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UGANDA FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD
Uganda-DRC Border
NOVEMBER 2019 *Publication: 23 December 2019*

From the People of Japan

KEY FIGURES

186,599
Total movements observed

8
Flow Monitoring Points

43% Incoming
Outgoing
57%
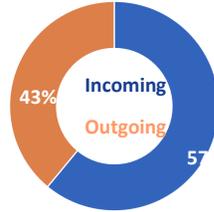
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION
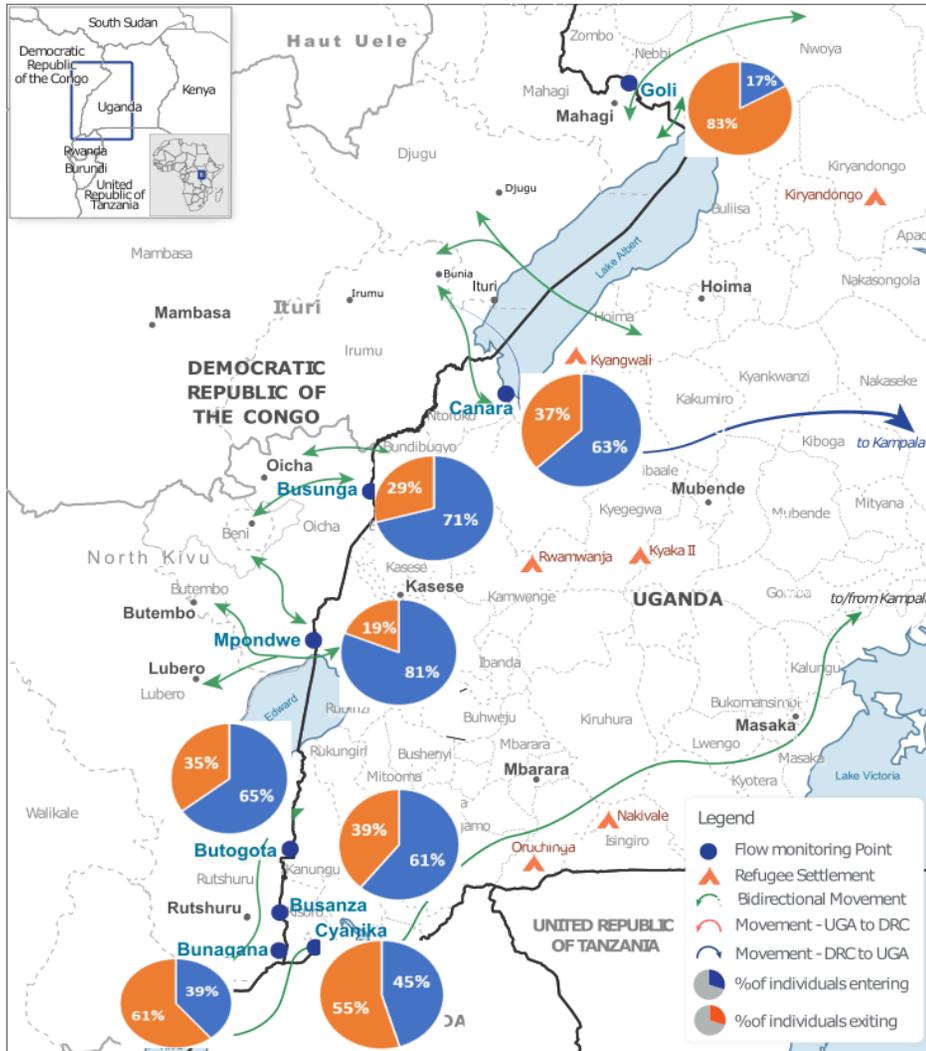
Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Legend
- Flow monitoring Point
- Refugee Settlement
- Bidirectional Movement
- Movement - UGA to DRC
- Movement - DRC to UGA
- % of individuals entering
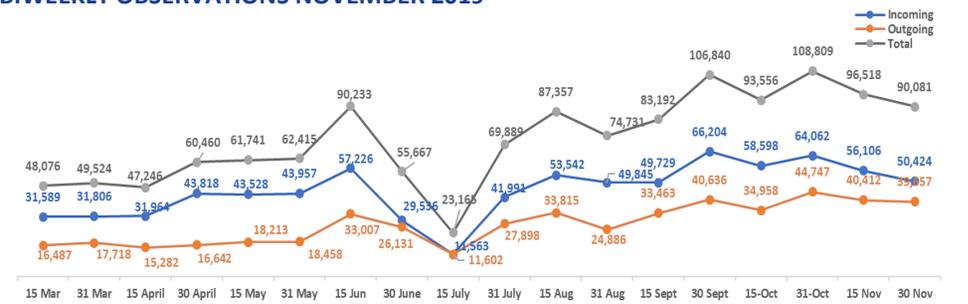- % of individuals exiting

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 186,599 movements were observed at eight (8) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Similar to October, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (57%) against outgoing flows (43%).

Migrant flows reportedly going to Kampala from FMP observations were 2%. The FMPs Mpondwe, Bunagana and Busanza registered approximatively 75% of the observations and Busanza registered the highest flows (26%).
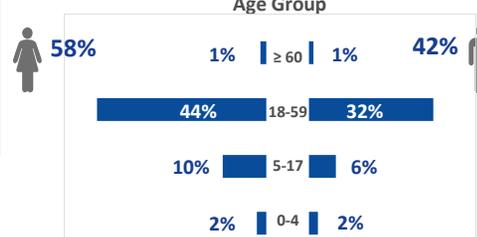
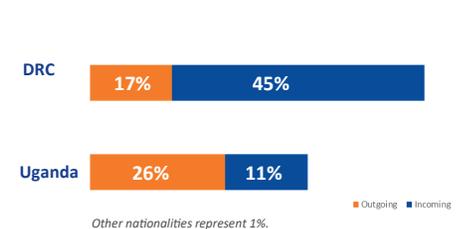## DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS NOVEMBER 2019

DEMOGRAPHIC

Age Group

58% | | 42%

1%	≥ 60	1%
44%	18-59	32%
10%	5-17	6%
2%	0-4	2%

NATIONALITY

DRC
17% | 45%

Uganda
26% | 11%

Outgoing Incoming

Other nationalities represent 1%.

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

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UGANDA-DRC BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)

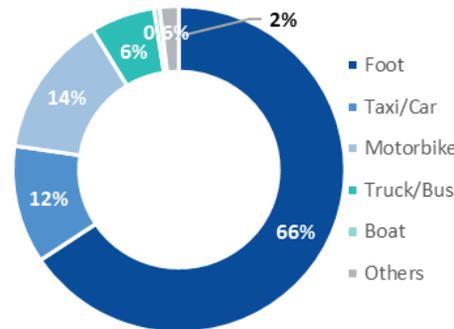DEPARTURE — FMP — INTENDED DESTINATION

DRC   Uganda
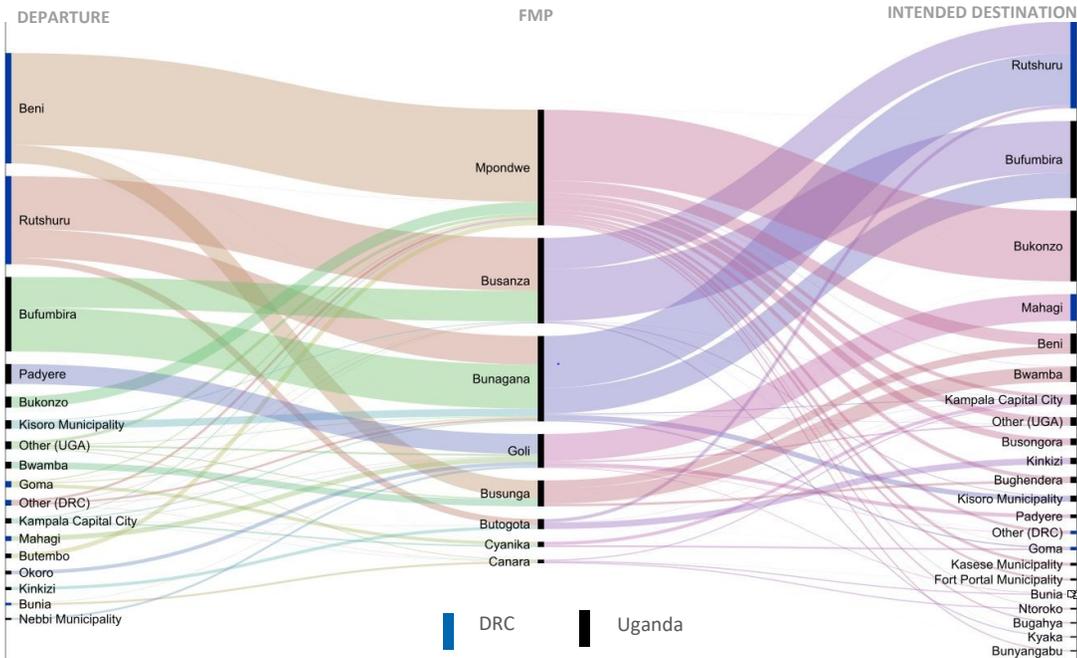
HIGHLIGHTS

- 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 17% between Beni in DRC and Bukonzo in Uganda;

- The flows were mostly bidirectional, made by foot (66%), taxi or car (12%) or motorcycle (14%), and taking less than a day (57%);

- 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, Bukonzo and Bufumbira.

REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Economic reasons	44%	45%	42%
Return to habitual residence	25%	17%	35%
Buy goods for personal consumption	13%	19%	5%
Family visits	9%	10%	6%
Conflict	2%	3%	0%
Travel to collect aid	2%	2%	2%
Tourism	1%	1%	1%
Health care	1%	1%	0%
Others	5%	3%	8%

DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Less than a day	56%	54%	57%
One week	18%	9%	25%
Not planning to leave	17%	31%	7%
Unknown	6%	4%	8%
One week to three months	1%	1%	1%
More than a year	1%	0%	1%
Others	1%	1%	1%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- Foot — 66%
- Taxi/Car — 12%
- Motorbike — 14%
- Truck/Bus — 6%
- Boat — 0%
- Others — 2%

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented 1.5% of the observations. Conflict was the main driver with a total of 2,843 observations.

Conflict

1st — 15th *Nov 2019* — 31st

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

|	
Pregnant and/or lactating women	7%
Children under 5	5%
Elderly	1%
People with disabilities	1%
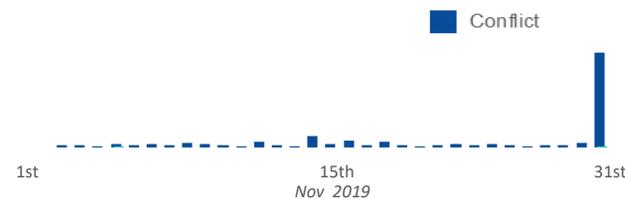
VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 9% of incoming observations and 6% of outgoing observations.

Incoming	16,722 (9%)
Outgoing	11,689 (6%)

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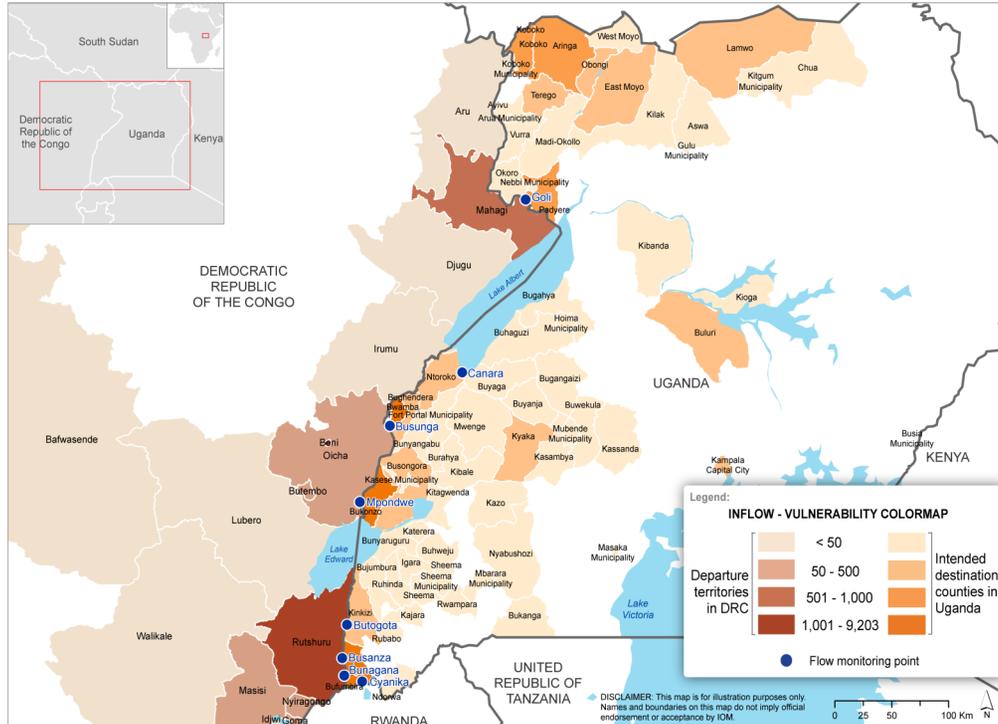
VULNERABILITY RANKING

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	**9,090**	Economic reasons (47%)
Beni	**5,076**	Buy goods for personal consumption (33%)
Mahagi	**914**	Education(35%)

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

Area *(admin2)*	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Bufumbira	**8,557**	Economic reasons (47%)
Bukonzo	**3,625**	Buy goods for personal consumption (35%)
Bwamba	**1,267**	Buy goods for personal consumption (30%)

METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and is funded by the Government of Japan. 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, Canara, Busunga, Mpondwe, Butogota, Busanza, Bunagana, 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: uganda.iom.int ; dtmuganda@iom.int