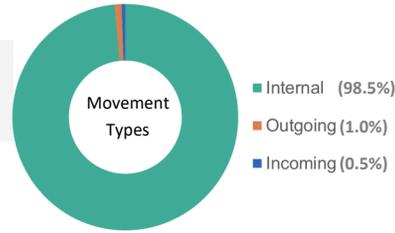
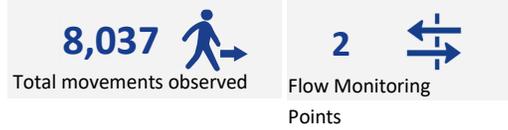


17—24 JULY 2019

Publication: 31 July 2019

### KEY FIGURES

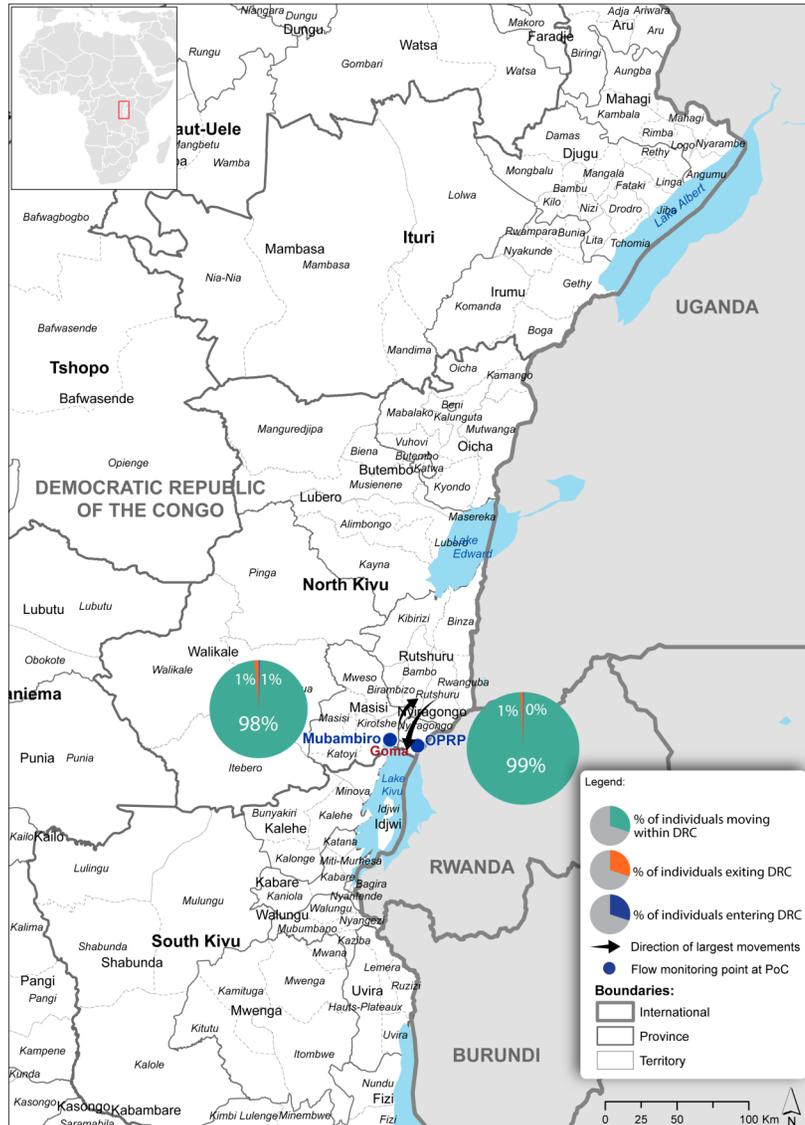


### OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

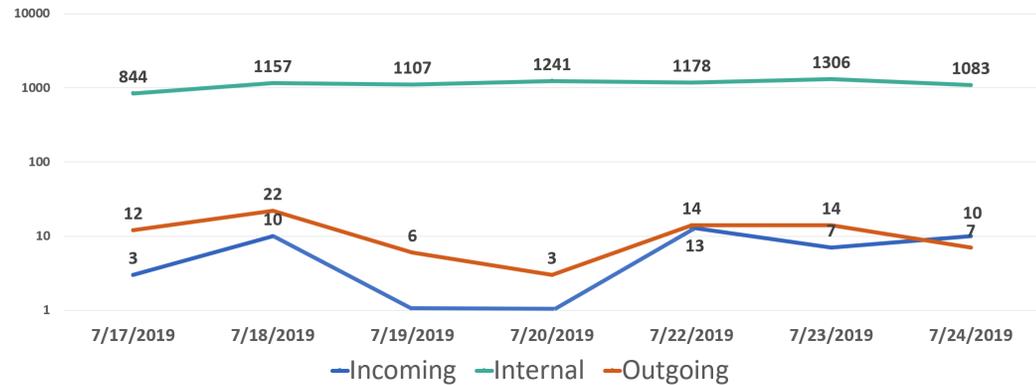
This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at two (2) flow monitoring points established at OPRP and Mubambiro Points of Control (POC) around Goma in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Observations were made between the 17th and the 24th of July, 2019. Over the reporting period, a total of 8,037 movements were observed by enumerators at these points.

Over 98% of all movement were internal within DRC, with a negligible 0.5% incoming flows from other countries and 1% outflows to other countries.

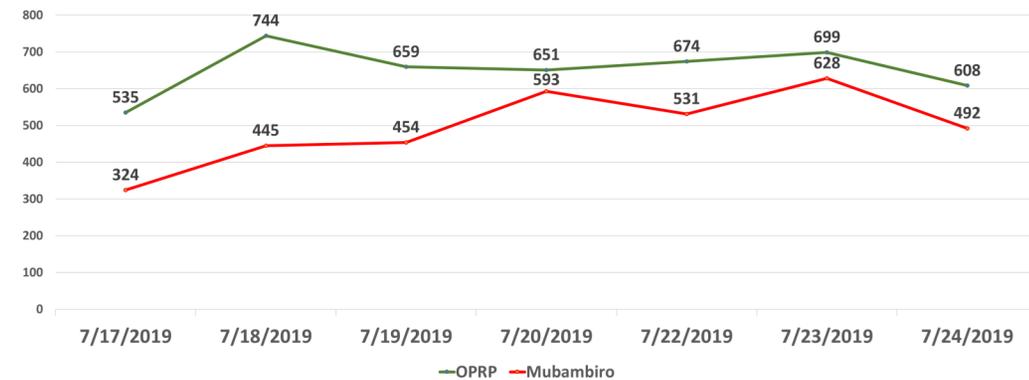
### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



### TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



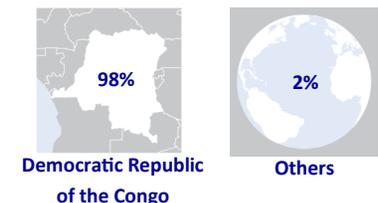
### OBSERVATIONS BY FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



### DEMOGRAPHIC

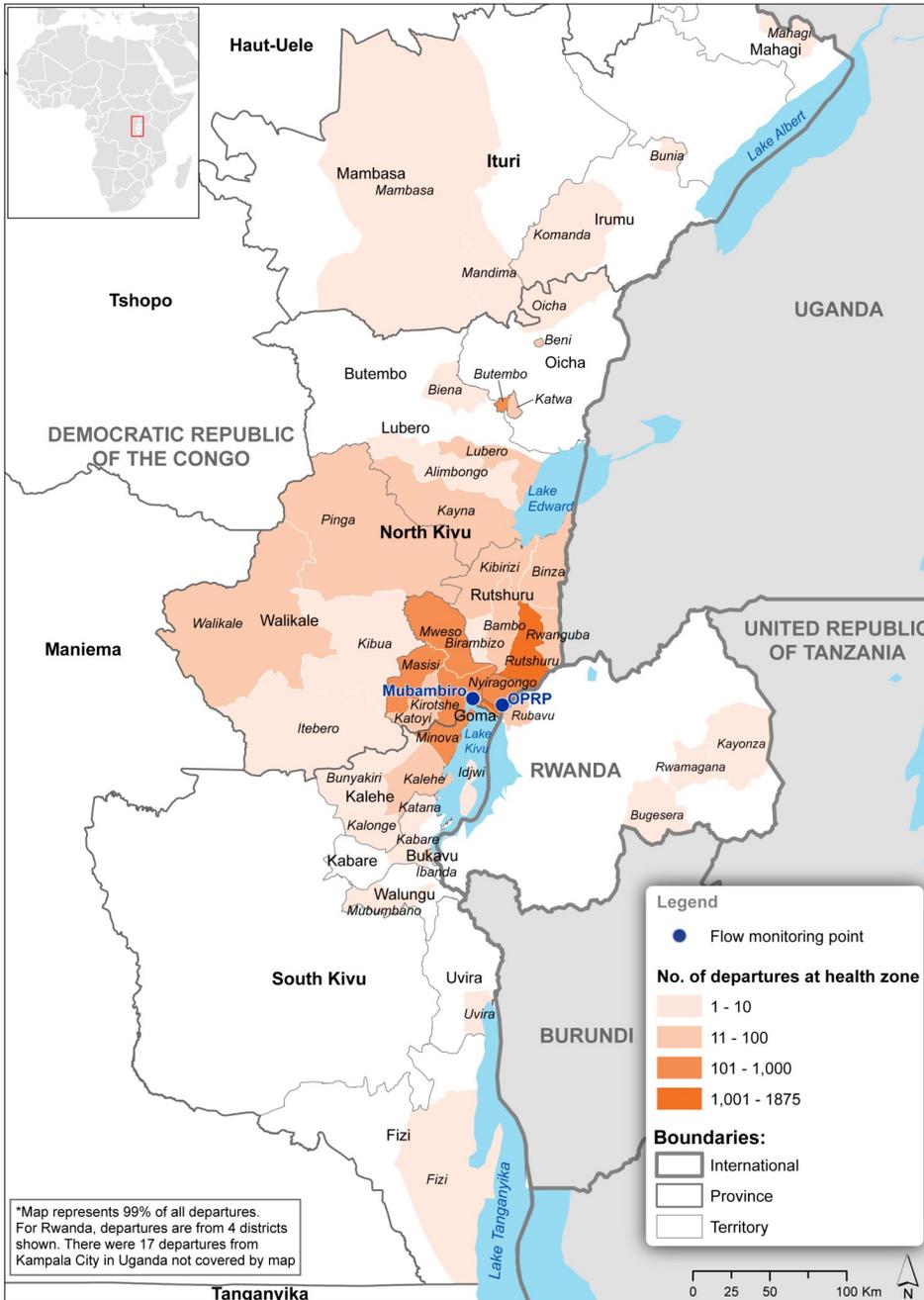


### NATIONALITY

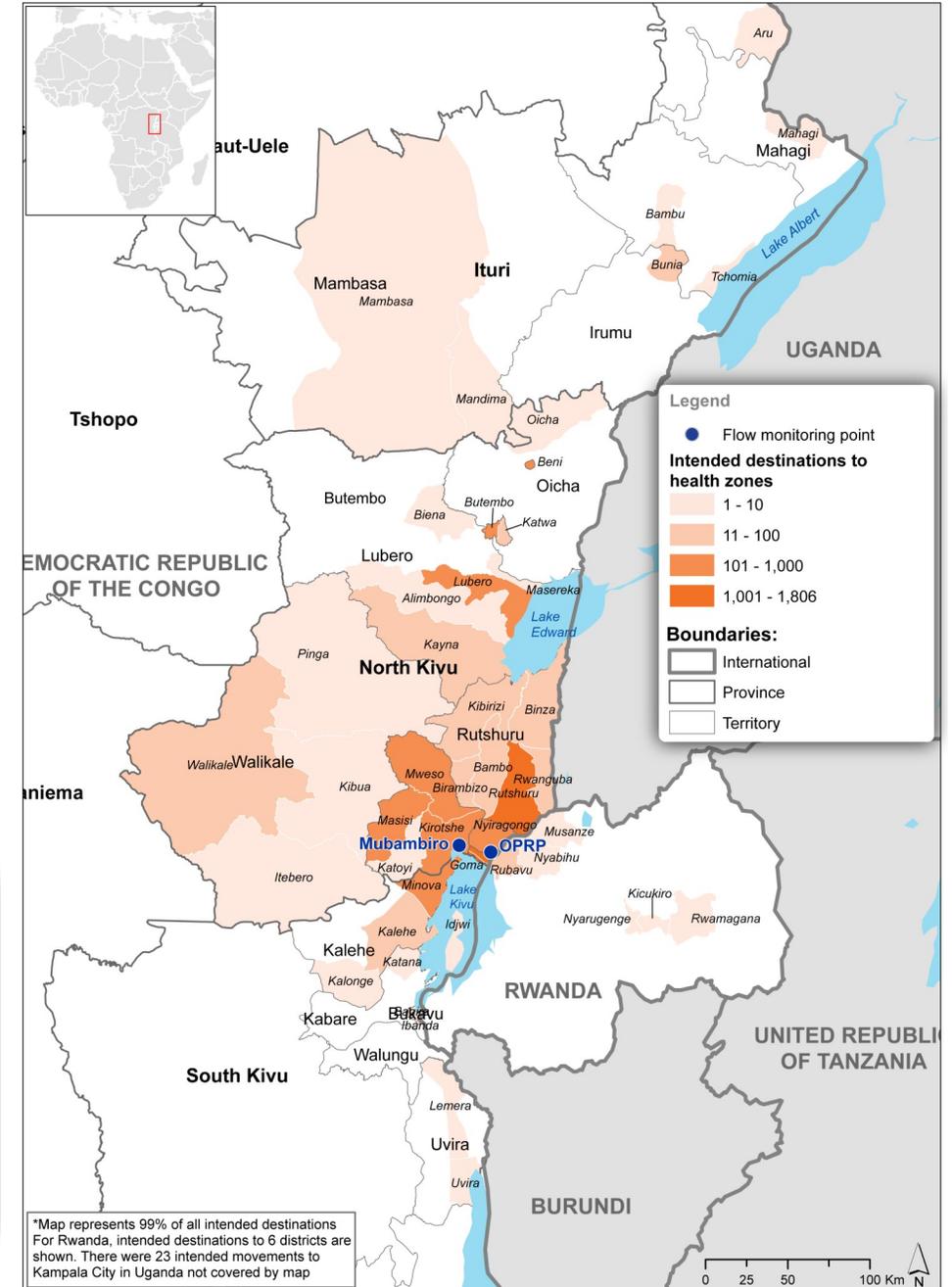


DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

### AREAS OF DEPARTURE (ADMIN 3) IN DRC AND RWANDA



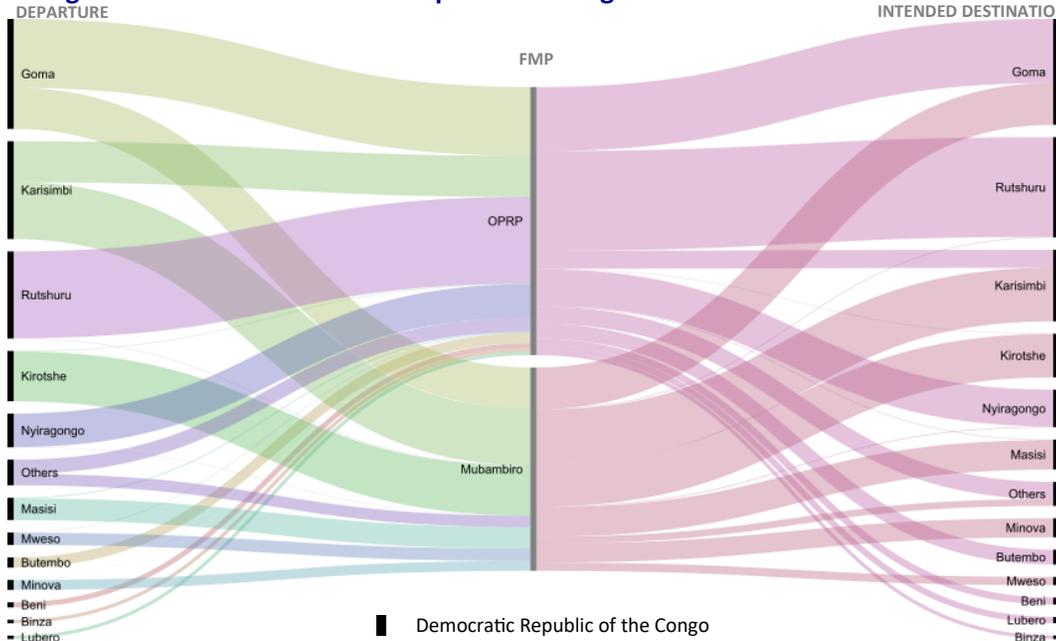
### AREAS OF INTENDED DESTINATION (ADMIN 3) IN DRC AND RWANDA



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### Migration Flows from areas of departure through FMPs to intended destination



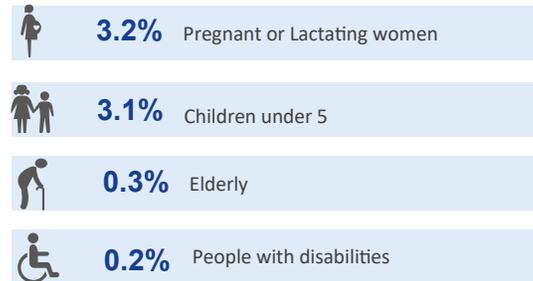
### HIGHLIGHTS

- **Movements:** of the 8,037 movements, most were internal. Few incoming movements originated from Rwanda (0.5%) and Uganda (0.25%). Of the outgoing flows, 0.6% movements were headed towards Rwanda, and 0.3% towards Uganda. 57% of the movements were carried out through motorbikes which suggests fast moving flows.
- **Duration of the movements:** The majority (27%) of movements were reported within a day to a week.
- **Drivers:** most of the movements (over 42%) were driven by family related reasons, return to the habitual residence (almost 20%) and business/economic reasons (19%). 2% of the movements were to seek health care.
- **FMPs:** Both FMPs tracked fairly equal volume of movements, though the OPRP FMP tracked a slightly higher proportion (57%).

### REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for Movement	Internal (%)	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Visit family (wedding, funeral, etc.)	41.6	0.4	0.1	42.2
Return	19.6	0.1	0.2	19.9
Economic reasons	19.1	0.3	0.0	19.5
Buy goods for personal consumption	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.7
Tourism	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8
Health Care	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Family Reunification (Not Habitual Residence)	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9
Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	6.9	0.0	0.1	6.3
	<b>98.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### VULNERABILITY PROFILE



A little more than 0.1% Unaccompanied migrant children were also tracked

**Methodology:** Flow monitoring is a component of DTM used to describe trends in the flows of individuals observed. Flow Monitoring is used for internal and cross-border population movement to better inform on nature, volume, direction and drivers of migration. The exercise is carried out at Flow Monitoring Points strategically established at POCs and POEs where trained enumerators interview people passing through the FMPs in both directions, irrespective of their status (migrants or others) by nationality and with information disaggregated by sex and age. FM informs on population movements, origin and intended destinations, reasons for moving and population profiles.

**Limitations:** The FMPs are strategically placed to capture the most characteristic migration flows, and to complement systems established by government authorities. The exercise does not aim at providing a full description of all movements in the country or through a specific point, but should be understood as a way of describing the characteristics of population movements and profiles at targeted locations limited to those people observed. Data collection is carried out seven days a week during the day from 8:00 to 17:00.

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT

