

## KEY FIGURES

**13,532**



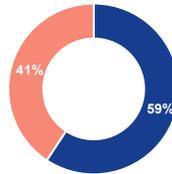
Total movement Observed

**6**

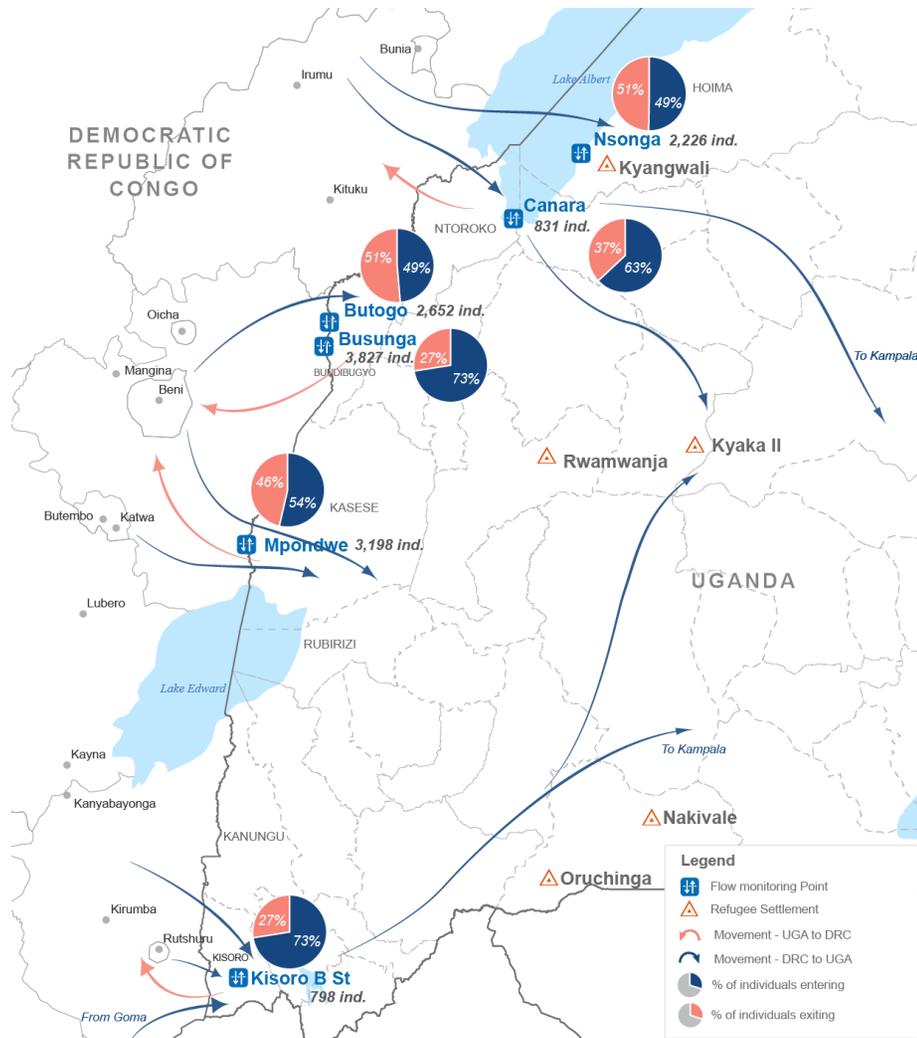
Flow Monitoring Points



Outgoing  
Incoming



## MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



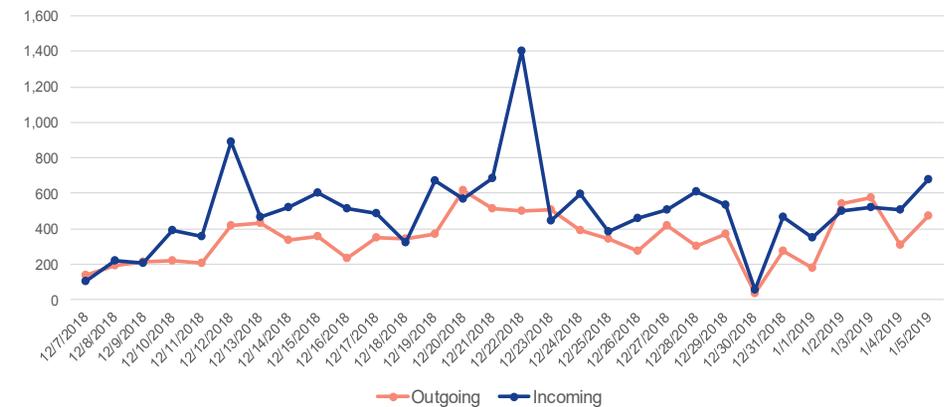
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

During the reporting period, DRC side of the border has experienced significant insecurity and protests. In particular clashes occurred in Beni on the 27<sup>th</sup> 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. 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 27<sup>th</sup> December, movements decreased and reached the lowest level on the 30<sup>th</sup> December. Following the decision of the DRC government to close the border from the 28<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> December, very low flows were observed, mostly Ugandans returning home. The border reopened on the 31<sup>st</sup> 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

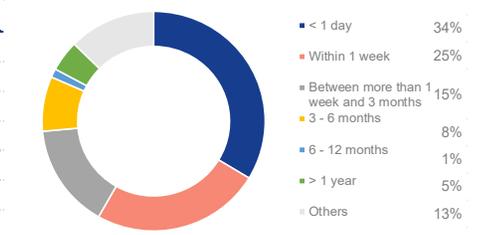
Number of movement recorded from 7 December 2018 to 5 January 2019



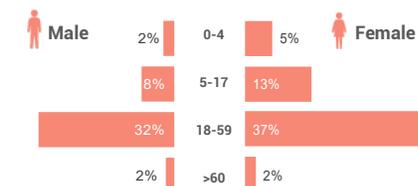
## REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Visit family	25%	28%	23%
Economic	23%	19%	26%
Return to habitual residence	23%	36%	14%
Buy goods personal consumption	9%	4%	13%
Conflict	7%	0%	12%
Tourism	3%	6%	2%
Others	9%	7%	10%

## DURATION OF STAY



## DEMOGRAPHIC



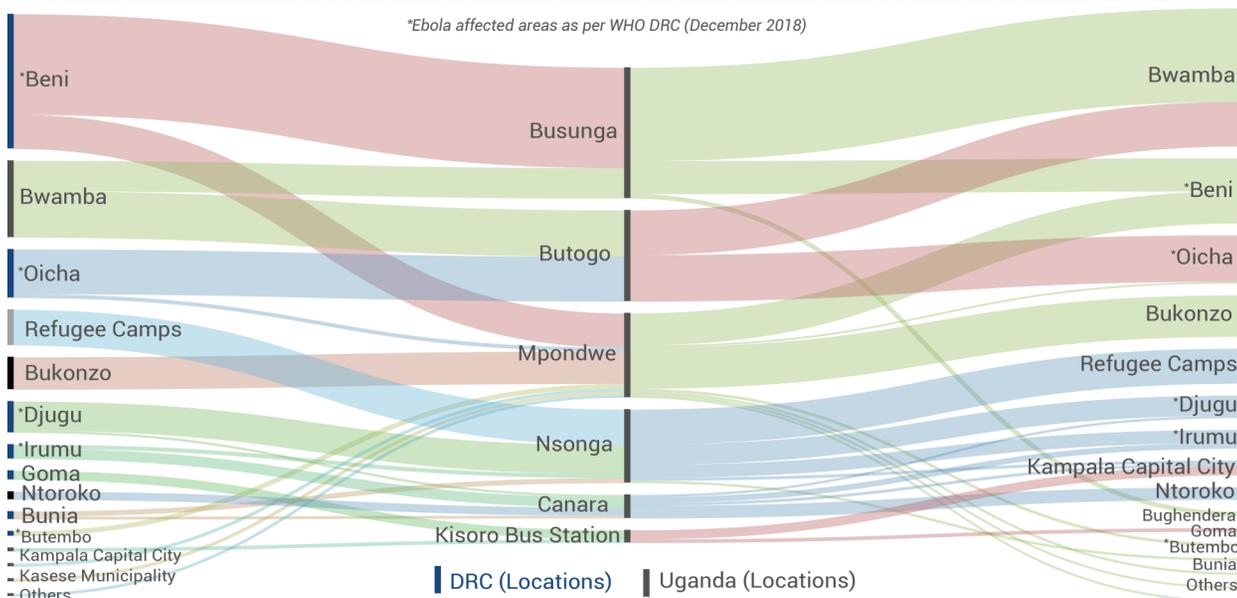
## VULNERABILITY PROFILE



\*The flow monitoring dashboard is updated on a fortnightly cycle, using data collected between the 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> of every month. The next report will be available during the week of 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

## MOVEMENT BETWEEN UGANDA AND DRC

Volume of people by Uganda and DRC Adm 2



IOM Uganda monitors migration flows along the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) through six strategically located flow monitoring points (FMP). Over the course of two weeks from 22nd December 2018 to 5th of January 2019, a total of 13,532 movements were observed, with 59% entering Uganda and 41% exiting. 66% of the people declared to be Congolese nationals.

More than 70% of movement recorded are motivated by family linkages and economic activities. There is a decrease in the percentage of people traveling for economic reasons and an increase in movements driven by visiting family and returning home compared to the last reporting period. 12% of the incoming movements from DRC to Uganda are triggered by conflicts. Bundibugyo in Uganda is the district that receives the highest number of incoming flows.

## 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 type 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, namely Nsonga, 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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Implemented by

