

KEY FIGURES

12,219



Total movement Observed

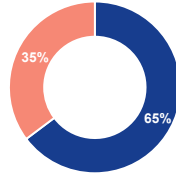
6

Flow Monitoring Points

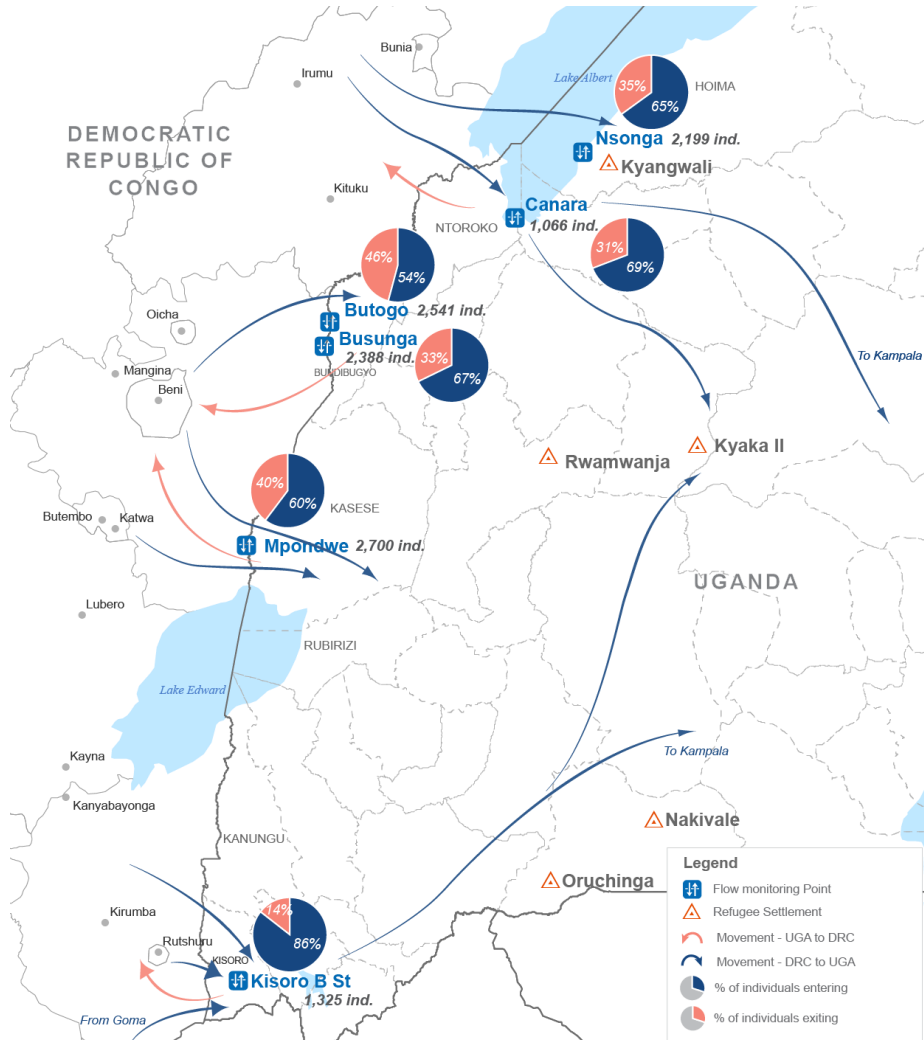


Outgoing

Incoming



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



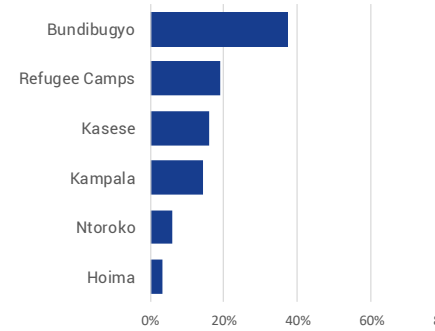
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW

IOM Uganda monitors mixed migration flows along the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) border through six strategically located flow monitoring points (FMP). Over the course of two weeks from 15 to 30 November, a total of 12,219 movements were observed, with 65% entering Uganda and 35% exiting. 72% of the people declared to be Congolese nationals. Over 60% of the total movements observed were intending to stay for less than one week. The main reasons reported for cross-border movements are to undertake economic activities and to visit families.

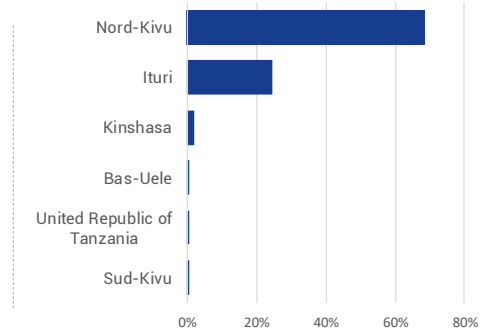
INCOMING BY DESTINATION

% of people by Uganda Adm 1 (Top 6)



OUTGOING BY DESTINATION

% of people by DRC Adm 1 and United Republic of Tanzania (Top 6)

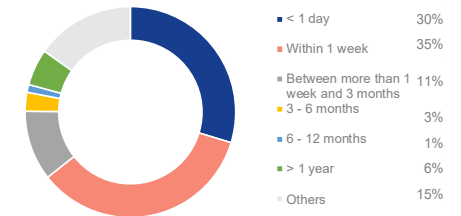


Note: Incoming and Outgoing are defined by intended destination. If people are transiting within Uganda and exiting later, it is considered outgoing. Around 19% incoming movement were intending to reach refugee camps, which are located in different districts.

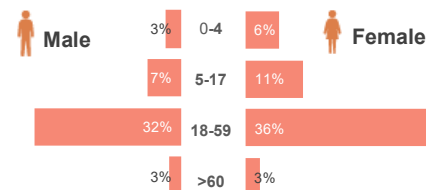
REASONS FOR MOVING

Reason	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic	30%	36%	27%
Visit family	25%	28%	23%
Return to habitual residence	13%	19%	9%
Conflict	12%	1%	17%
Health care	5%	1%	7%
Buy goods personal consumption	5%	4%	5%
Others	12%	12%	12%

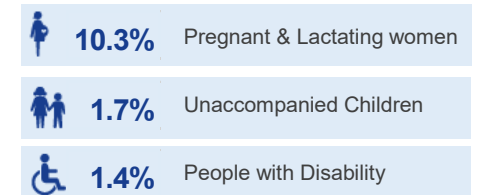
DURATION OF STAY



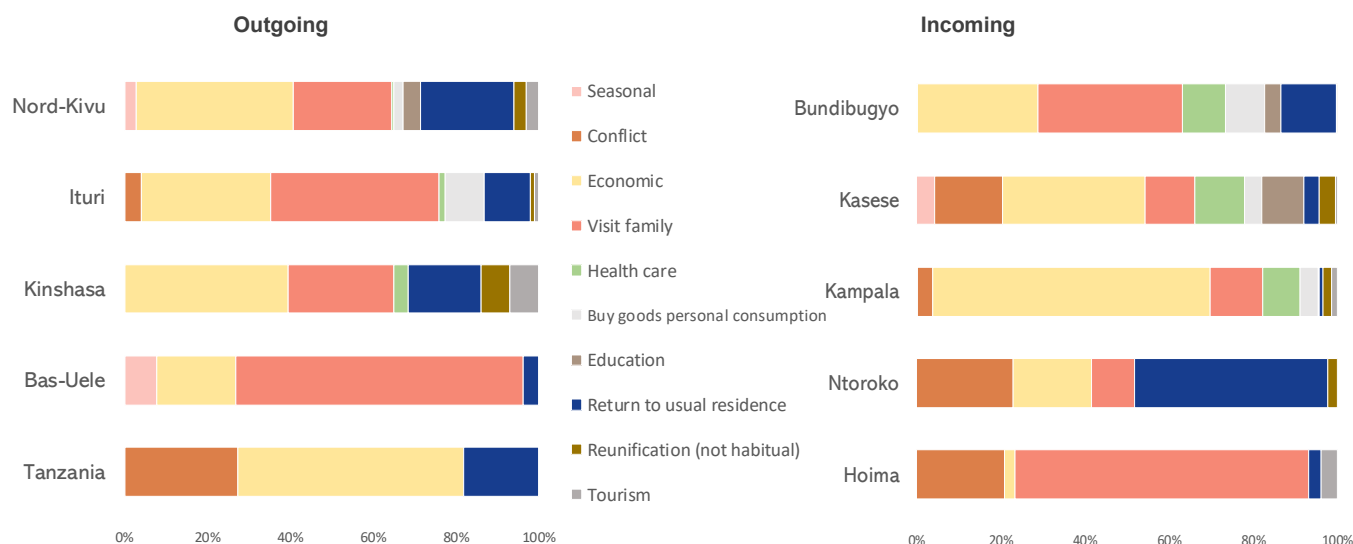
DEMOGRAPHIC



VULNERABILITY PROFILE



REASONS FOR MOVING BY DESTINATION



Among all six FMPs, Mpondwe and Butogo saw the largest flows, contributing to 43% of total movement observed. 69% people exiting Uganda are traveling to Nord-Kivu. 17% of the incoming movements from DRC to Uganda are motivated by fleeing conflicts. Among all FMPs, Kasese district is the one recording the highest number of movements. Seeking health care is another predominant reason for Congolese entering Uganda (7% of the inflow). Bundibugyo district saw highest number of people citing health care as the main reason for entering Uganda, followed by Kasese district.

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

