Over the reporting period, a total of 162,088 movements were observed at fifteen (15) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Similar to June, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (64%) against outgoing flows (36%).

Migrant flows reportedly going to Kampala from FMP observations were 2.5%. The FMPs Mpondwe, Goli and Bunagana registered approximately 66% of the observations and Mpondwe continued to register the highest flows (44%).

**OVERVIEW AND TRENDS**

**DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

**BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM MARCH - AUGUST 2019**

**DEMOGRAPHIC**

- **Female**: 57%
- **Male**: 41%
- **Age Group**
  - Up to 17 years: 30%
  - 18-59 years: 30%
  - 60 years and over: 10%

**NATIONALITY**

- **DRC**: 13%
- **Uganda**: 43%
- **Other nationalities**: 53%
HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of movements were reported in districts close to the border area, with 35% of all tracked movements taking place between Rutshuru-ville in DRC and Bufumbira in Uganda, and 15% between Beni in DRC and Bukonzo in Uganda;

- The flows were mostly bidirectional, made by foot (66%), taxi or car (12%) or motorcycle (11%), and taking less than a day (48%);

- Movement of vulnerable migrants were larger for incoming flows than outgoing flows;

- The majority of the flows for both incoming and outgoing movements were traveling for economic reasons;

- Those incoming for health reasons were mostly headed towards Bwamba and Bukonzo.

REASONS FOR MOVING

Economic reasons
Return to habitual residence
Buy goods for personal consumption
Family visits
Re-unification at a displaced location
Tourism
Seasonal
Forced movement due to conflict
Others

DURATION OF STAY

Less than a day
One week
Not planning to leave
Unknown
One week to three months
More than a year
Others

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Foot
Taxi/Car
Motorbike
Truck/Bus
Boat
Others

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented 1.1% of the observations. Conflict was the main driver with a total of 1,749 observations.

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

- Pregnant and/or lactating women: 6%
- Children under 5: 4%
- Elderly: 1%
- People with disabilities: 1%

VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 10% of incoming observations and 8% of outgoing observations.

Incoming: 16,097 (10%)
Outgoing: 13,737 (8%)
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and is funded by the Government of Japan and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). 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, Nsonga, Canara, Butogo, Busunga, Mpondwe, Butogota 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (admin2)</th>
<th>No. of vulnerabilities</th>
<th>Main reason for moving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beni</td>
<td>7,472</td>
<td>Return to habitual residence (30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oicha</td>
<td>3,805</td>
<td>Economic reasons (72%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutshuru-Ville</td>
<td>3,173</td>
<td>Economic reasons (35%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (admin2)</th>
<th>No. of vulnerabilities</th>
<th>Main reason for moving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bukonzo</td>
<td>5,790</td>
<td>Return to habitual residence (34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bwamba</td>
<td>4,991</td>
<td>Economic reasons (60%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufumbira</td>
<td>2,888</td>
<td>Economic reasons (32%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR MORE INFORMATION: uganda.iom.int; dtmuganda@iom.int