

### KEY FIGURES

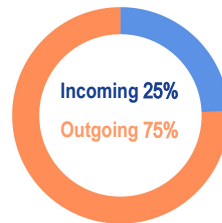
**50,362**

Total movements observed



**9**

Flow Monitoring Points

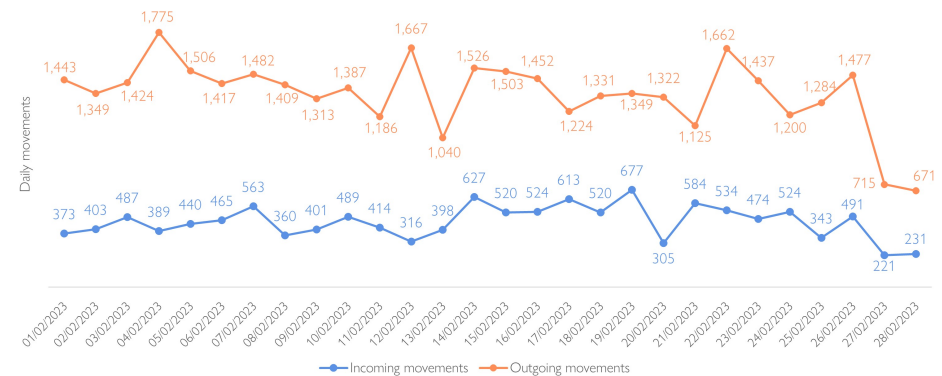


### OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

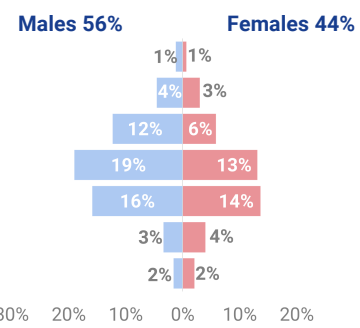
In February 2023, 50,362 movements were tracked at nine Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan border with Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda and South Sudan. These locations were chosen strategically as major transit points for monitoring cross-border movements after the Ministry of Health had declared an outbreak of Sudan Ebola Virus (SVD) at Mubende Regional Referral Hospital (MRRH) in Mubende district on 20 September 2022.

Most people were leaving Uganda (75%) mostly due to economic factors (45%), while around one quarter (26%) were returning to their habitual place of residence. It is important to highlight that 11 per cent of people tracked were children, while there were 780 pregnant or lactating women.

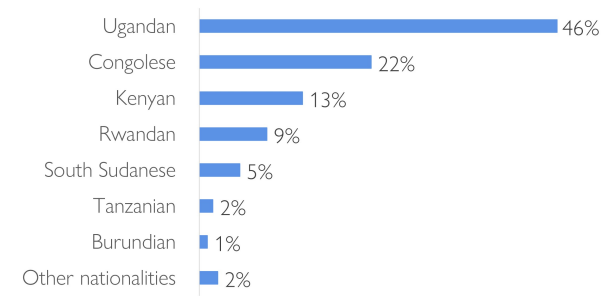
### DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



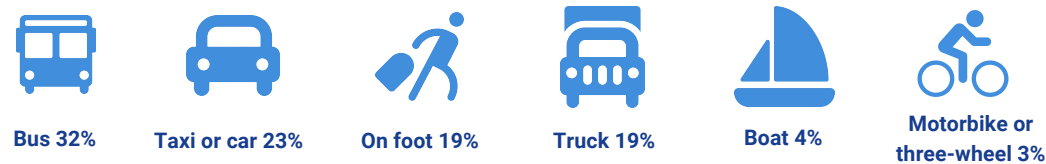
### DEMOGRAPHICS



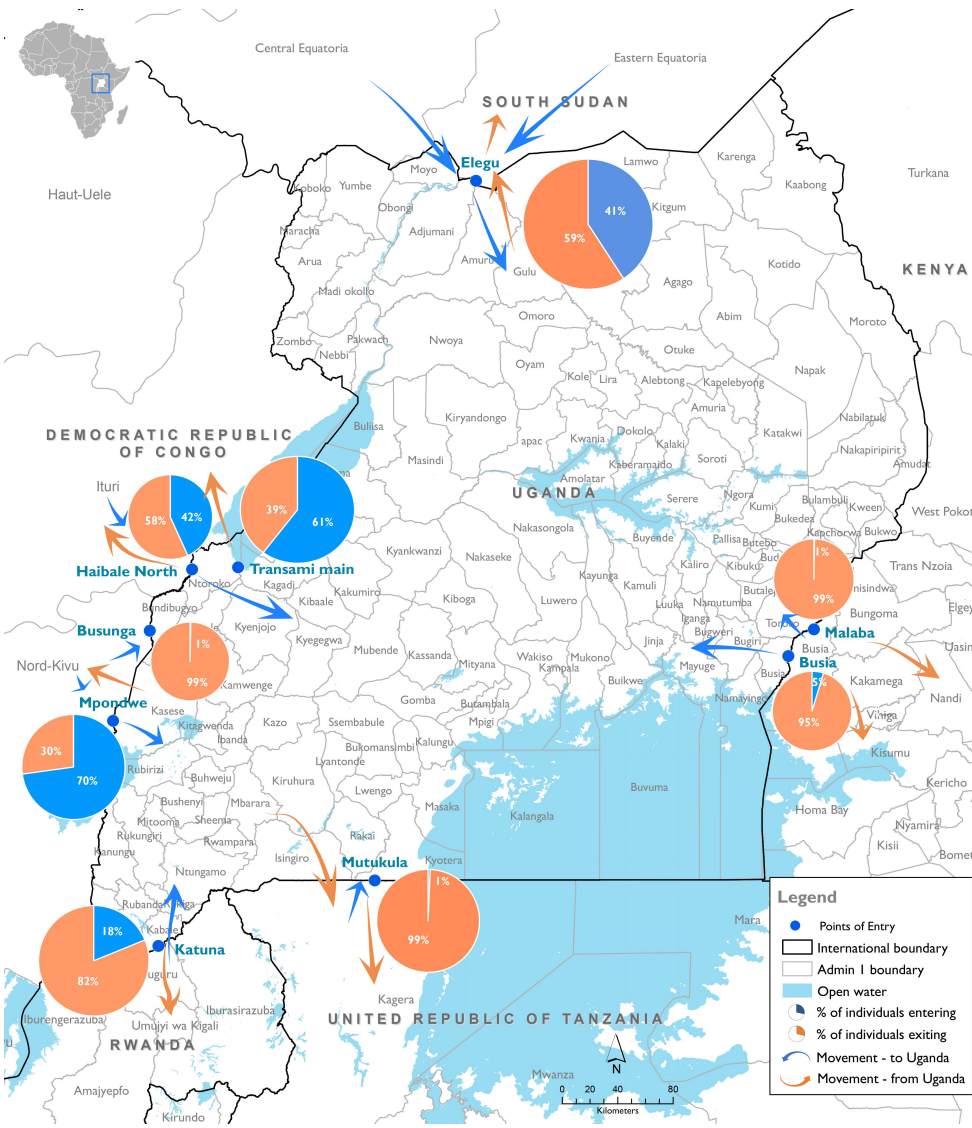
### NATIONALITY



### MEANS OF TRANSPORT

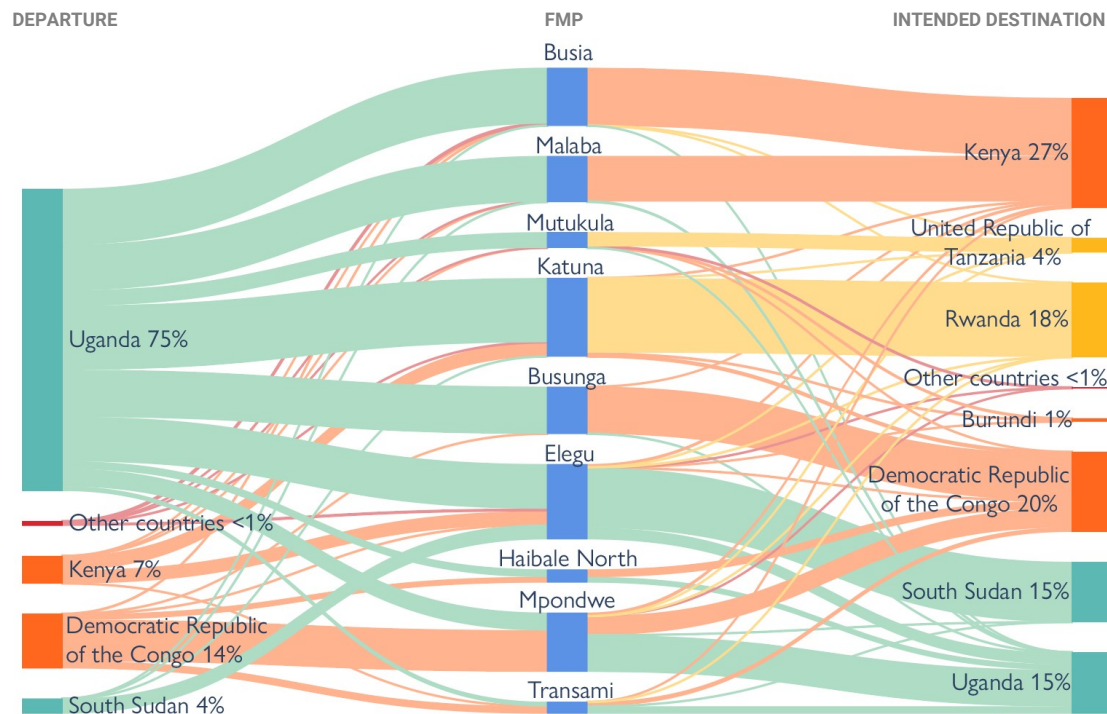


### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



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.

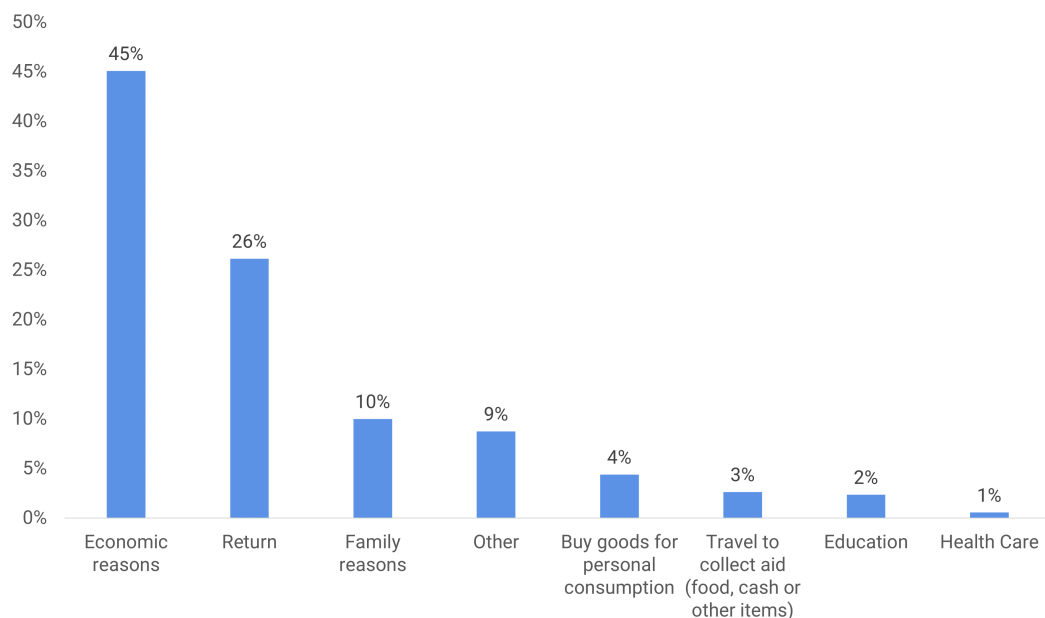
### UGANDA-BORDER FLOWS



### HIGHLIGHTS

- Most movements (75%) tracked originated in Uganda and were heading to Kenya (27%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (20%) and Rwanda (18%).
- Almost everyone (94%) was aware of the ongoing Ebola virus Disease Outbreak.
- More than half of the people tracked were moving either due to economic reasons (45%) or returning to their usual residence (26%).
- Of those moving for economic reasons, more than half of them (65%) were doing so to engage in business, such as a one-off market, to conduct sales or purchases or to attend meetings or business trips. Also, around a quarter of them (26%) were regular daily or weekly travel for work (commuting), while almost one in ten (8%) were looking for job opportunities.
- Of those returning to their place of habitual residence, almost everyone (98%) was returning after voluntary travel, while 2 per cent were returning after a forced displacement.
- More than a third (38%) of movements tracked were short term (for less than one day and between one day and one week), while 21 per cent intended to spend between one week and three months in their intended final destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVING



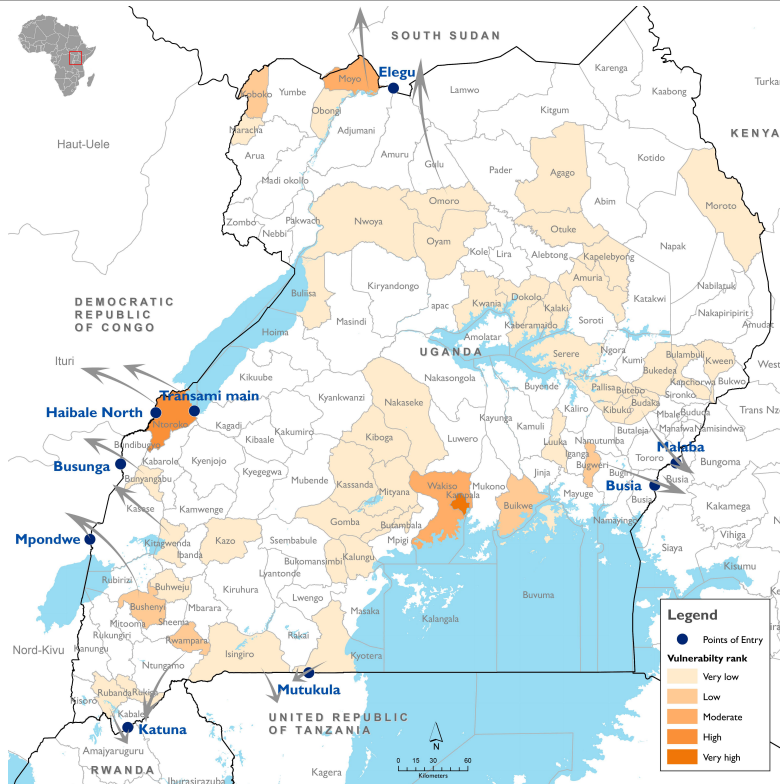
### VULNERABILITY PROFILE

5,500 children under 18 were tracked (55% girls and 45% boys), of which 1,800 (33%) were under five (56% girls and 44% boys). There were also 46 child-headed households and 45 children traveling alone.

783 pregnant or lactating women tracked.

114 elderly in need of care.

Top vulnerable area (admin2) Uganda



### METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Uganda at the border with Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda and South Sudan and with funding from the USAID. 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. In the context of public health preparedness or response interventions, IOM Uganda complements FM data with information from the Ministry of Health on the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak. 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.

The locations of the FMPs are jointly selected by IOM's Migration Health Division and the Ministry of Health.

### LIMITATIONS

Geographical coverage of Flow Monitoring activities is not exhaustive and is limited to Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at selected PoE/PoCs. Information provided is indicative only of those movements observed at the selected locations (FMPs) where they were 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. FMR does not replace, in any case, official estimates at border crossing points

### FLOW RANKING

Movements tracked and reasons by areas of departure and intended destination for incoming and outgoing flows.

#### Top departure area (admin2) outside Uganda and main reason for moving

Admin2	Main reason of moving	Outflows
Kampala	Economic reasons	5,910
Kampala	Return	5,158
Bwamba	Return	2,699
Kampala	Other	1,803
Bwamba	Economic reasons	1,582
Mbale	Economic reasons	1,523
Kisoro	Return	888

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

Admin2	Main reason of moving	Inflows
Rwampara	Economic reasons	636
Beni	Economic reasons	523
Katwa	Economic reasons	521
Juba	Economic reasons	420
Embakasi	Economic reasons	402