REFUGEE FLOW MONITORING

Nakivale Refugee Settlement in the Southwest Region of Uganda

Round 1 *Data collection date: 19 February - 19 March 2024* *Publication: 23 April 2024*

Funded by the European Union

KEY FIGURES

15,885 Total movements observed

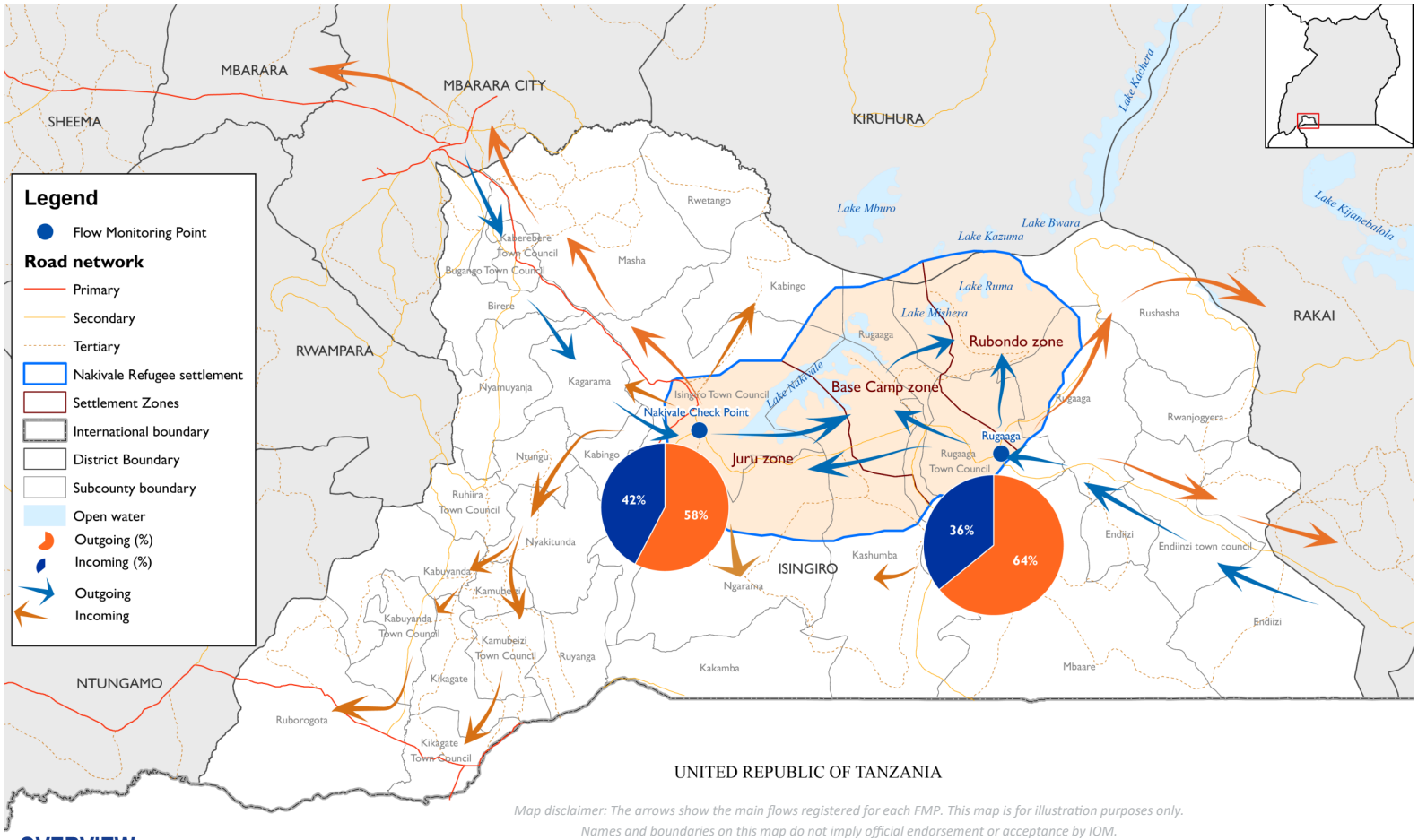
5 Flow Monitoring Points

5,673 Movements observed at Bunagana & Busanza Points of Entry (Uganda and Democratic Republic of the Congo)

10,212 Movements observed as Incoming and outgoing Nakivale Settlement

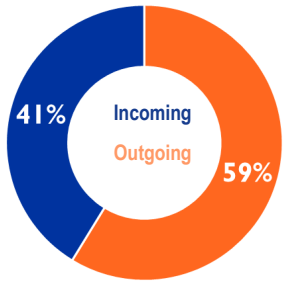
44% Refugees

OVERALL MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF NAKIVALE SETTLEMENT ILLUSTRATION

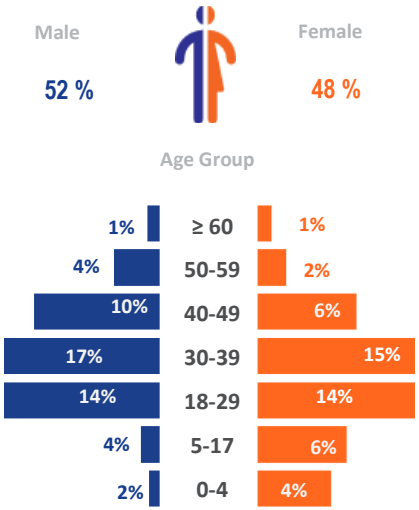


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

NAKIVALE FLOW TYPES



DEMOGRAPHIC



OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 15,885 movements were observed at five Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). These locations were chosen strategically as major transit points for monitoring movements in and out of Nakivale settlement from the border between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo through Nyakabande Transit Center.

In the reporting period (19 February, 2024 - 19 March, 2024) the majority of movement from Nakivale settlement were outgoing flows (59%) against incoming flows (41%). Forty-four per cent of the observed movements were refugees at the five FMPs. The means of transport mostly used were by foot (37%), motor bike & bike (28%), taxi or car (23%), truck (8%), bus (2%) and others (2%). The majority of the flows were due to economic reasons (29%), family reasons (15%) and return (14%). Most of the movements were observed at the Nakivale check point FMP (52%) followed by Busanza (18%), Bunagana (17%), Rugaaga (8%) and Nyakabande transit centre (5%). Among migration flows, the most vulnerable groups were children under five (6%), pregnant and/lactating mother (6%) and the elderly (1%).

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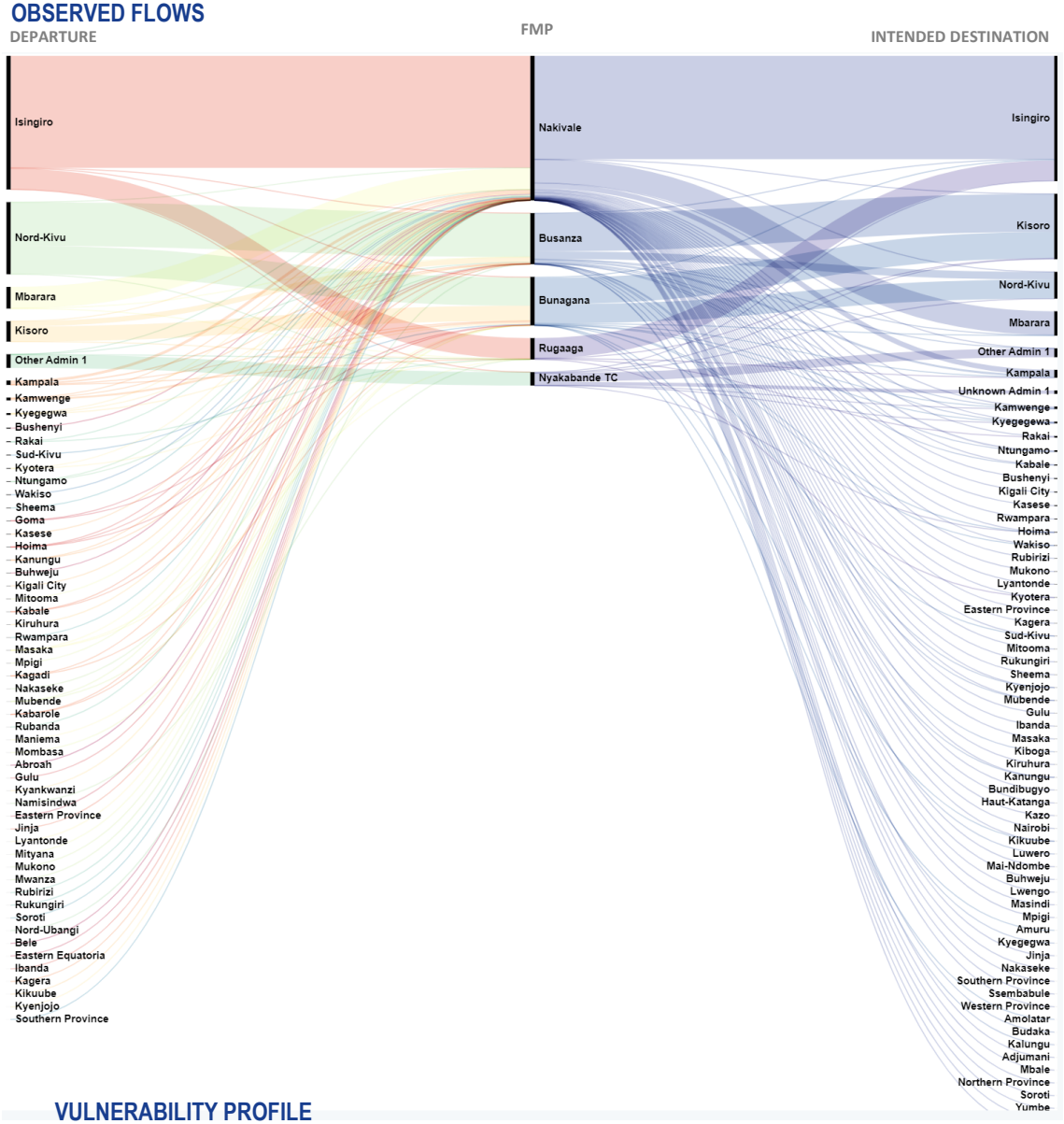
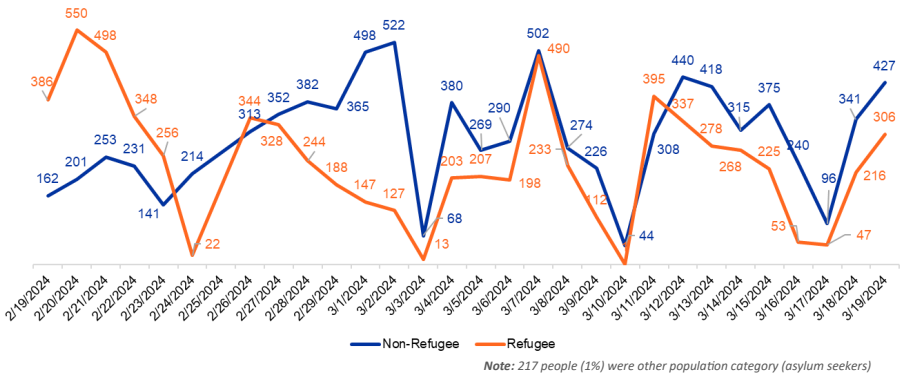
OBSERVED FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

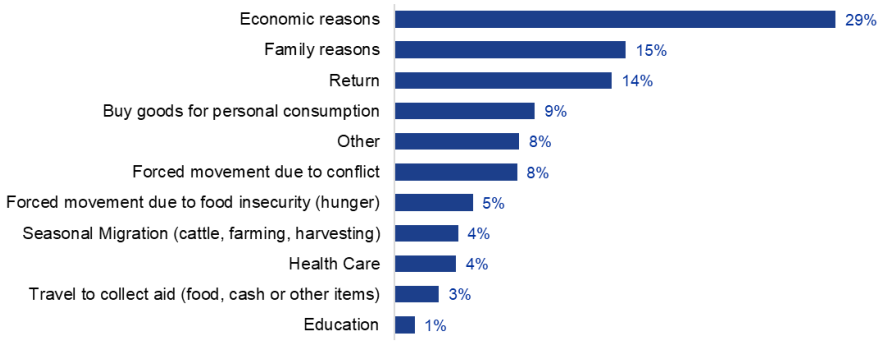


Note: *217 people (1%) were other population category (asylum seekers)*

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Foot	37%	Truck	8%
Motorbike or Bike	28%	Bus	2%
Taxi or Car	23%	Other means of transport	2%

REASONS FOR MOVING



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

Children under 5	6%	Elderly	1%
Pregnant and/or lactating women	6%		

NATIONALITY:

Congolese	Ugandan	Burundian	Rwandese	Somali	Other
53%	29%	8%	5%	3%	2%

Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent— they may not add to 100%

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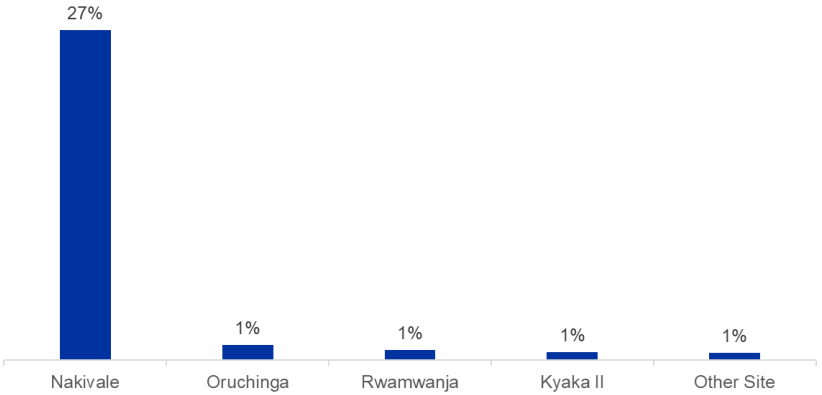
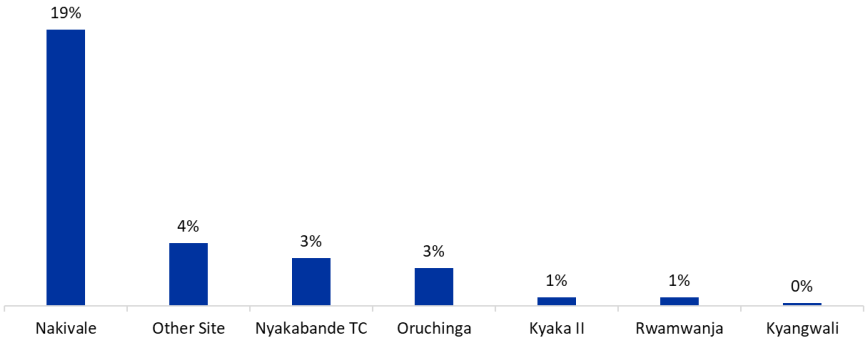
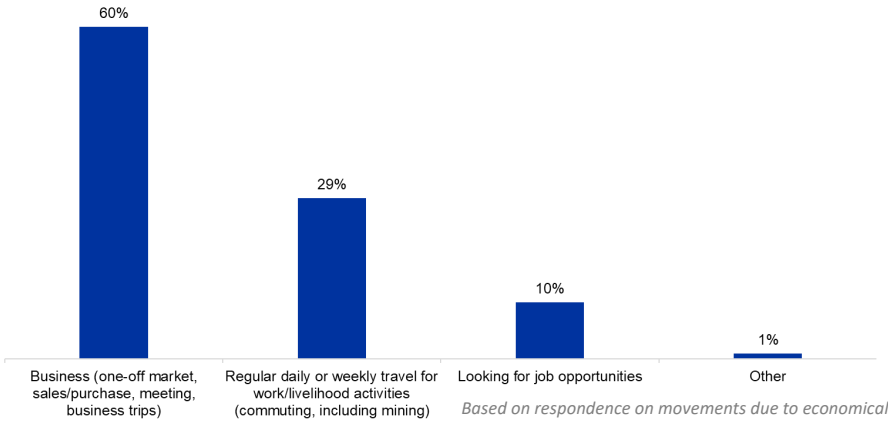
MOVEMENTS FROM SETTLEMENTS



MOVEMENTS TO SETTLEMENTS



MAJOR ECONOMICAL REASONS



Based on respondence on movements due to economical reasons

Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent— they may not add to 100%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 15,885 observations, 52% were male and 48% female. The majority of the recorded migrants were aged between 30-39 for both male (17%) and female (15%).
- Most of the flows spent more than five years (57%) in the place they departed from and 16% spent less than a day.
- 53% of the migrants at FMPs self-declared as Congolese, Ugandans (29%), Burudian (8%), Rwandese (5%), Somalis (3%) and Others (1%).
- Out of the 4,531 movements driven by economic reasons, 60% were for related business activities (such as one-off market transactions, sales/purchases, meetings, and business trips). 29% of the movements were regular daily or weekly travel for work or livelihood activities (including commuting and mining). Additionally, 10% of the movements were motivated by job opportunities, while the remaining 1% fell into other categories.
- 5% are forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger).

TIME SPENT AT THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE

Time	Flows
More than 5 years	57%
Less than a day	16%
More than 1 year and up to 5 years	13%
1 day up to 1 week	7%
More than 6 months and up to 12 months	3%
More than 1 week and up to 3 months	3%
More than 3 months and up to 6 months	1%
I do not know	0%
Prefers not to answer	0%

INTENDED DURATION OF STAY AT THE DESTINATION

Time	Flows
Less than a day	34%
I do not know	28%
1 day to 1 week	16%
I am not planning to leave	14%
More than 1 week and up to 3 months	3%
More than 1 year	2%
More than 3 months and up to 6 months	1%
More than 6 months and up to 12 months	1%
Prefers not to answer	0%

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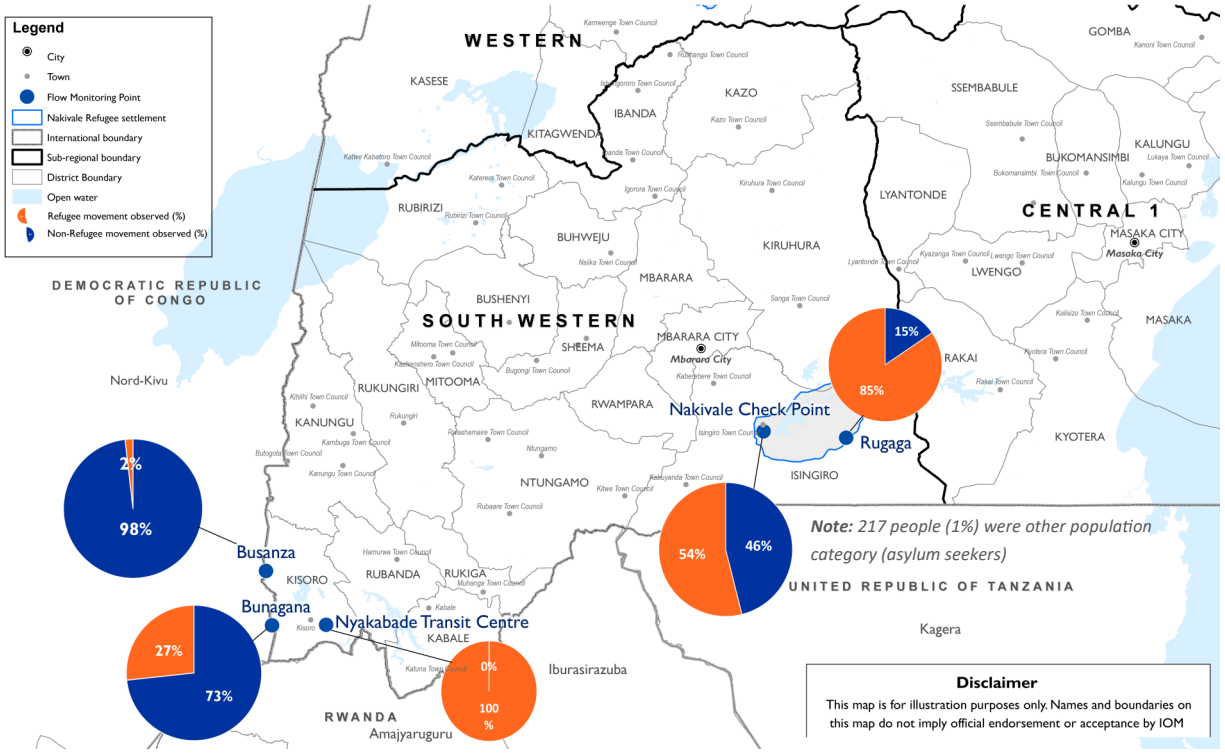
MOVEMENTS BY POPULATION CATEGORY (REFUGEES AND NON REFUGEES)



FLOW RANKING

Movements tracked at departure and intended destination for incoming and outgoing flows at 5 FMPs

Top departure area (admin2)

Admin 1 (District)	Admin 2 (Subcounty)	Flows
Isingiro	Nakivale	27%
Nord-Kivu	Rutshuru	24%
Isingiro	Other Admin 2	20%
Mbarara	Other Admin 2	8%
Kisoro	Other Admin 2	7%
Other Admin 1	Other Admin 2	5%

Top intended destination areas (Admin 1 & Admin2)

Admin 1 (District)	Admin 2 (Subcounty)	Flows
Refugee Settlements	(Nakivale/Oruchinga/Kyaka)	26%
Isingiro	Isingiro	23%
Kisoro	Nyakabande	20%
Nord-Kivu	Rutshuru	9%
Mbarara	Mbarara City	9%
Other Admin 1	Other Admin 2	4%
Kampala	Kampala	3%
Rakai	Other Admin 2	1%

METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Uganda at the two points of entries of Nakivale settlement, Nyakabande transit center and at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo and with funding from the European Union. Flow monitoring is a component of DTM used to derive quantitative estimates of the flow of individuals, track and monitor movements 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

Geographical coverage of Flow Monitoring activities is not exhaustive and is limited to Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at selected points of entries. Information provided is indicative only of those movements observed at the selected locations (FMPs) where the information was collected. Isolated FMR results are not indicative of movements in other non-monitored transit locations and are not representative of all flows in the geographical region covered by the exercise. The findings must be read as indicative of change in trends, rather than exact measurements of mobility.

DISCLAIMER: ***The FMR does not replace, in any case, official estimates of figures of refugees at Nakivale settlement, Nyakabande transit center or at the selected border posts.***

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