UGANDA FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD
Ugandan Border – Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Outbreak

December 2022   *Publication: 27th February 2023*

DTM IOM • OIM — THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

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KEY FIGURES

50,166
Total movements observed

9
Flow Monitoring Points

Incoming 30%
Outgoing 70%

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

Legend
- ✪ Kampala Capital City
- ● Points of Entry
- International boundary
- Admin 1 boundary
- Admin 1 affected by EVD
- Open water
- % of individuals entering
- % of individuals exiting
- Movement - to Uganda
- Movement - from Uganda

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.
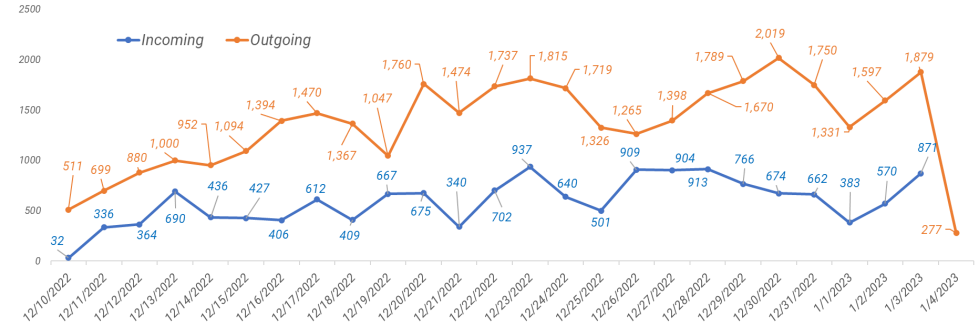
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 50,166 movements were observed at nine (9) 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 the 20th September 2022.

In the month of December, majority were outgoing flows (70%) against incoming flows (30%). Frequently by foot (35%), by taxi or car (25%), by bus (22%), by truck (10%), three wheel (3%), motor bike (3%) and by boat (2%). The majority of the incoming flows were economically driven (37%), while the majority of outgoing flows were of people returning to their place of residence (29%). The most vulnerable group of flows were children under the age of 5 (4%), pregnant and/or lactating mother (2%) and the elderly(<1%).
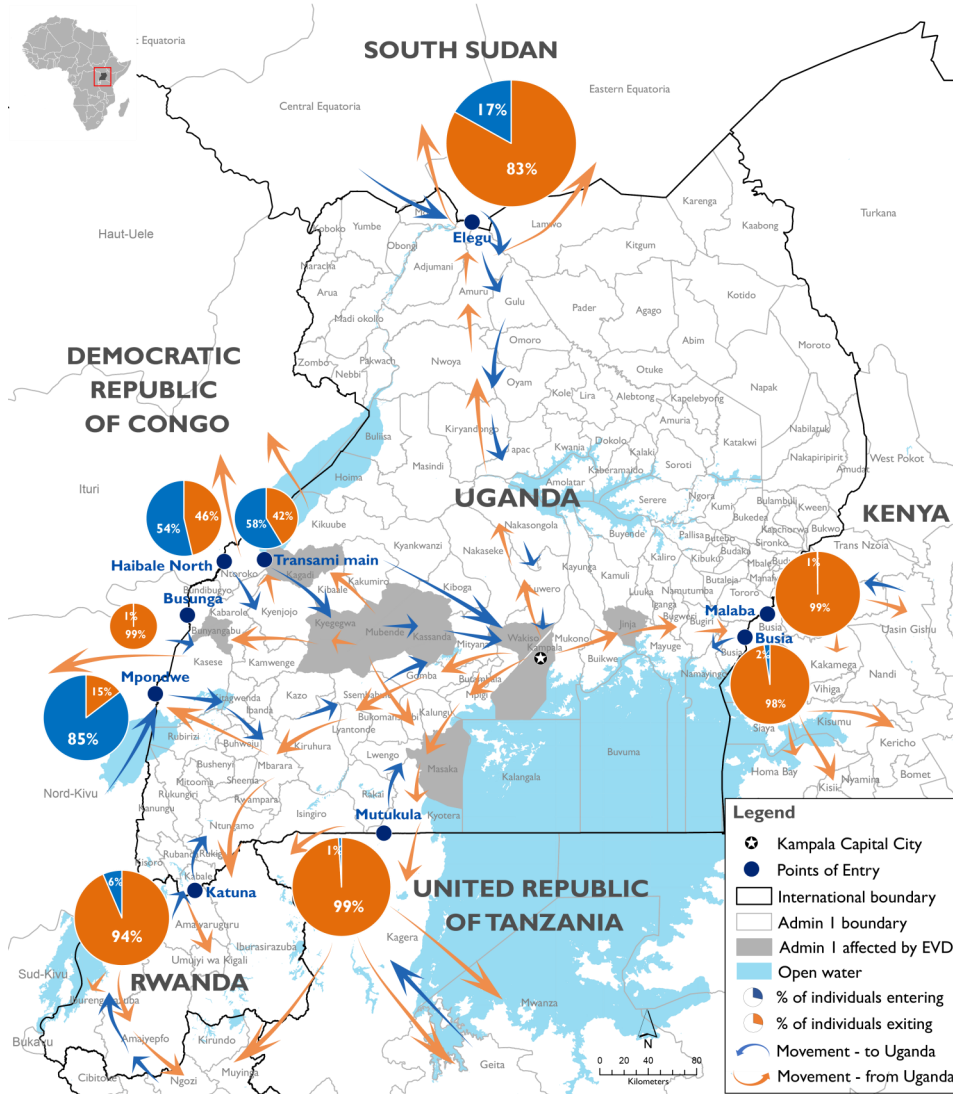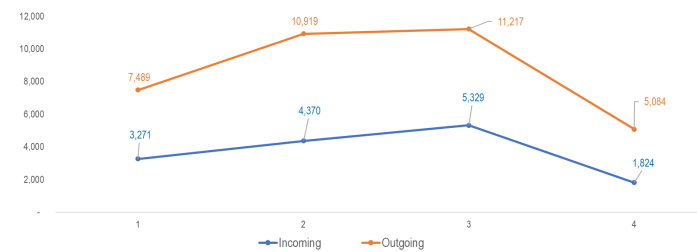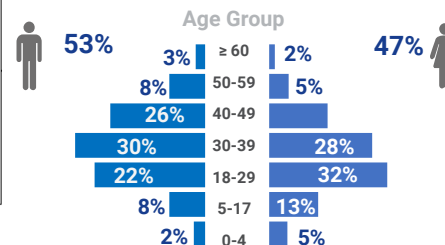
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

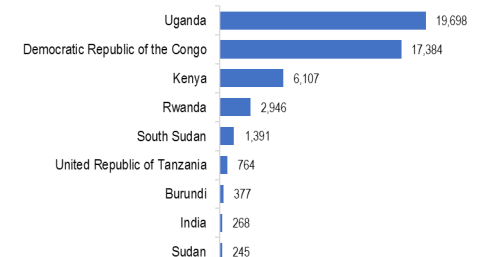### WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM NOV 2022 TO DEC 2022

DEMOGRAPHIC

Male 53% / Female 47%

Age Group

Male	Age Group	Female
3%	≥ 60	2%
8%	50-59	5%
26%	40-49	
30%	30-39	28%
22%	18-29	32%
8%	5-17	13%
2%	0-4	5%

NATIONALITY

Uganda	19,698
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,384
Kenya	6,107
Rwanda	2,946
South Sudan	1,391
United Republic of Tanzania	764
Burundi	377
India	268
Sudan	245

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UGANDA-BORDER FLOWS

DEPARTURE | FMP | INTENDED DESTINATION

DEPARTURE
- Uganda 35333
- Democratic Republic of the Congo 12563
- Kenya 1992
- Rwanda 193
- South Sudan 23
- United Republic of Tanzania 16
- Burundi 13
- Sudan 13
- Others 7
- Zambia 6
- China 5
- Somalia 2

FMP
- Mpondwe 13195
- Busunga 9082
- Katuna 7556
- Malaba 7454
- Busia 4986
- Elegu 3483
- Mutukula 2135
- Transami 1842
- Haibale 433

INTENDED DESTINATION
- Kenya 12560
- Uganda 12420
- Democratic Republic of the Congo 12243
- Rwanda 7098
- South Sudan 3463
- United Republic of Tanzania 1754
- Burundi 363
- Zambia 89
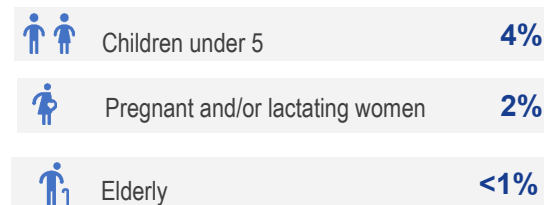- Malawi 64
- Others 53
- Sudan 39
- South Africa 9
- Zimbabwe 8
- Nigeria 3

HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 50,166 observations, 26%, 18% and 15% were observed at the FMPs Mpondwe, Busunga and Malaba/Katuna respectively;
- Less than 1 per cent of the incoming population reported refugee settlements as their intended destination;
- 39% of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as Ugandans while Congolese (35%), Kenyans (12%), Rwandese (6%), South Sudanese (3%), Tanzanians (2%) and Others (2%);
- 31 per cent of the movements were returning;
- Less than 1 per cent of the incoming and outgoing movements were for health care;
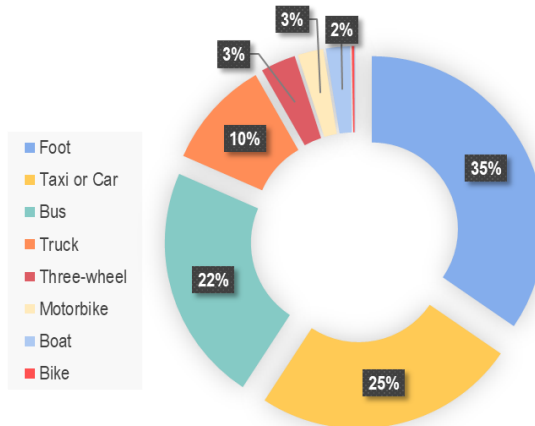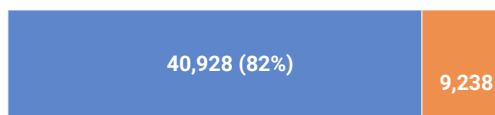- 29 per cent of outgoing movement was for economic reasons.

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

👫	Children under 5	**4%**
🤰	Pregnant and/or lactating women	**2%**
🧍	Elderly	**<1%**

EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE AWARENESS

40,928 (82%) | 9,238

■ Aware   ■ Not aware

REASONS FOR MOVING

	Inflow	Outflow	Total
Economic reasons	38.6%	4.1%	14.3%
Return	34.6%	29.1%	30.8%
Family reasons	0.1%	2.2%	1.6%
Buy goods for personal consumption	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Education	0.04%	0.1%	0.1%
Travel to collect aid	0.0%	0.01%	0.01%
Health Care	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Seasonal Migration	3.1%	15.0%	11.5%
Forced movement due to food insecurity	3.4%	26.7%	19.8%
Forced movement due to Conflict	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%
Forced movement due to Natural Disaster	8.5%	1.2%	3.4%
Others	10.3%	19.9%	17.1%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- ■ Foot — 35%
- ■ Taxi or Car — 25%
- ■ Bus — 22%
- ■ Truck — 10%
- ■ Three-wheel — 3%
- ■ Motorbike — 3%
- ■ Boat — 3%
- ■ Bike — 2%

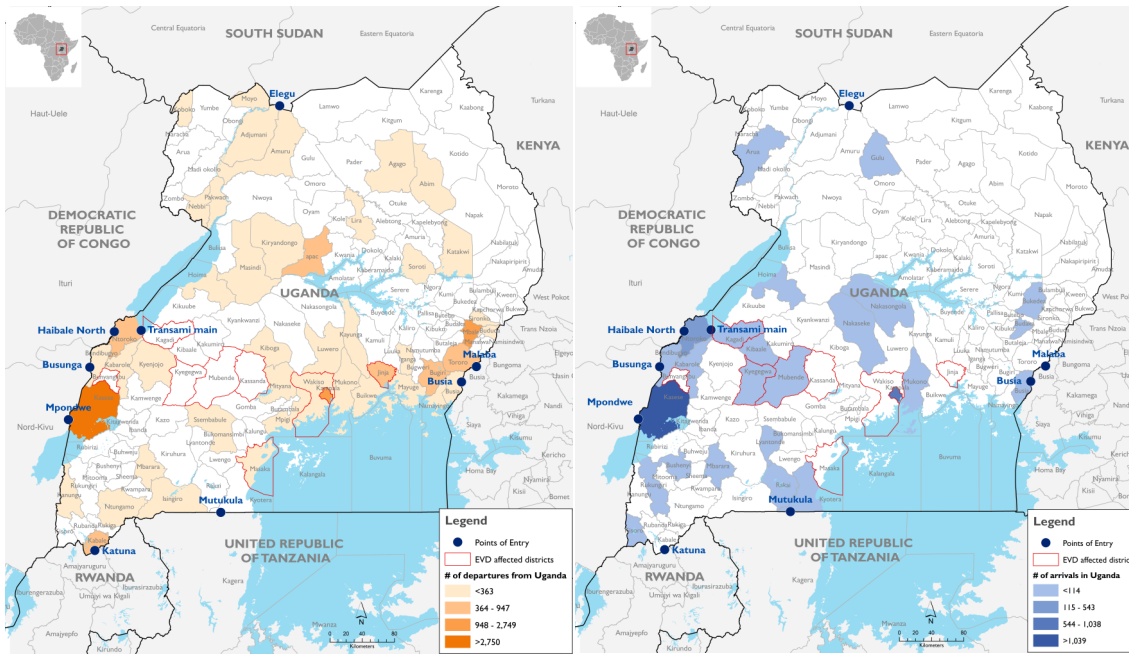## VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 2 per cent of incoming observations and 8 per cent of outgoing observations.

Incoming	758 (2%)
Outgoing	**4,144 (8%)**

Top departure area (admin2) outside Uganda

Top arrival area (admin2) inside Uganda

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
Kasese	Buy goods for personal consumption	5,572
Kasese	Economic reasons	2,605
Kasese	Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)	1,240
Kasese	Family reasons	706
Kampala	Economic reasons	681
Ntoroko	Other	250
Kampala	Family reasons	164

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

Admin2	Main reason of moving	Inflows
Bundibugyo	Economic reasons	72
Ntoroko	Other	53
Kasese	Economic reasons	26
Kampala	Other	22
Kampala	Economic reasons	21

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

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