DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)
Flow Monitoring Dashboard

25 July –15 Aug 2019

Publication: 29 August 2019

KEY FIGURES

15,608
Total movements observed

2
Flow Monitoring Points

Movement Types
- Internal (98.8%)
- Outgoing (0.8%)
- Incoming (0.4%)

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

Legend:
- % of individuals moving within DRC
- % of individuals exiting DRC
- % of individuals entering DRC
- Direction of largest movements
- Flow monitoring point at PoC

Boundaries:
- International
- Province
- Territory

0   25   50   100 Km

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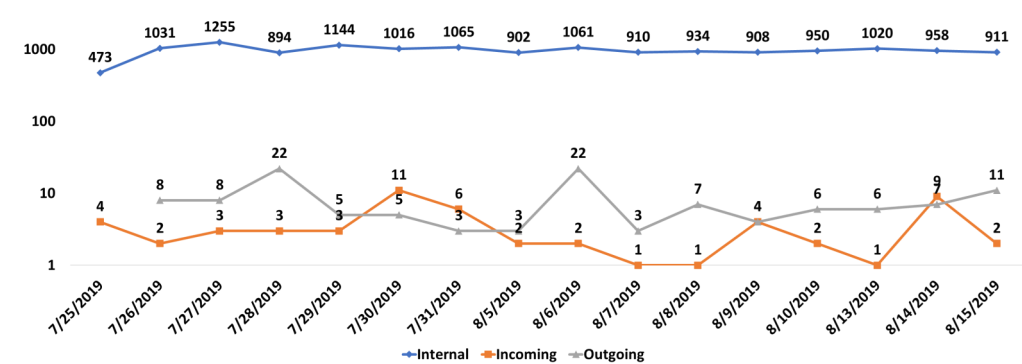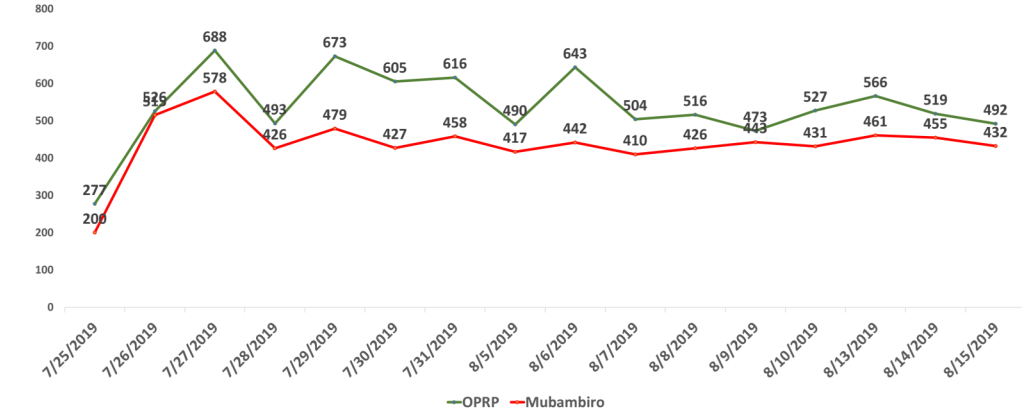
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

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 25th of July and the 15th of August, 2019. Over the reporting period, a total of 15,608 movements were observed by enumerators at these points.

Around 99% of all movement were internal within DRC, with a negligible 0.4% incoming flows from other countries and less than 1% outflows to other countries. The majority of travelers were originating from, and traveling towards, areas surrounding the 2 FMPs, however, longer distance travels were also noted from Ebola-affected region like Butembo, Bunia, Mambasa and Beni.
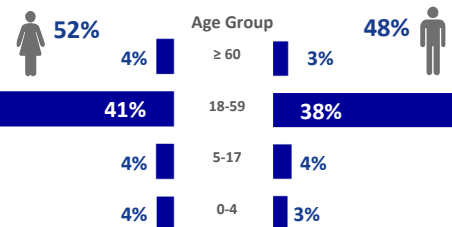
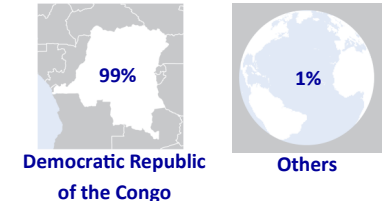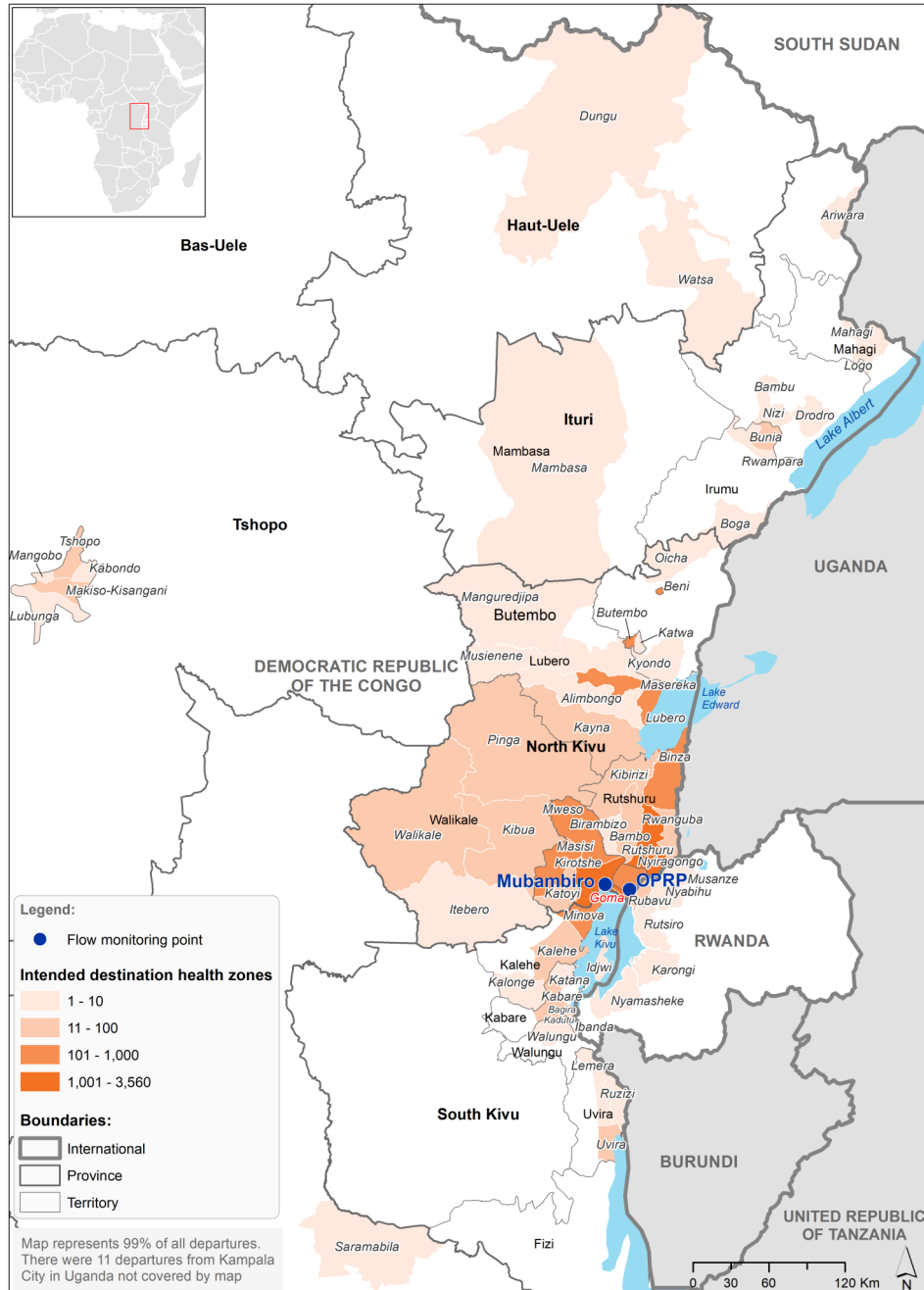### TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Internal — Incoming — Outgoing

OBSERVATIONS BY FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

OPRP — Mubambiro

DEMOGRAPHIC

52% (female) | 48% (male)

	Age Group	
4%	≥ 60	3%
41%	18-59	38%
4%	5-17	4%
4%	0-4	3%

NATIONALITY

99% Democratic Republic of the Congo

1% Others

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DTM
IOM • OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE WORLD BANK

AREAS OF DEPARTURE (ADMIN 3) IN DRC AND RWANDA

Legend:

● Flow monitoring point

Intended destination health zones

	1 - 10
	11 - 100
	101 - 1,000
	1,001 - 3,560

Boundaries:

	International
	Province
	Territory

Map represents 99% of all departures.
There were 11 departures from Kampala
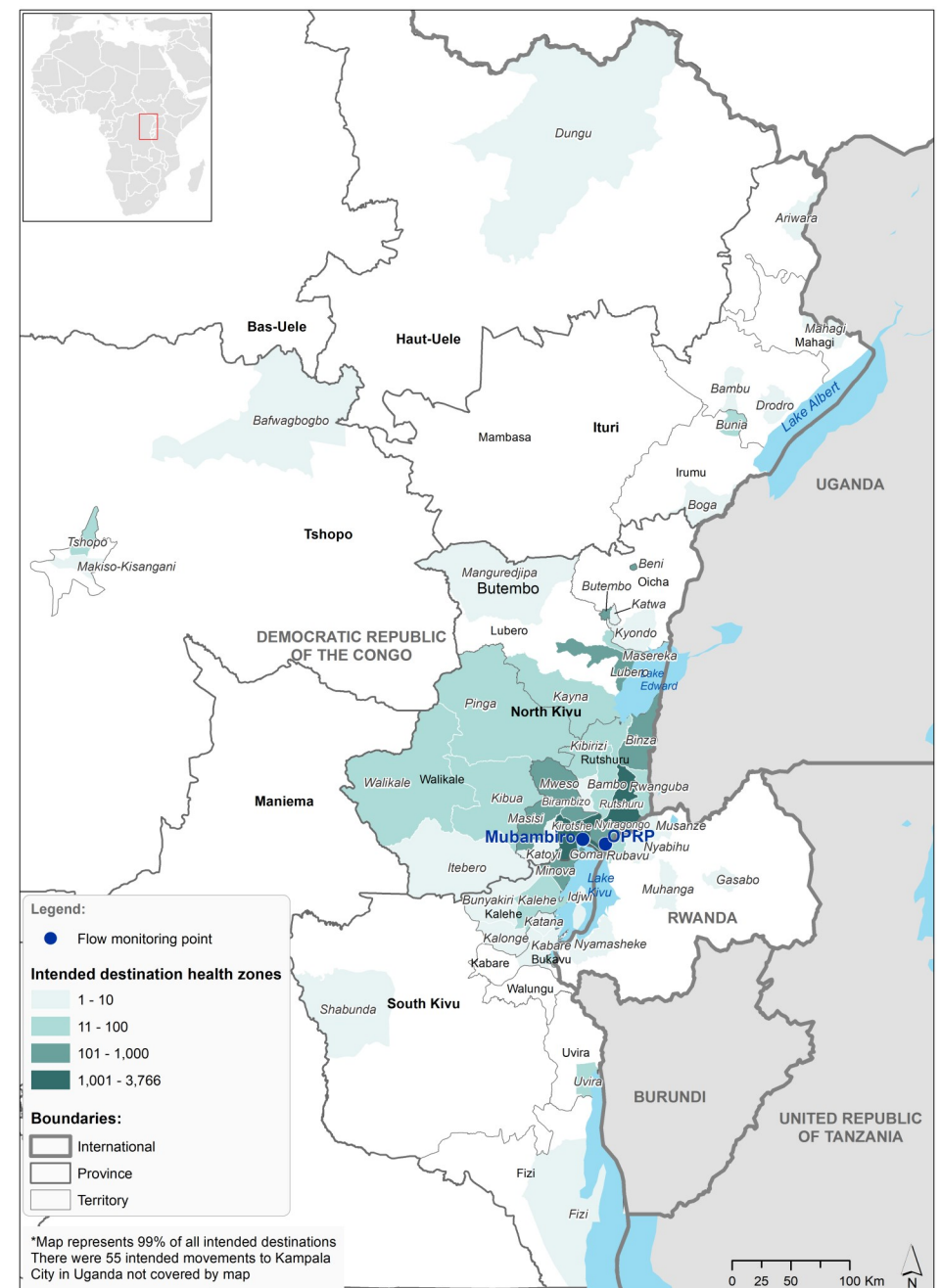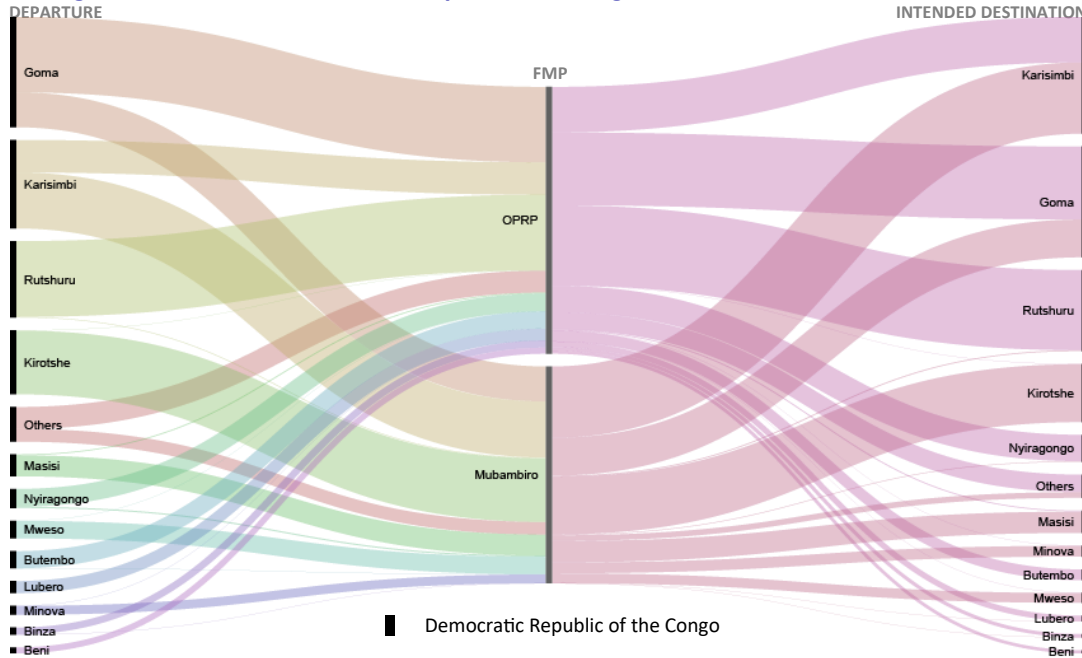City in Uganda not covered by map

0 30 60 120 Km

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

Legend:

● Flow monitoring point

Intended destination health zones

	1 - 10
	11 - 100
	101 - 1,000
	1,001 - 3,766

Boundaries:

	International
	Province
	Territory

*Map represents 99% of all intended destinations
There were 55 intended movements to Kampala
City in Uganda not covered by map

0 25 50 100 Km

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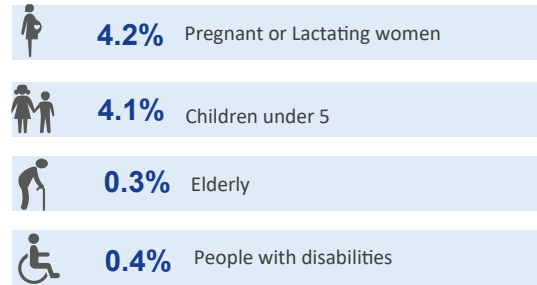## Migration Flows from areas of departure through FMPs to intended destination

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Movements**: of the 15,068 movements, most were internal, with most travelers (40%) being between 18-59 years of age. Few incoming movements originated from Rwanda (0.3%) and Uganda (0.1%). Of the outgoing flows, 0.4% movements were headed towards Uganda, and 0.3% towards Rwanda. 62% of the movements were carried out through motorbikes which suggests fast moving flows. Steady internal daily movement throughout the 21 days suggest that no unusual public health events were observed during this period.

- **Duration of the movements:** The majority (28%) of movements reported to be traveling for a period between 1 day and 1 week.

- **Reasons for movement**: Most of the movements (53%) were driven by family related reasons, returning home (18%), and business/economic reasons (18%). 1% 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 (55%).
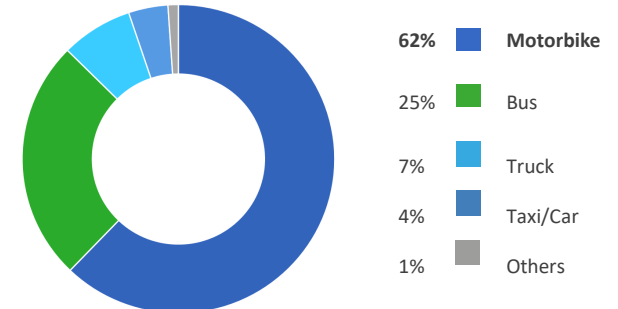
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for Movement	Internal (%)	Outgoing (%)	Incoming (%)	Grand Total (%)
Visit family (wedding, funeral, etc.)	52.7%	48.3%	39.3%	52.6%
Return	18.3%	19.2%	32.1%	18.4%
Economic reasons	18.3%	28.3%	21.4%	18.4%
Buy goods for personal consumption	3.5%	0.0%	1.8%	3.4%
Tourism	1.4%	0.0%	1.8%	1.4%
Health Care	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Education	0.8%	1.7%	1.8%	0.9%
Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Family Reunification (Not Habitual Residence)	0.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Other	2.8%	0.0%	1.8%	2.8%
	98.8	**0.8**	**0.4**	**100.0**

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

4.2% Pregnant or Lactating women

4.1% Children under 5

0.3% Elderly

0.4% People with disabilities

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

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

62% Motorbike

25% Bus

7% Truck

4% Taxi/Car

1% Others

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 six days a week during the day from 8:00 to 17:00.