This Dashboard provides an analysis of the trends in population mobility observed at two (2) flow monitoring points established at OPRP and Mubambio Points of Control (POC) around Goma in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Observations were made between the 17th and the 24th of July, 2019. Over the reporting period, a total of 8,037 movements were observed by enumerators at these points.

Over 98% of all movement were internal within DRC, with a negligible 0.5% incoming flows from other countries and 1% outflows to other countries.

**TYPE OF DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

**OBSERVATIONS BY FMP DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

**DEMOGRAPHIC**

- Age Group:
  - 18-59: 39%
  - 5-17: 4%
  - 0-4: 5%

- Gender:
  - Male: 52%
  - Female: 48%

**NATIONALITY**

- Democratic Republic of the Congo: 98%
- Others: 2%
AREAS OF DEPARTURE (ADMIN 3) IN DRC AND RWANDA

*Map represents 99% of all departures. For Rwanda, departures are from 4 districts shown. There were 17 departures from Kampala City in Uganda not covered by map.

LEGEND
- Flow monitoring point
- No. of departures at health zone
  - 1 - 10
  - 11 - 100
  - 101 - 1,000
  - 1,001 - 1,806

BOUNDARIES:
- International
- Province
- Territory

AREAS OF INTENDED DESTINATION (ADMIN 3) IN DRC AND RWANDA

*Map represents 99% of all intended destinations. For Rwanda, intended destinations to 6 districts are shown. There were 23 intended movements to Kampala City in Uganda not covered by map.

DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
DEPARTMENT OF THE CONGO (DRC)
Flow Monitoring Dashboard

17—24 JULY 2019
Publication: 31 July 2019

DEPARTURE

• Movements: of the 8,037 movements, most were internal. Few incoming movements originated from Rwanda (0.5%) and Uganda (0.25%). Of the outgoing flows, 0.6% movements were headed towards Rwanda, and 0.3% towards Uganda. 57% of the movements were carried out through motorbikes which suggests fast moving flows.

• Duration of the movements: The majority (27%) of movements were reported within a day to a week.

• Drivers: most of the movements (over 42%) were driven by family related reasons, return to the habitual residence (almost 20%) and business/economic reasons (19%). 2% of the movements were to seek health care.

• FMPs: Both FMPs tracked fairly equal volume of movements, though the OPRP FMP tracked a slightly higher proportion (57%).

HIGHLIGHTS

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Methodology:
Flow monitoring is a component of DTM used to describe trends in the flows of individuals observed. Flow Monitoring is used for internal and cross-border population movement to better inform on nature, volume, direction and drivers of migration. The exercise is carried out at Flow Monitoring Points strategically established at POCs and POEs where trained enumerators interview people passing through the FMPs in both directions, irrespective of their status (migrants or others) by nationality and with information disaggregated by sex and age. FM informs on population movements, origin and intended destinations, reasons for moving and population profiles.

Limitations:
The FMPs are strategically placed to capture the most characteristic migration flows, and to complement systems established by government authorities. The exercise does not aim at providing a full description of all movements in the country or through a specific point, but should be understood as a way of describing the characteristics of population movements and profiles at targeted locations limited to those people observed. Data collection is carried out seven days a week during the day from 8:00 to 17:00.

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