IOM UGANDA FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD
Uganda/ South Sudan Border

1—15 February 2019

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KEY FIGURES

17,009
Total movements observed

6
Flow Monitoring Points

Outgoing
Incoming

52% | 48%

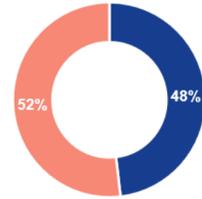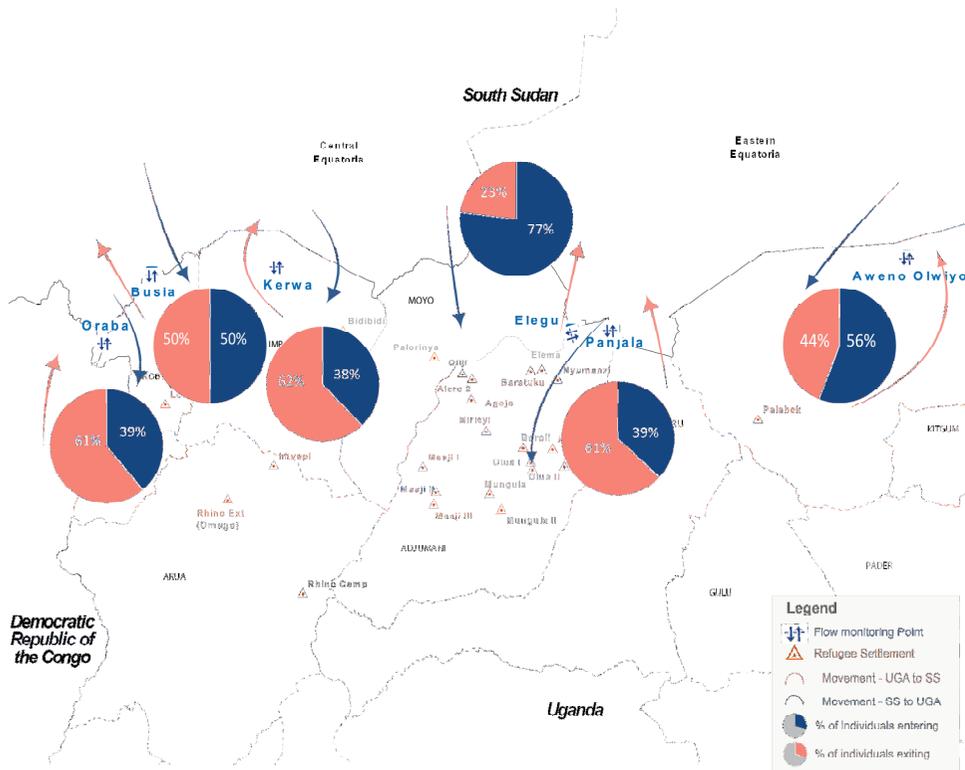## MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period a total of 17,009 individual movements were observed at six (6) flow monitoring points at the border with the Republic of South Sudan (SSD). The majority (70%) of movements were short term movements of 1 day to a week and mostly for economic reasons and purchase of goods. 91% of the population tracked at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) self-declared as South Sudanese. Overall outflows from Uganda to South Sudan were slightly higher (52%) than inflows (48%), however at Elegu and Aweno Olwiyo the incoming movements were significantly higher. At Elegu FMP, enumerators observed high flows of population escaping conflict in Jonglei and Bahr el-ghazal. Also, as the school term re-opened in Uganda, many young people at all FMPs have been observed crossing into Uganda.
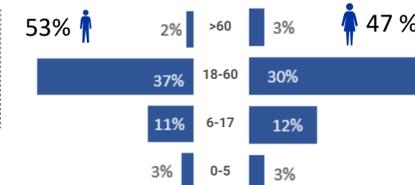
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD
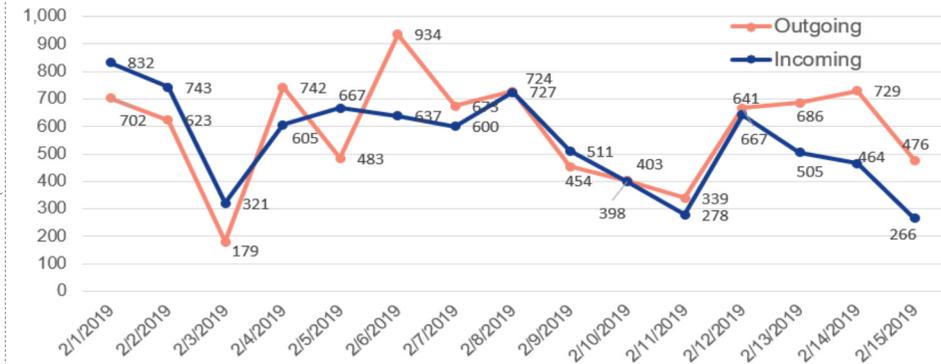
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic	23%	37%	7%
Buy goods personal consumption	16%	2%	31%
Seasonal	13%	21%	4%
Visit family	12%	11%	13%
Family reunification (not habitual residence)	9%	7%	12%
Return to habitual residence	9%	12%	6%
Conflict	6%	0%	13%
Education	5%	2%	9%
Others	8%	9%	6%

DURATION OF STAY

- < 1 day — 45%
- Within 1 week — 25%
- Between more than week and 3 months — 6%
- 3 - 6 months — 1%
- 6 - 12 months — 2%
- > 1 year — 6%
- Others — 15%

DEMOGRAPHIC

53% 🚹   47 % 🚺

2%	>60	3%
37%	18-60	30%
11%	6-17	12%
3%	0-5	3%

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

7.8% Pregnant and/or Lactating women

1.7% Elderly

0.7% People with Disability

0.5% Unaccompanied Children
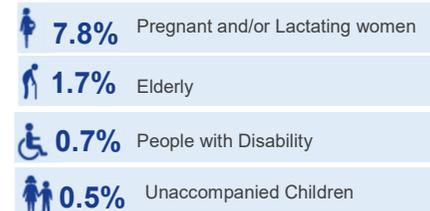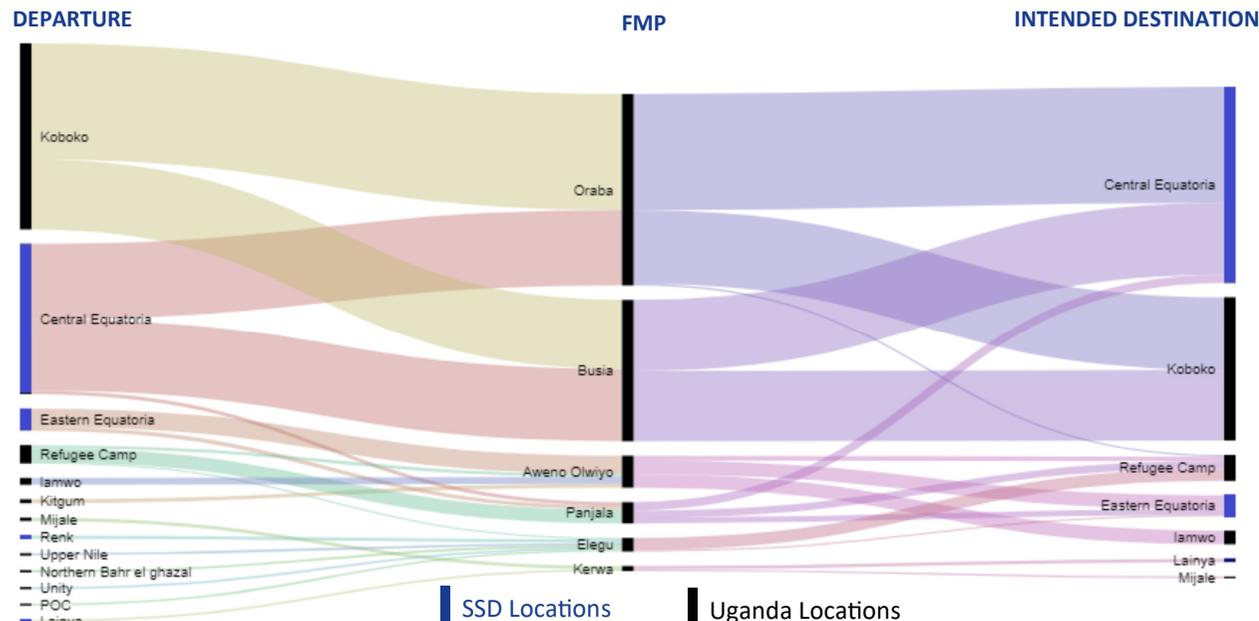
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

MOVEMENT BETWEEN UGANDA & SOUTH SUDAN BORDER
Volume of flows between Uganda and South Sudan (Admin 1)

DEPARTURE **FMP** **INTENDED DESTINATION**

Koboko
Central Equatoria
Eastern Equatoria
Refugee Camp
Iamwo
Kitgum
Mijale
Renk
Upper Nile
Northern Bahr el ghazal
Unity
POC
Lainya

Oraba
Busia
Aweno Olwiyo
Panjala
Elegu
Kerwa

Central Equatoria
Koboko
Refugee Camp
Eastern Equatoria
Iamwo
Lainya
Mijale

SSD Locations   Uganda Locations

Of the 17,009 movements observed during the reporting period, the majority passed through Oraba (41%) and Busia (29%). Most of the movements through Oraba were driven by economic reasons, while those through Busia were mostly seasonal and to buy goods and services.

Panjala recorded an overall 5% of the movements, the majority of which were directed from refugee camps in Uganda towards South Sudan.

The most cited reason was "return to the habitual residence". Flows through Kerwa are mostly motivated by access to better services on the Uganda side (33%), particularly (education and healthcare, as well as economic reasons (29%).

METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Uganda at the border with South Sudan, in close collaboration with IOM South Sudan and with funding from the South Sudan response. 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 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, 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 Oraba, Busia, Kerwa, Elegu, Panjala and Aweno Olwiyo. 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.

For more information:
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