FMPs were established in Uganda during June to monitor movements to and from Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The proportion of incoming population observed into Uganda continued to be slightly higher (59%) than the outgoing to DRC (41%). Migrant flows reportedly going to Kampala from FMP observations were less than 2%.

The FMPs Mpondwe, Busunga, Butogo and Goli registered approximately 71% of the observations and Mpondwe continued to register the highest (24%) flows.

The increase in numbers since May is due to increase in FMPs.

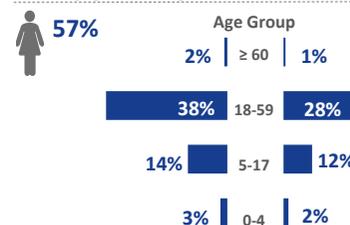
DAILY OBSERVATIONS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



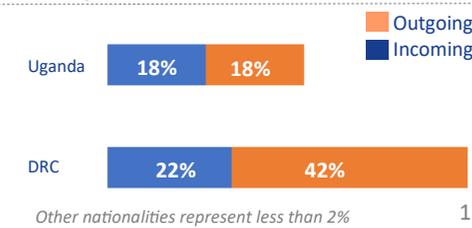
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JANUARY TO MAY 2019



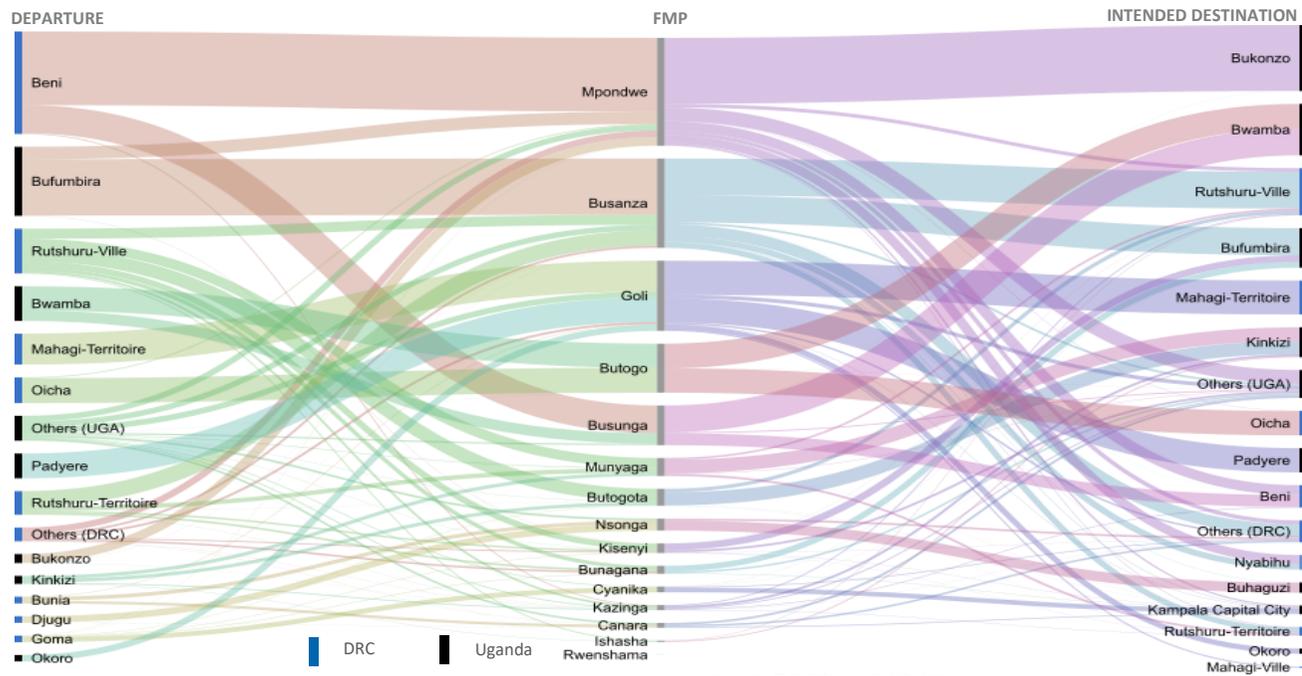
DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY



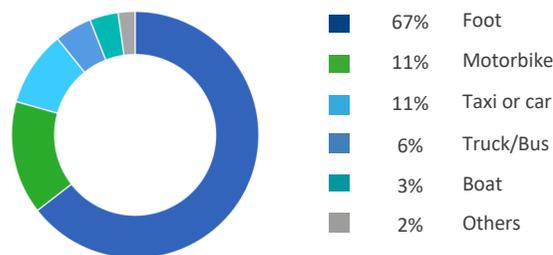
UGANDA-DRC BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic reasons	37%	35%	38%
Return to habitual residence	25%	28%	24%
Buy goods for personal consumption	10%	8%	11%
Visit family	10%	8%	11%
Travel to collect aid	6%	12%	1%
Others	12%	9%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

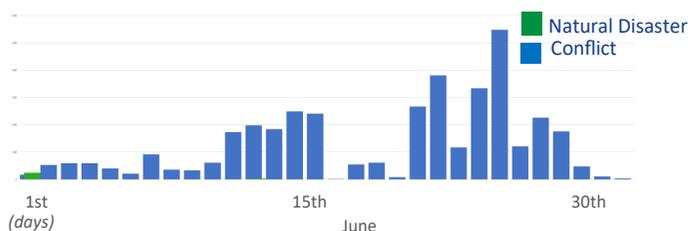


DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Less than a day	45%	44%	46%
One week	24%	16%	29%
Not Planning to leave	20%	27%	15%
Unknown	5%	4%	5%
One week to three months	2%	3%	2%
Others	4%	6%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented less than 3% of the observations and conflict was the main driver with a total of 3901 observations.

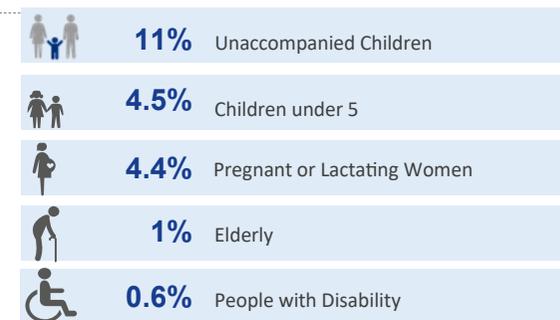


Disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent

HIGHLIGHTS

- Majority of movements were reported between Uganda and DRC districts close to the border, with 16% of all tracked movements taking place between Beni in DRC, and Bukonzo in Uganda.
- Flows were mostly bidirectional, made by foot or motorcycle and taking less than a day.
- 48% of observations was due to economic reasons.
- The main mean of transport for all observations was by foot (67%). However, the FMP Canara registered 70% for boat and 21% for motorbike; the FMP Cyanika registered 35% for bus and 29% for taxi or car; Ishasha registered 36% for Motorbikes.
- Movement of vulnerable migrants were larger for incoming flows than outgoing flows

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

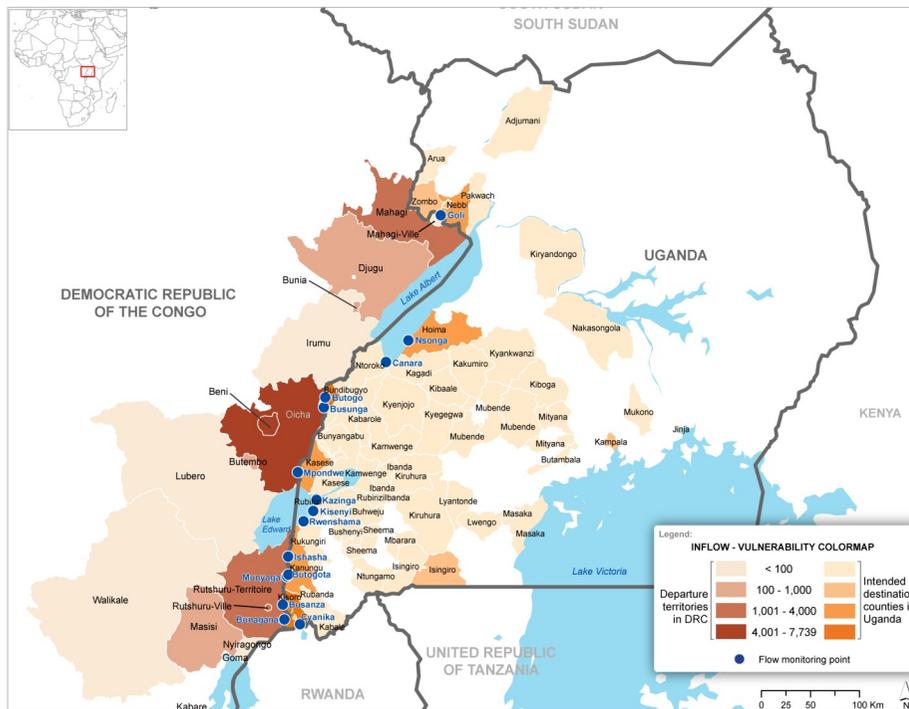


FLOW DIRECTION AND VULNERABILITY

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 14% of incoming observations and 9% of outgoing observations.





DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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.

Publication: 23 July 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
Oicha	6,088	Economic reasons (85%)
Beni	4,564	Return to Habitual Residence (27%)
Rutshuru-Ville	3,143	Economic reasons (31%)

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

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Bwamba	7,739	Economic reasons (71%)
Bufumbira	4,443	Economic reasons (33%)
Bukonzo	2,671	Return to Habitual Residence (41%)

For more information:

<https://uganda.iom.int/> dtmuganda@iom.int