OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

During the reporting period, DRC side of the border has experienced significant insecurity and protests. In particular clashes occurred in Beni on the 27th December (bordering Kasese, Bundibugyo districts in Uganda) following the electoral commission’s decision to delay presidential vote in Beni, Butembo, Yumbi until next March, reflected in the fluctuation of movement. 22nd December saw a spike in DRC to Uganda movements, which was largely due to traveling for holiday seasons. After the protesters’ attack in Beni Ebola Centre on the 27th December, movements decreased and reached the lowest level on the 30th December. Following the decision of the DRC government to close the border from the 28th to the 30th December, very low flows were observed, mostly Ugandans returning home. The border reopened on the 31st December, followed by a steadily increasing flows from both directions. The situation is likely to prompt more protests and cross border movements upon announcement of the election results.

DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED IN PAST TWO REPORTING PERIOD

Number of movement recorded from 7 December 2018 to 5 January 2019

During the reporting period, DRC side of the border has experienced significant insecurity and protests. In particular clashes occurred in Beni on the 27th December (bordering Kasese, Bundibugyo districts in Uganda) following the electoral commission’s decision to delay presidential vote in Beni, Butembo, Yumbi until next March, reflected in the fluctuation of movement. 22nd December saw a spike in DRC to Uganda movements, which was largely due to traveling for holiday seasons. After the protesters’ attack in Beni Ebola Centre on the 27th December, movements decreased and reached the lowest level on the 30th December. Following the decision of the DRC government to close the border from the 28th to the 30th December, very low flows were observed, mostly Ugandans returning home. The border reopened on the 31st December, followed by a steadily increasing flows from both directions. The situation is likely to prompt more protests and cross border movements upon announcement of the election results.

*The flow monitoring dashboard is updated on a fortnightly cycle, using data collected between the 1st to 15th and 16th to 30th of every month. The next report will be available during the week of 16th January, 2019. This dashboard has been produced for the reporting period from 22 December 2018 to 5 January 2019 in reflection of the DRC election event during holiday seasons.*
METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is supported by the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The BMM Programme is a regional, multi-year, multi-partner project co-funded by the European Union Trust Fund for Africa, and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). DTM flow monitoring is 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 the migrants, including the risk of trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The exercises count number of people passing through FMPs in both directions, provide a profile on migration trends and patterns, migrants' place of origin, intended destination, reasons for moving and their socio-demographic characteristics. The enumerators target population on the move passing by FMP on various types of transportations. Data is collected on tablets/phones through interviews with people on the move, 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 PoEs established by the government authorities. Hence not all migration flows between two countries are covered by the existing FMPs, namelyNsonga, Canara, Butogo, Busunga, Mpondwe and Kisoro Bus Station. 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 the day from 8:00 to 17:00. Data on movements at night are not recorded. Linguistic challenges occur when the respondents do not speak the local dialect or the official language of the country. The flow monitoring tool aims to capturing key quantitative and qualitative information regarding population movements.

For more information:
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