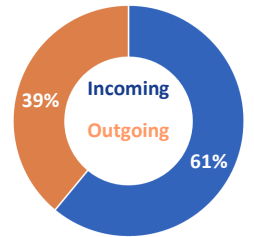
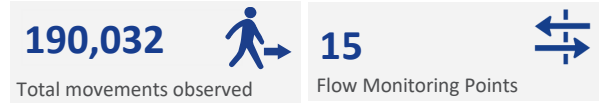
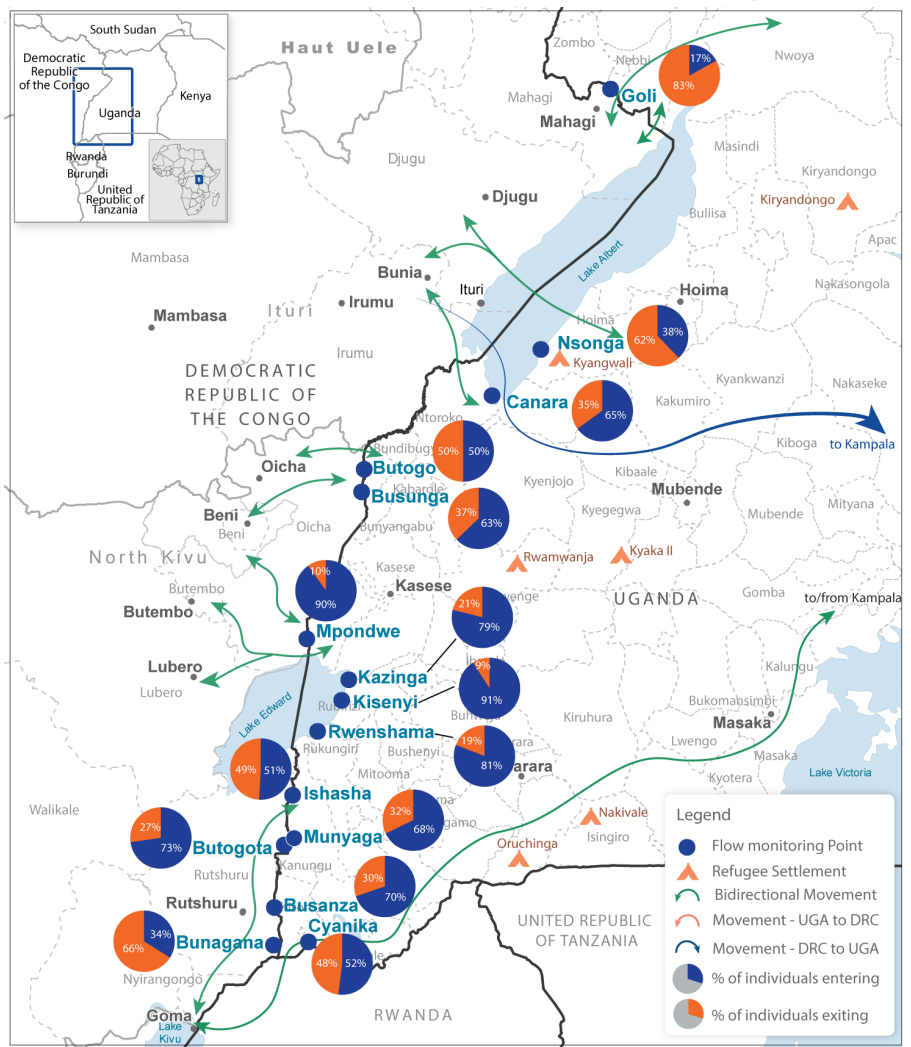


KEY FIGURES



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



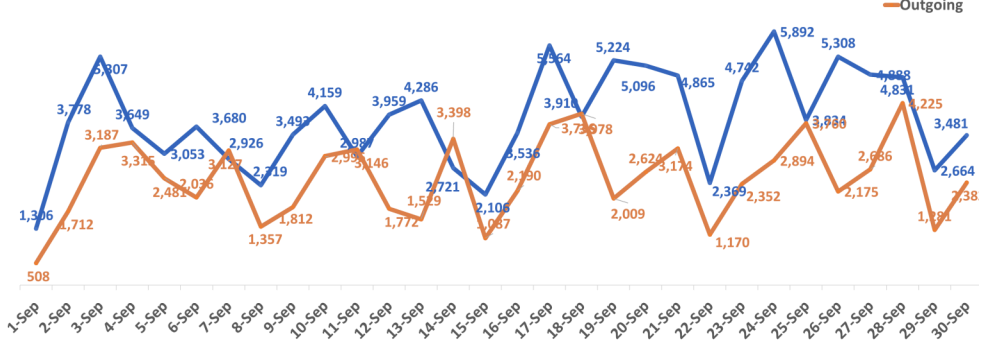
Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

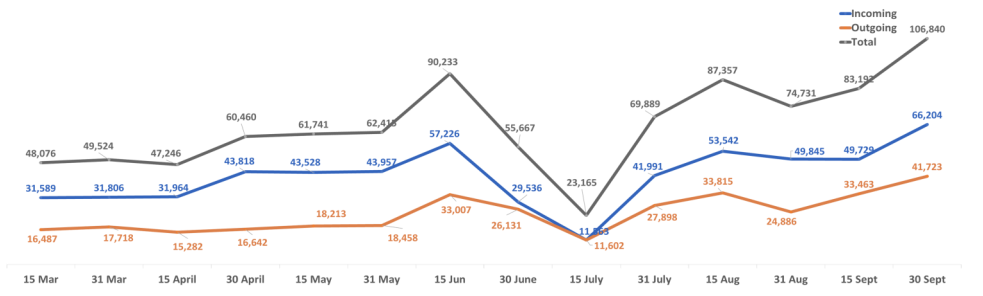
Over the reporting period, a total of 190,032 movements were observed at fifteen (15) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Similar to August, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (61%) against outgoing flows (39%).

Migrant flows reportedly going to Kampala from FMP observations were 2%. The FMPs Mpondwe, Bunagana and Busanza registered approximately 63% of the observations and Mpondwe continued to register the highest flows (32%).

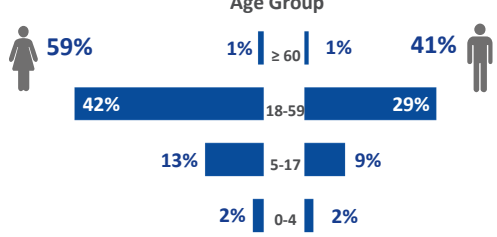
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



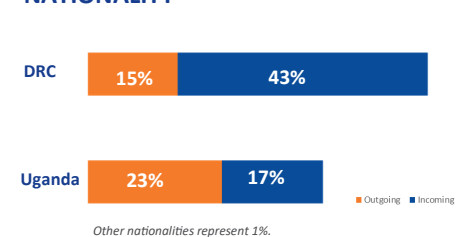
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM MARCH - SEPTEMBER 2019



DEMOGRAPHIC

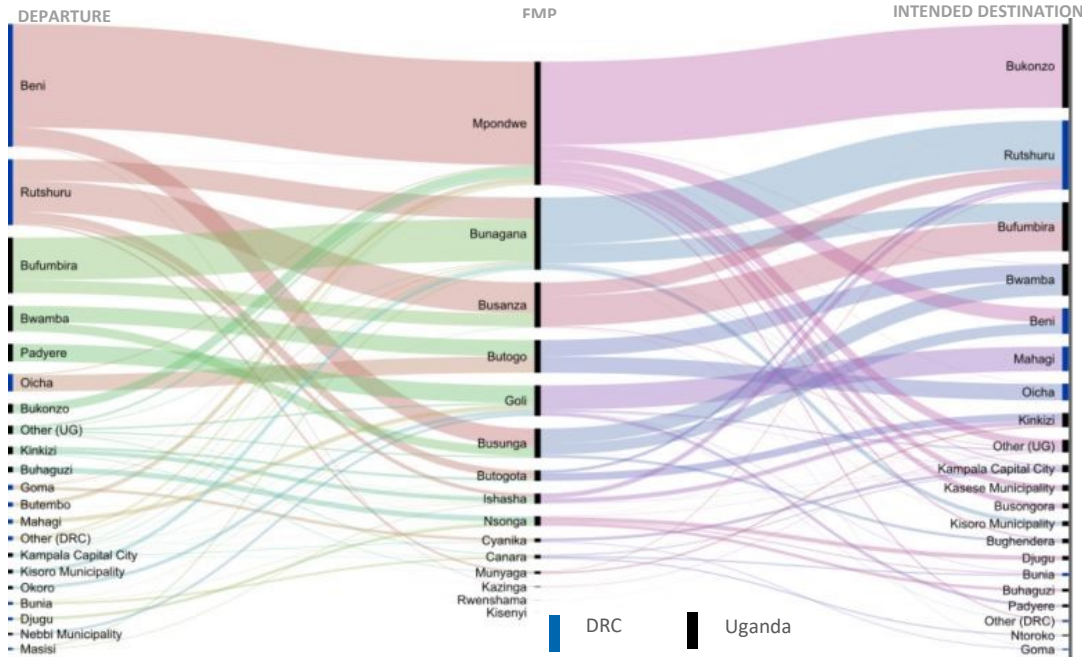


NATIONALITY



Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent. —they may not add up to 100%

UGANDA-DRC BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



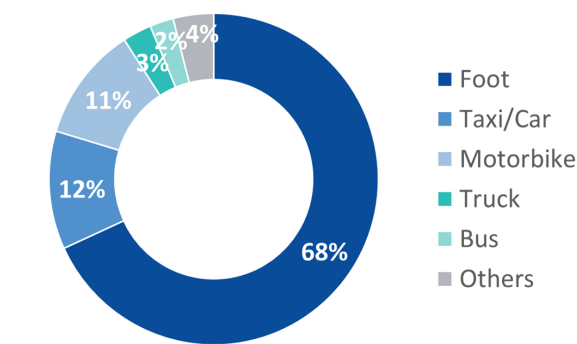
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Economic reasons	39%	39%	40%
Return to habitual residence	25%	20%	33%
Buy goods for personal consumption	13%	15%	8%
Family visits	10%	11%	9%
Re-unification at a displaced location	3%	5%	0%
Forced movements due to conflicts	2%	3%	0%
Seasonal	2%	2%	1%
Tourism	1%	1%	2%
Others	4%	4%	5%

DURATION OF STAY

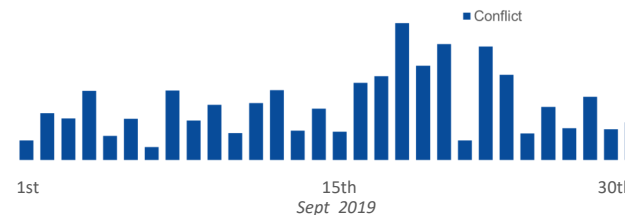
	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Less than a day	49%	46%	54%
One week	25%	35%	10%
Not planning to leave	16%	7%	29%
Unknown	6%	7%	3%
One week to three months	3%	2%	3%
More than a year	1%	1%	0%
Others	0%	1%	0%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented 1.8% of the observations. Conflict was the main driver with a total of 3,459 observations.



HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of movements were reported in districts close to the border area, with 27% of all tracked movements taking place between Rutshuru-ville in DRC and Bufumbira in Uganda, and 24% between Beni in DRC and Bukonzo in Uganda;
- The flows were mostly bidirectional, made by foot (68%), taxi or car (12%) or motorcycle (11%), and taking less than a day (49%);
- Movement of vulnerable migrants were larger for incoming flows than outgoing flows;
- Majority of the flows for both incoming and outgoing movements were traveling for economic reasons
- Those incoming for health reasons were mostly headed towards Bwamba and Padyere.

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

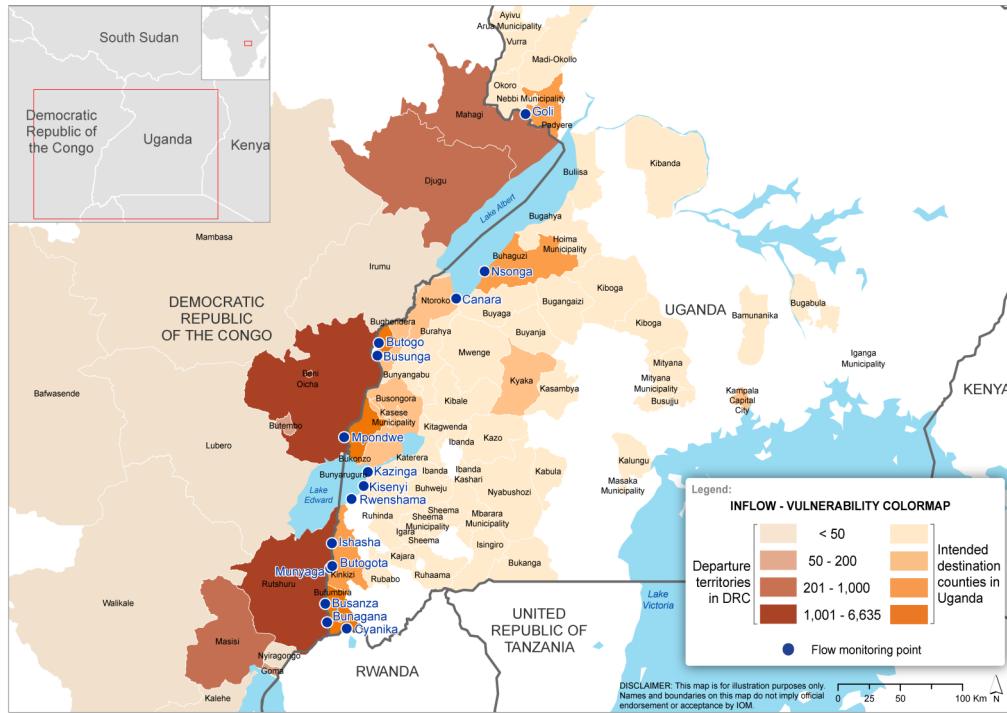


VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 11% of incoming observations and 8% of outgoing observations.





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	6,672	Economic reasons (42%)
Beni	5,792	Buy goods for personal consumption (33%)
Oicha	5,757	Economic reasons (77%)

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

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Bwamba	6,635	Economic reasons (70%)
Bufumbira	5,758	Economic reasons (41%)
Bukonzo	4,458	Buy goods for personal consumption (36%)

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.