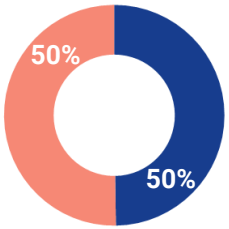
UGANDA FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD
Uganda-South Sudan Border
MARCH 2019

Publication: 17 April 2019

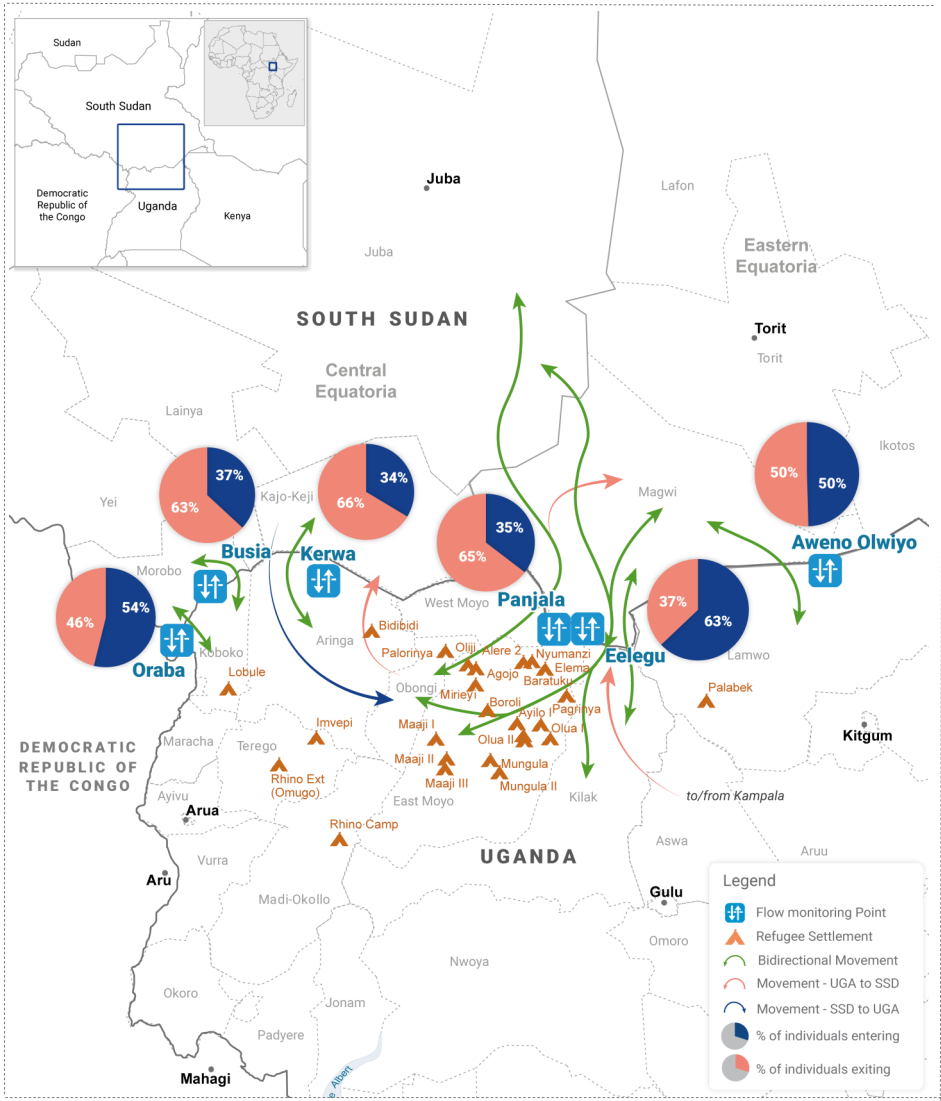
KEY FIGURES

41,460 Total movements observed

6 Flow Monitoring Points



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.

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

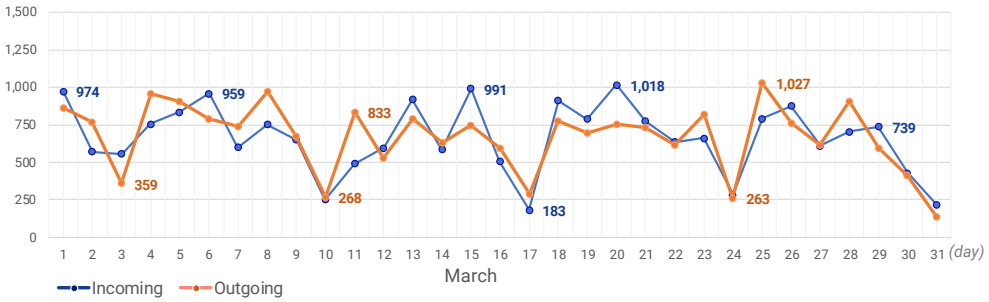
Over the reporting period, a total of 41,460 individual movements were observed at six (6) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan (UGA) border with South Sudan (SSD).

The majority (70%) of movements were reported within a day to a week, frequently (50%) by foot, and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area.

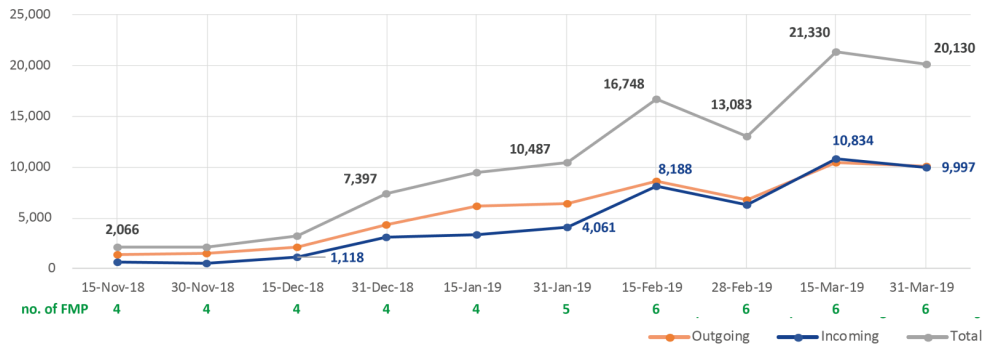
Inflows and Outflows were even in the total observations with no drastic differences per FMP.

The increase in numbers since February is due to better FMP coverage.

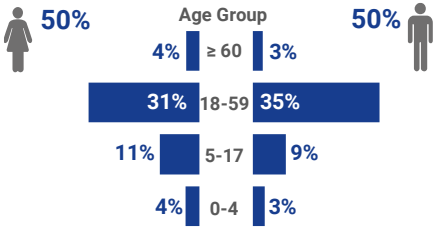
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



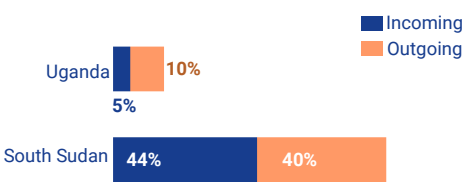
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM NOVEMBER 2018 TO MARCH 2019



DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY



Other nationalities represent less than 2%

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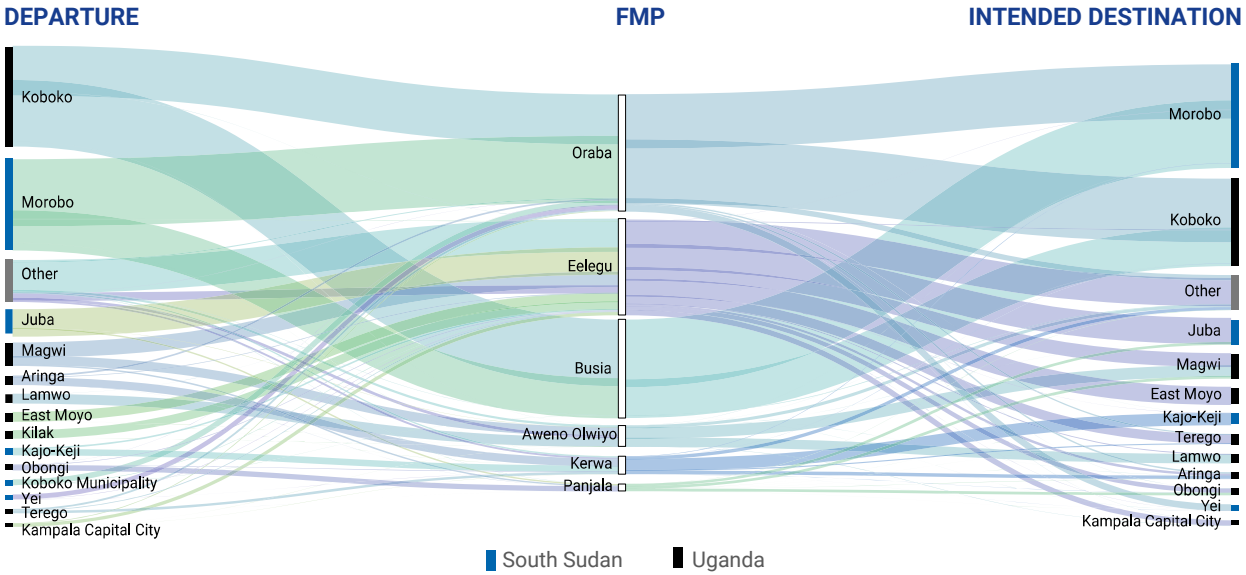
UGANDA-SOUTH SUDAN BORDER FLOWS

Volume of flows between Uganda and South Sudan (Admin 2)



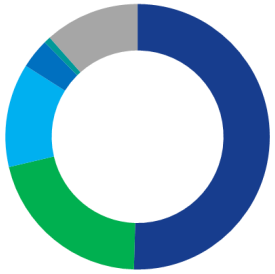
HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 41,460 observations, 61% were registered by the FMPs Oraba and Busia;
- 54% of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria province) in South Sudan;
- Approximatively 28% of the incoming population reported PoC/camps as the intended destination;
- 84% of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as South Sudanese;
- The FMP Eelegu had the highest number of flows (155) with the highest number of districts (admin2) (187).

REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic reasons	**21%**	**33%**	9%
Buy goods personal consumption	16%	4%	**28%**
Visit family	13%	15%	11%
Forced movement due to N D*	11%	7%	15%
Return to habitual residence	10%	14%	6%
Reunification - not habitual residence	8%	4%	12%
Seasonal	7%	13%	<0%
Others	14%	10%	18%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



50%	**Foot**
21%	Taxi or car
13%	Motorbike
6%	Truck
5%	Bike
6%	Others

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

6%	Children under 5
5.3%	Pregnant or Lactating women
2.4%	Elderly
1%	Child-headed households
1%	People with disabilities

DURATION OF STAY

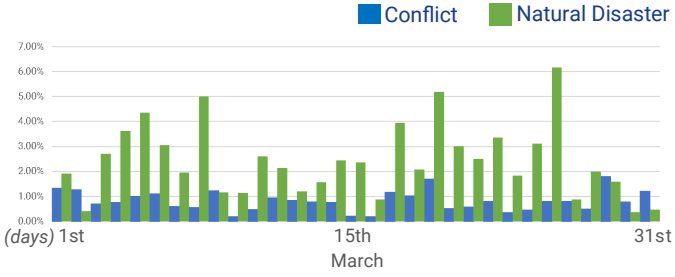
	Total	Outflow	Inflow
One week	**49%**	**54%**	**45%**
Less than a day	**21%**	**24%**	**19%**
Unknown	10%	4%	**16%**
One week three months	9%	12%	6%
More than one year	7%	3%	10%
Others	4%	3%	4%

**N D—Natural Disaster*

Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent— they may not add to 100%

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented 14% of the observations. Natural Disaster was the main driver with a total of 4,417 observations.



VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 14% of incoming observations and 17% of outgoing observations.

Incoming	**2,922 (14%)**
Outgoing	**3,567 (17%)**

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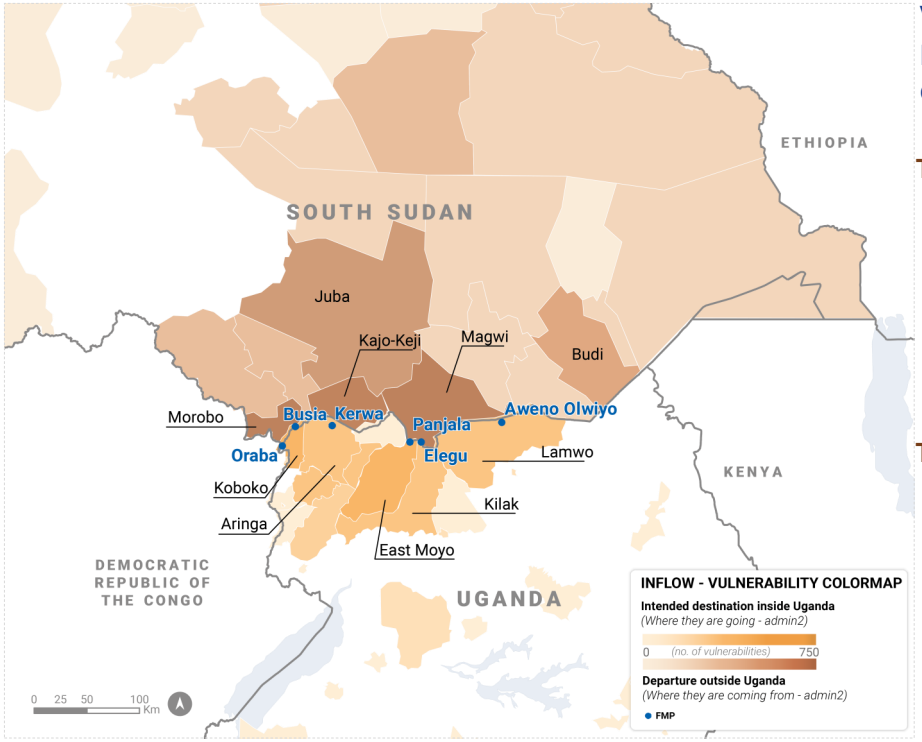

VULNERABILITY RANKING

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

Area *(admin2)*	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Morobo	702	Buy goods for personal consumption 40%)
Magwi	664	Forced movement due to natural disaster (31%)
Kajo-Keji	497	Buy goods for personal consumption (46%)

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

Area *(admin2)*	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Koboko	709	Buy goods for personal consumption (39%)
East Moyo	603	Forced movement due to natural disaster (50%)
Aringa	331	Buy goods for personal consumption (30%)

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 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 PoEs established by the government authorities. Hence not all migration flows between two countries are covered by the existing FMPs, namely Oraba, Busia, Kerwa, Eelegu, 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:
https://uganda.iom.int/ dtmuganda@iom.int