

KEY FIGURES

93,054

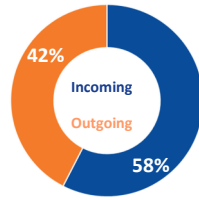


Total movements observed

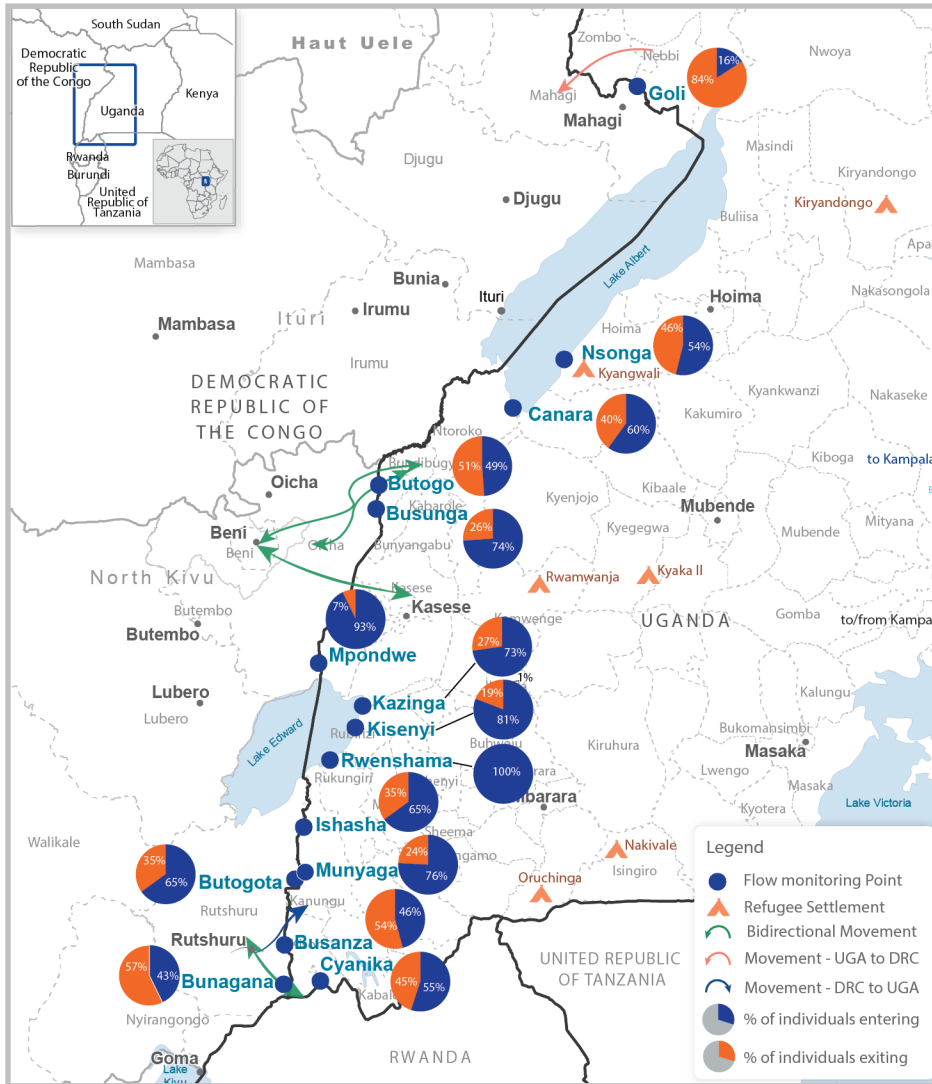
15



Flow Monitoring Points



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.

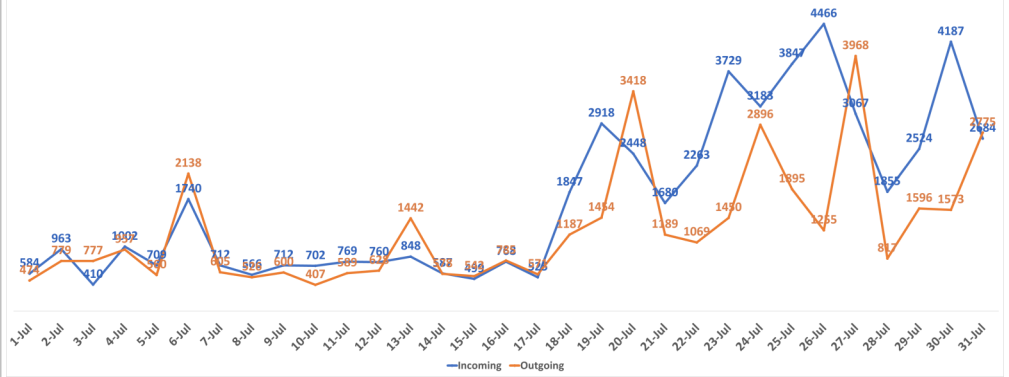
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 93,054 individual movements were observed at fifteen (15) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Similar to June, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (58%) against outgoing flows (42%).

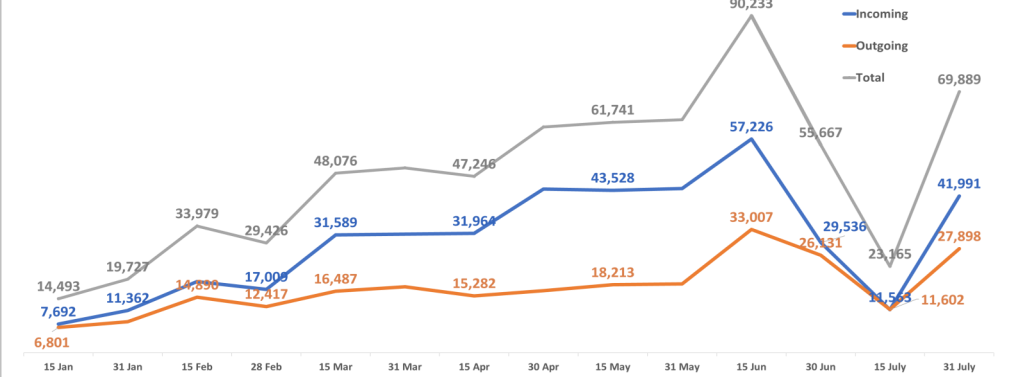
IOM reduced DTM operations during the month of July for technical reasons. This resulted in a decrease of FMP covered and of movements registered. The technical break concerned 8 FMPs bordering with the DRC from the 1st – 17th of July 2019.

Migrant flows reportedly going to Kampala from FMP observations were just over 2%. The FMPs Mpondwe, Goli and Busanza registered approximately 66% of the observations and Mpondwe continued to register the highest flows (29%).

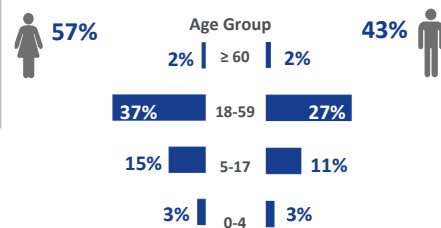
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



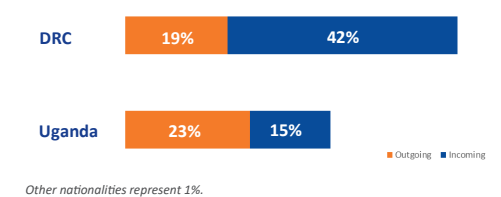
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JANUARY TO JULY 2019



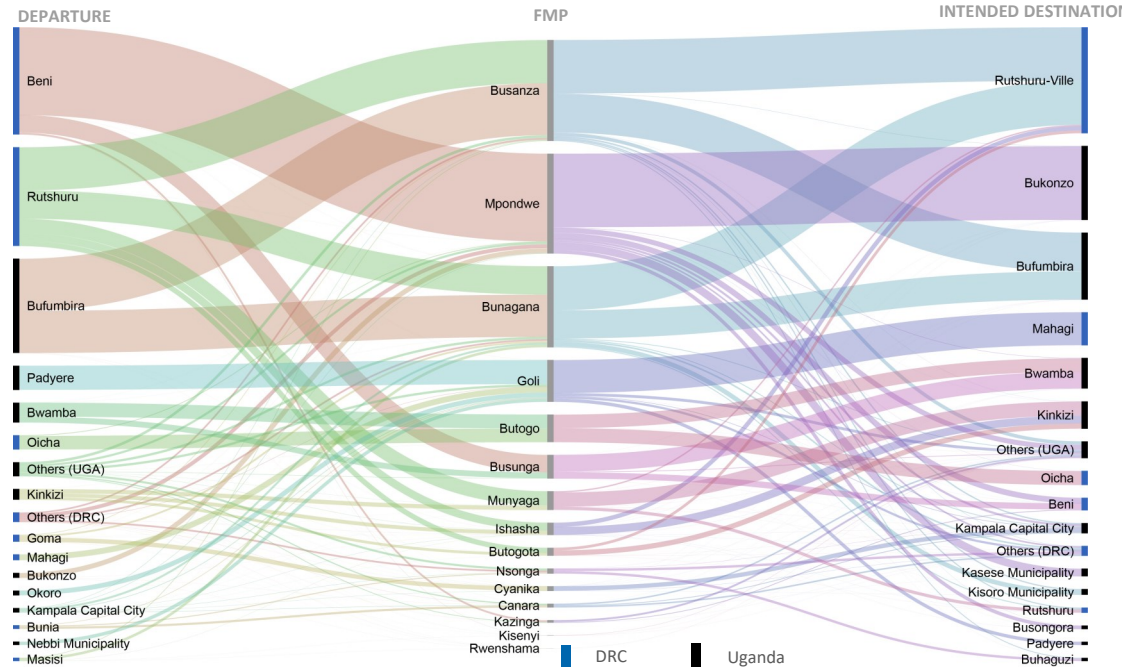
DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY



UGANDA-DRC BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



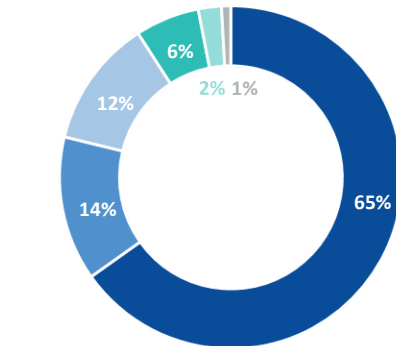
HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of movements were reported in districts close to the border area, with 35% of all tracked movements taking place between Rutshuru-ville in DRC and Bufumbira in Uganda, and 17% between Beni in DRC and Bukonzo in Uganda;
- The flows were mostly bidirectional, made by foot (65%), taxi or car (14%) or motorcycle (12%), and taking less than a day (45%);
- Movement of vulnerable migrants were larger for incoming flows than outgoing flows;
- The previous dashboard reported only incoming flows from Bunagana as data on outgoing flows were not yet available. This resulted in an analysis showing 100% of incoming flows through Bunagana. This doesn't reflect the correct ration of incoming/outgoing flows in the month of June 2019. This issue was rectified in the current month.

REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Economic reasons	40%	40%	41%
Return to habitual residence	25%	16%	38%
Visit Family	11%	12%	9%
Buy goods for personal consumption	9%	13%	3%
Conflict	2%	4%	0%
Reunification not habitual residence	2%	3%	0%
Seasonal	2%	0%	3%
Tourism	2%	2%	1%
Others	7%	9%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

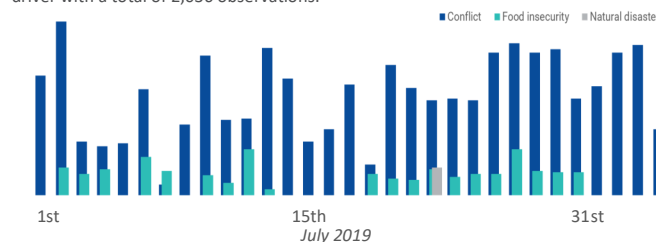
 Foot	Pregnant or lactating women	8%
 Taxi/Car	Children under 5	6%
 Motorbike	Elderly	1%
 Truck/Bus	People with disabilities	1%

DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Less than a day	45%	42%	50%
One week	26%	38%	8%
Not planning to leave	19%	6%	36%
Unknown	6%	8%	4%
One week-three months	2%	3%	1%
Others	2%	3%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented less than 3% of the observations. Conflict was the main driver with a total of 2,036 observations.

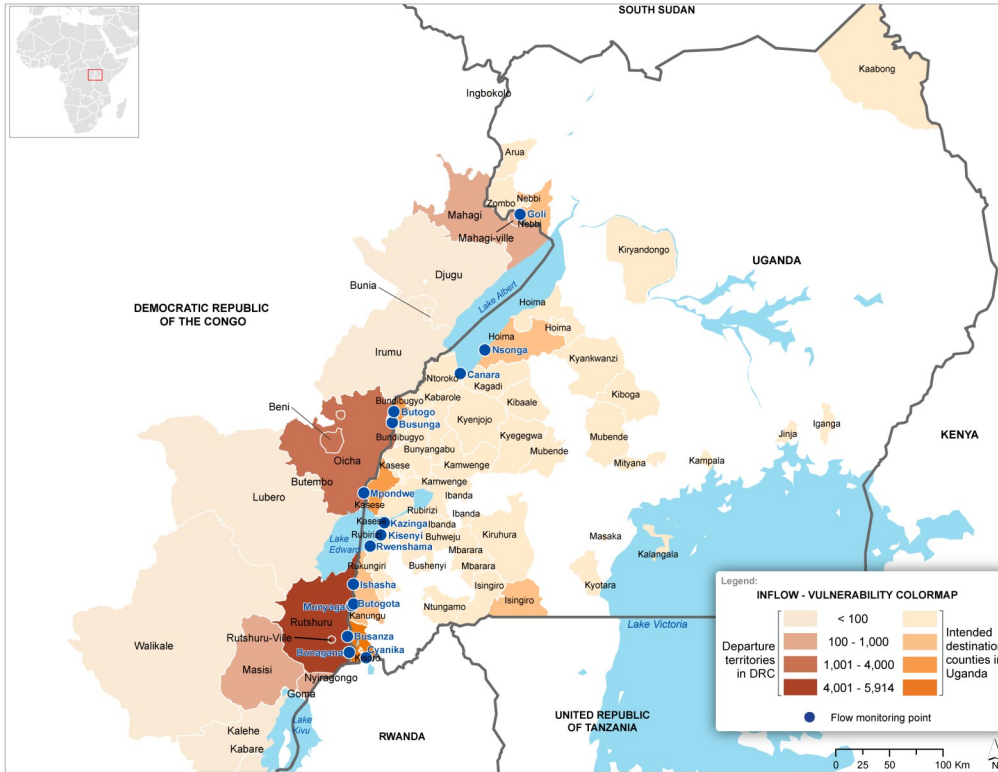


VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 13% of incoming observations and 10% of outgoing observations.

Incoming	11,712 (13%)
Outgoing	9,279 (10%)



METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and is funded by the Government of Japan and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). 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.

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
Rutshuru-Ville	5,914	Buy goods for personal consumption (39%)
Beni	2,694	Economic reasons (40%)
Oicha	2,066	Economic reasons (88%)

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

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Bufumbira	4,910	Buy goods for personal consumption (38%)
Bwamba	2,632	Economic reasons (74%)
Bukonzo	2,007	Economic reasons (45%)