OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 178,709 movements were observed at eight (8) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Similar to November, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (55%) against outgoing flows (45%).

Migrant flows reportedly going to Kampala from FMP observations were 2%. The FMPs Busanza, Bunagana and Mpondwe registered approximately 79% of the observations and Busanza registered the highest flows (29%).

DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM MARCH - DECEMBER 2019

DEMOGRAPHIC

NATIONALITY

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

- The majority of movements were reported in districts close to the border area, with 25% of all tracked movements taking place between Rutshuru-ville in DRC and Lubudi in Uganda, and 16% between Beni in DRC and Bukonzo in Uganda;

- The flows were mostly bidirectional, made by foot (68%), taxi or car (9%) or motorcycle (16%), 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, Padyere, Kisoro and Bukonzo.

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

- Pregnant and/or lactating women 6%
- Children under 5 3%
- Elderly 0.3%
- 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 6% of incoming observations and 6% of outgoing observations.

Incoming 10,374 (6%)
Outgoing 10,746 (6%)
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.

**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.

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (admin2)</th>
<th>No. of vulnerabilities</th>
<th>Main reason for moving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beni</td>
<td>2,905</td>
<td>Buy goods for personal consumption (34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufumbira</td>
<td>2,590</td>
<td>Economic reasons (53%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutshuru</td>
<td>2,002</td>
<td>Economic reasons (28%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (admin2)</th>
<th>No. of vulnerabilities</th>
<th>Main reason for moving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lubudi</td>
<td>2,872</td>
<td>Economic reasons (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufumbira</td>
<td>2,477</td>
<td>Buy goods for personal consumption (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bukonzo</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>Return to habitual residence (36%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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