

KEY FIGURES

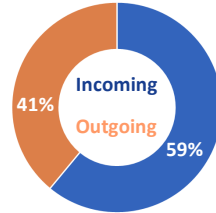
208,331



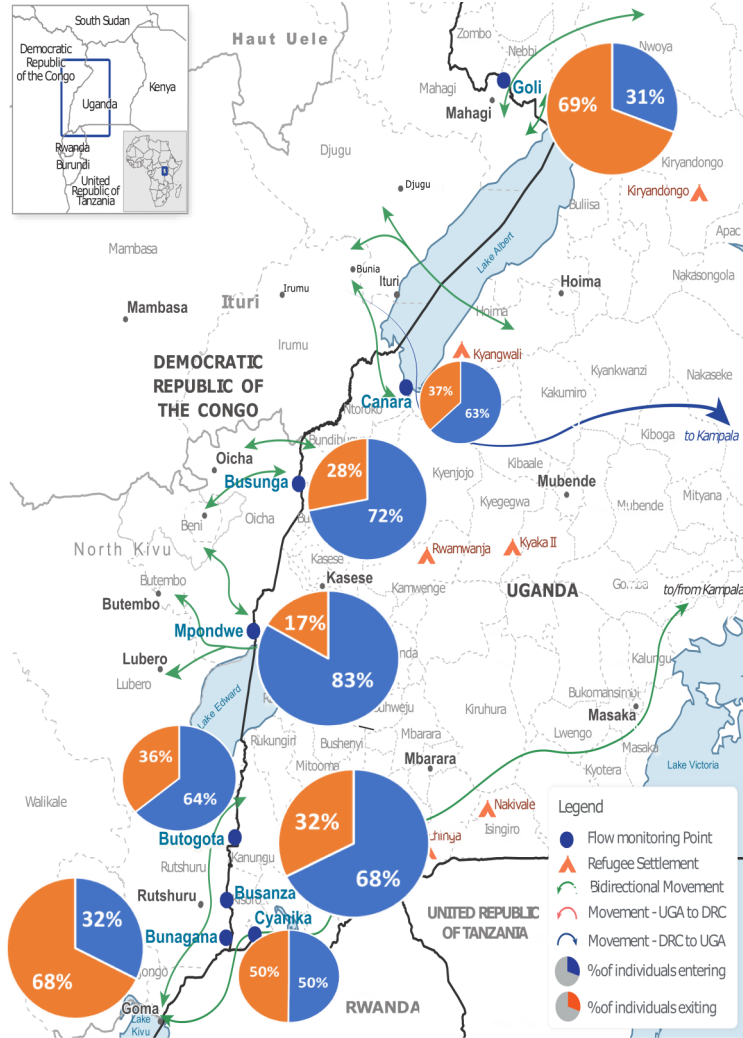
Total movements observed

8

Flow Monitoring Points



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



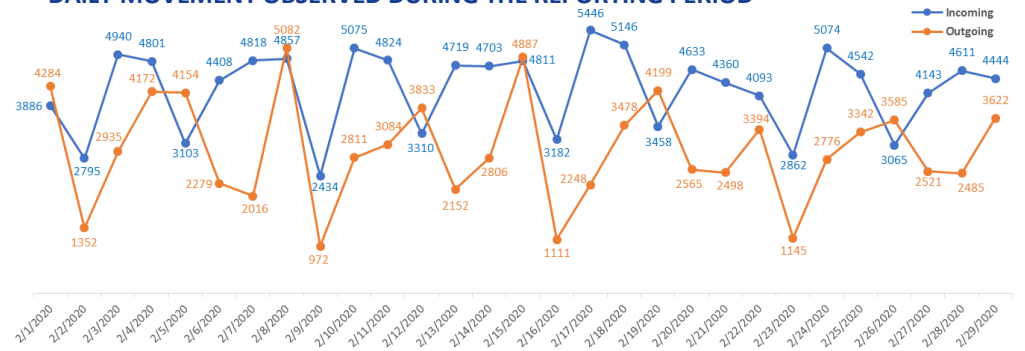
Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

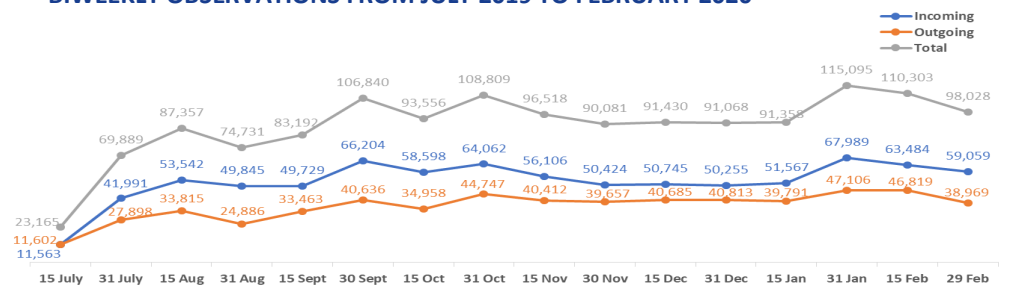
Over the reporting period, a total of 208,331 movements were observed at eight (8) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This represents an increase of 8 per cent in terms of average daily movements as compared to January 2020. Similar to the previous month, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (59%) against outgoing flows (41%).

Migrant flows reportedly going to Kampala from FMP observations were 1.3%. The FMPs Busanza, Bunagana and Mpondwe registered approximately 75 per cent of the observations. Busanza registered the highest flows (28%). Bunagana was the only FMP with more outgoing than incoming.

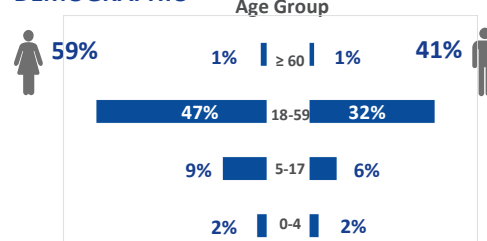
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



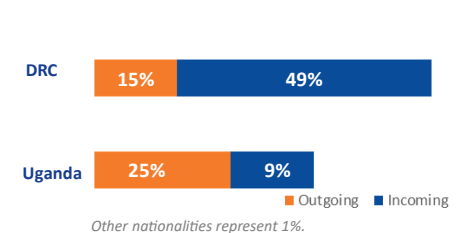
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JULY 2019 TO FEBRUARY 2020



DEMOGRAPHIC

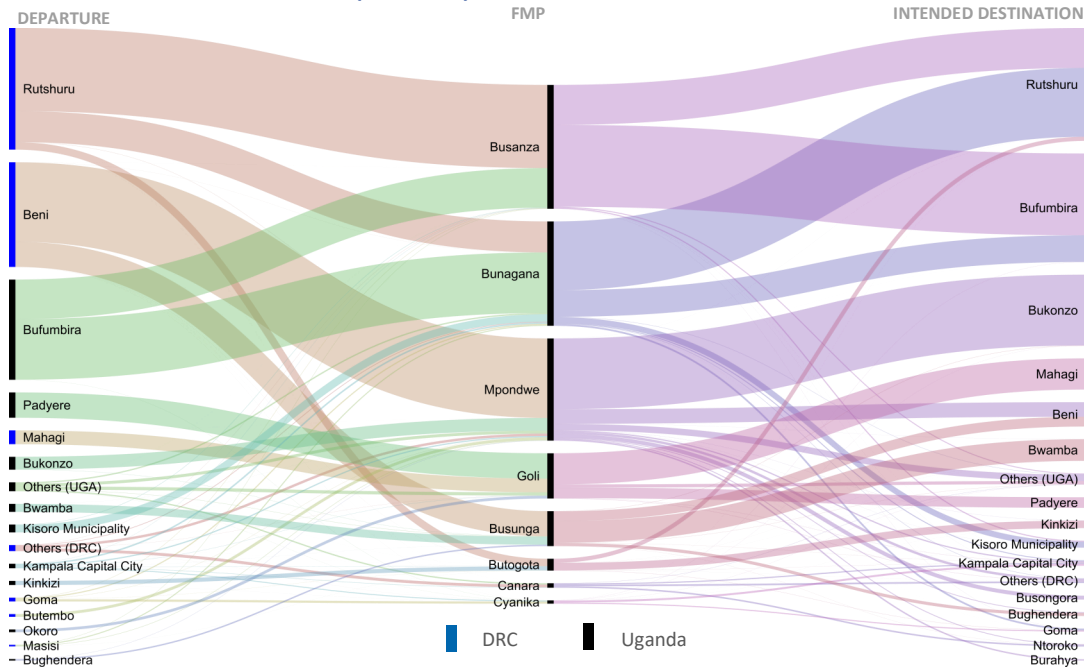


NATIONALITY



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

UGANDA-DRC BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



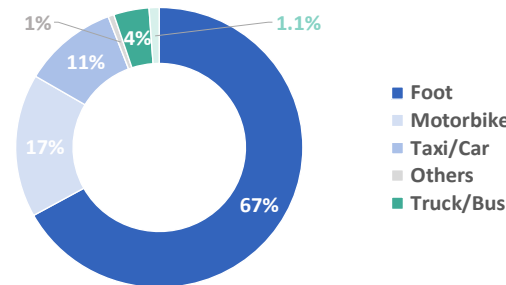
HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of movements were reported in districts close to the border area, with 47 per cent of all tracked movements taking place between Rutshuru in DRC and Bufumbira in Uganda, and 19 per cent between Beni in DRC and Bukonzo in Uganda;
- The flows were mostly bidirectional, made by foot (67%), motor cycle (17%), taxi or car (11%), and taking less than a day (57%);
- Movement of vulnerable migrants were larger for incoming flows (8%) than outgoing flows (6%);
- Majority of the flows (45%) for both incoming and outgoing movements were traveling for economic reasons and taking less than a day (57%).
- Those incoming for health reasons were mostly headed towards Bwamba, Padyere, Bukonzo, Kampala and Kisoro.



REASONS FOR MOVING

| | Total | Inflow | Outflow |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Economic reasons | 45% | 46% | 45% |
| Return to habitual residence | 22% | 15% | 31% |
| Buy goods for personal consumption | 13% | 19% | 5% |
| Family visits | 9% | 11% | 6% |
| Travel to collect aid | 3% | 3% | 4% |
| Seasonal | 2% | <1% | 5% |
| Forced movement due to conflict | 1% | 2% | <1% |
| Healthcare | 1% | 1% | <1% |
| Others | 4% | 3% | 4% |

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

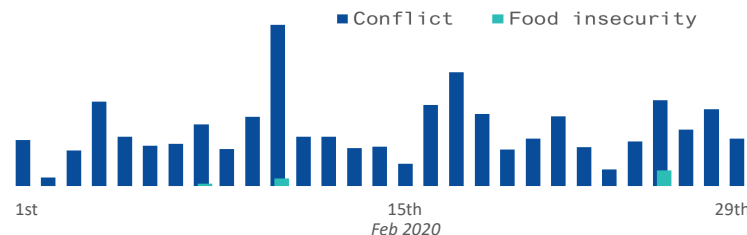
| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----|
|  | Pregnant and/or lactating women | 6% |
|  | Children under 5 | 3% |
|  | People with disabilities | 1% |
|  | Elderly | <1% |

DURATION OF STAY

| | Total | Inflow | Outflow |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Less than one day | 57% | 55% | 60% |
| One week | 17% | 24% | 8% |
| One week to three months | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Three to six months | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| six to twelve months | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| More than a year | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Not planning on leaving | 16% | 8% | 27% |
| Unknown | 8% | 10% | 4% |
| No Answer | 0% | 0% | 0% |

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Conflict was the main driver with a total of 98% observations.

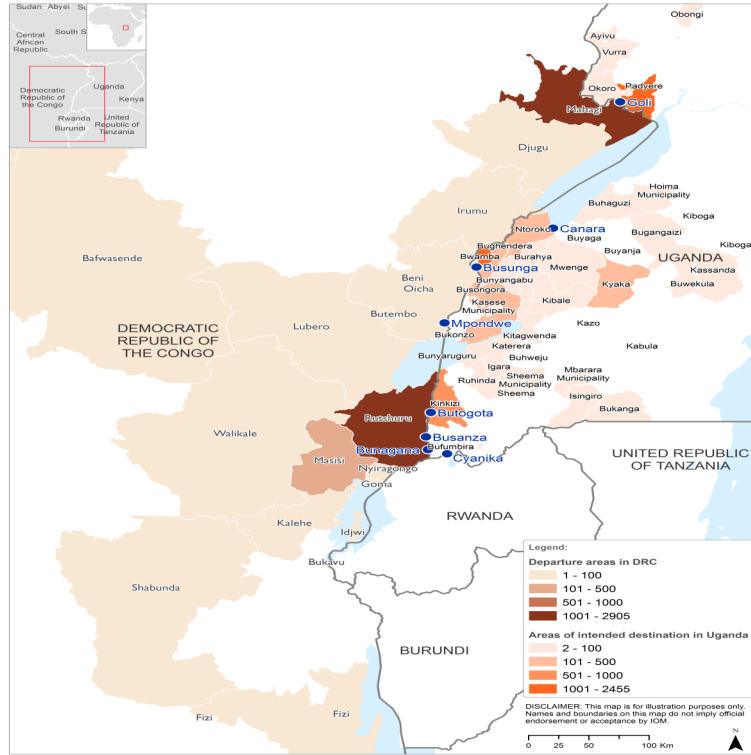


VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 8% of incoming observations and 6% of outgoing observations.

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Incoming | 17,183 (8%) |
| Outgoing | 12,316 (6%) |



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 | 9,601 | Economic reasons (42%) |
| Beni | 4,913 | Economic reasons (51%) |
| Mahagi | 2,116 | Economic reasons (57%) |

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

| Area (admin2) | No. of vulnerabilities | Main reason for moving |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Bufenbira | 9,198 | Economic reasons (39%) |
| Bukonzo | 2,746 | Economic reasons (59%) |
| Padyere | 2,057 | Economic reasons (49%) |

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.