

KEY FIGURES

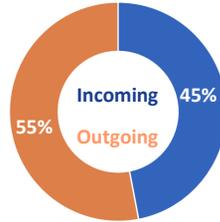
20,680



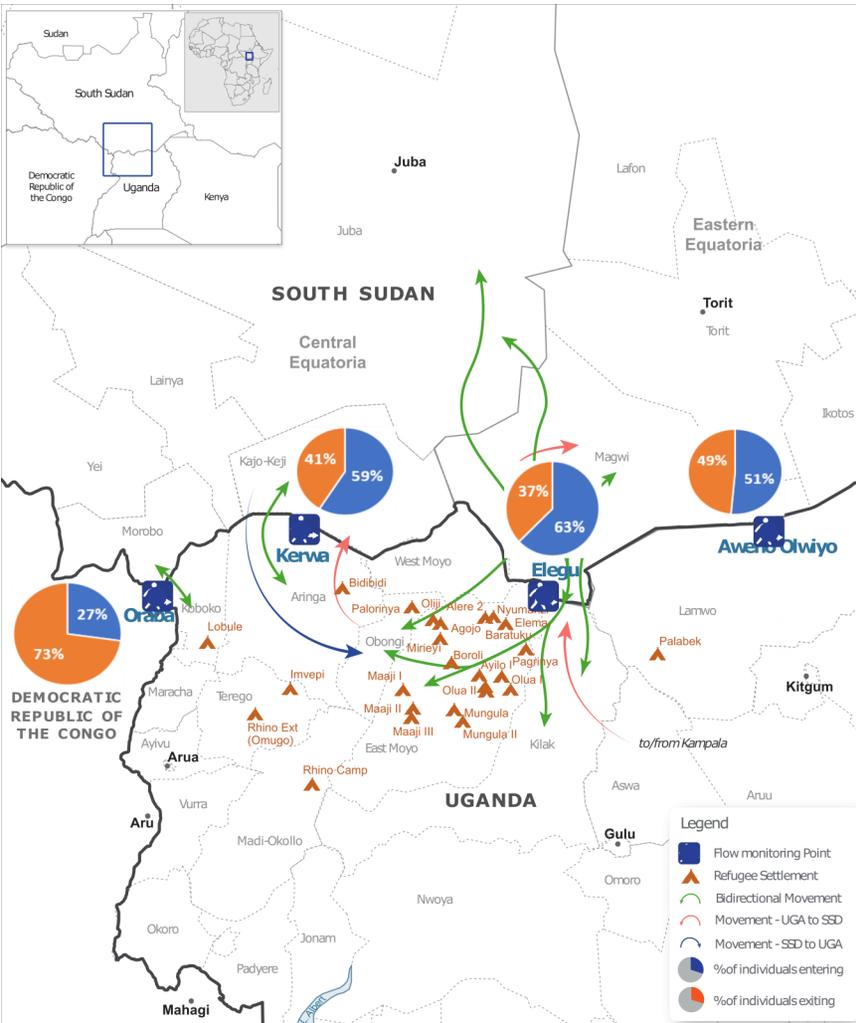
Total movements observed

4

Flow Monitoring Points



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



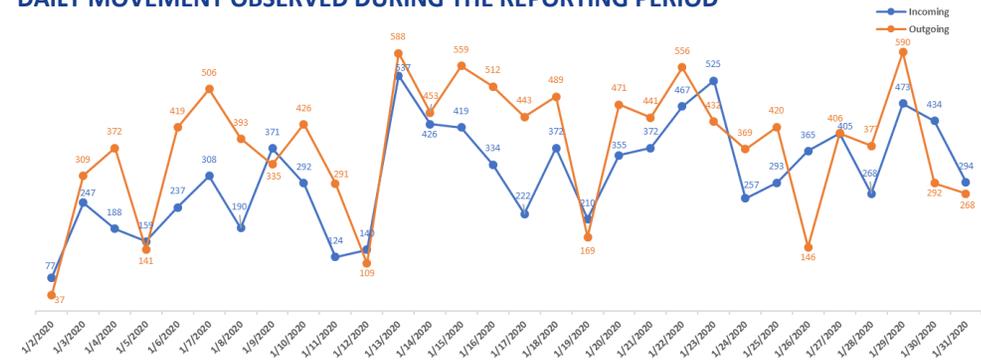
Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

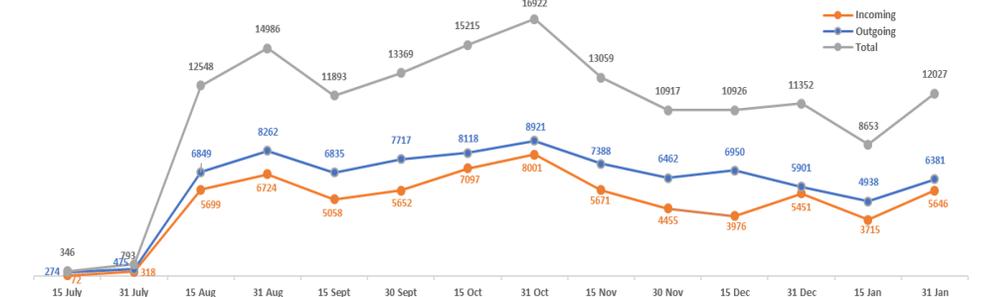
Over the reporting period, a total of 20,680 movements were observed at four (4) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan border with South Sudan. Two FMPs (Panjara and Busia) were closed at the end of Last month. Similar to December 2019, this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (55%) against incoming flows (45%).

The majority of movements were reported within a day to a week. Frequently by foot (45%) or by taxi or car (21%), and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area, namely Morobo in South Sudan and Koboko in Uganda.

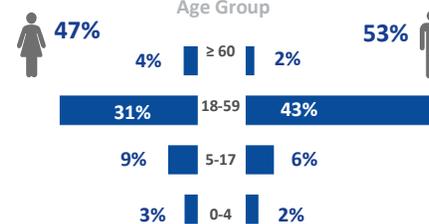
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



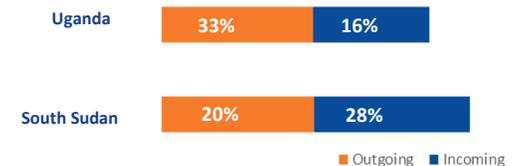
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JULY 2019 TO JANUARY 2020



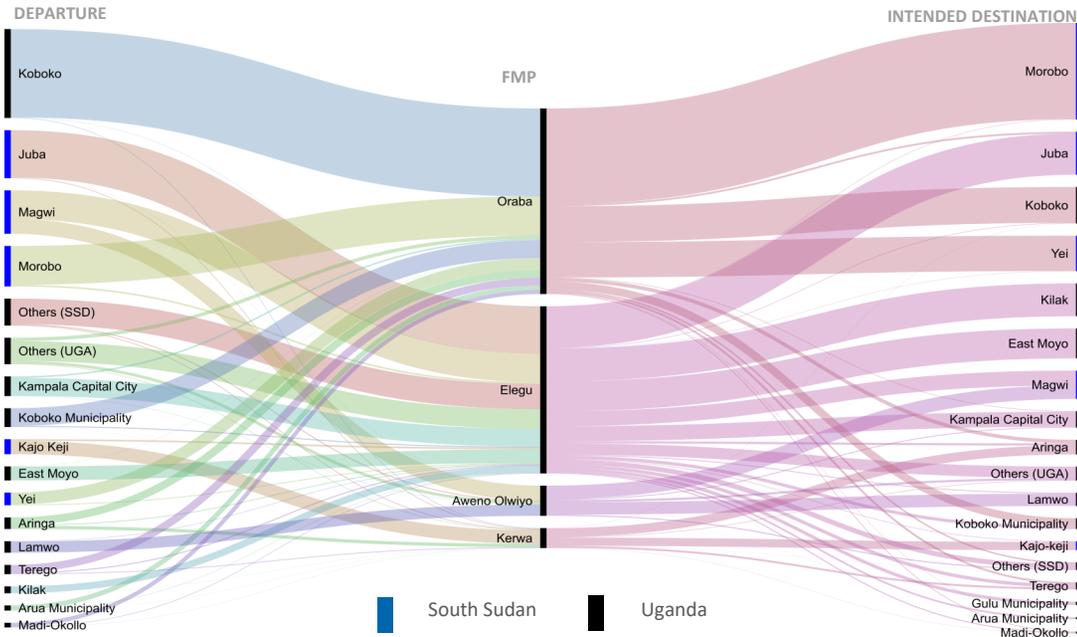
DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY



UGANDA-SOUTH SUDAN BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



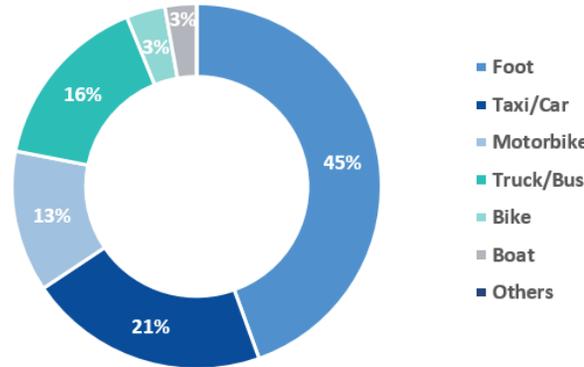
HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 20,680 observations, 88 per cent were registered by the FMPs Oraba, Busia and Elegu;
- 30 per cent of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
- Approximately 19 per cent of the incoming population reported refugee settlements as their intended destination;
- 49 per cent of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as Ugandan;
- 08 per cent of incoming movements were to collect aid;
- 54 per cent of outgoing movement was for Economic reasons.

REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Economic reasons	32%	10%	54%
Family visits	20%	17%	22%
Buy goods for personal consumption	8%	16%	1%
return to habitual residence	8%	9%	8%
forced movement due to food insecurity	7%	14%	1%
Travel to collect aid	5%	8%	1%
Health care	5%	1%	9%
Education	5%	9%	1%
Forced movement due to conflict	3%	5%	<1%
Others	7%	11%	3%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

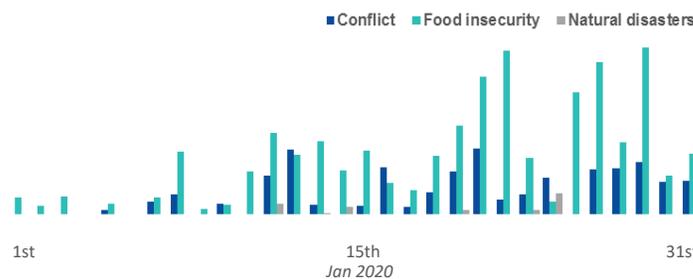
	Pregnant and/or lactating women	6%
	Children under 5	4%
	Elderly	1%
	People with disabilities	1%

DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Less than one day	38%	27%	47%
One week	16%	16%	17%
One week to three months	15%	11%	19%
Unknown	20%	31%	11%
More than one year	4%	7%	1%
Six to twelve months	3%	4%	3%
Others	4%	4%	2%

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Food insecurity was the main driver with a total of 72% observations.

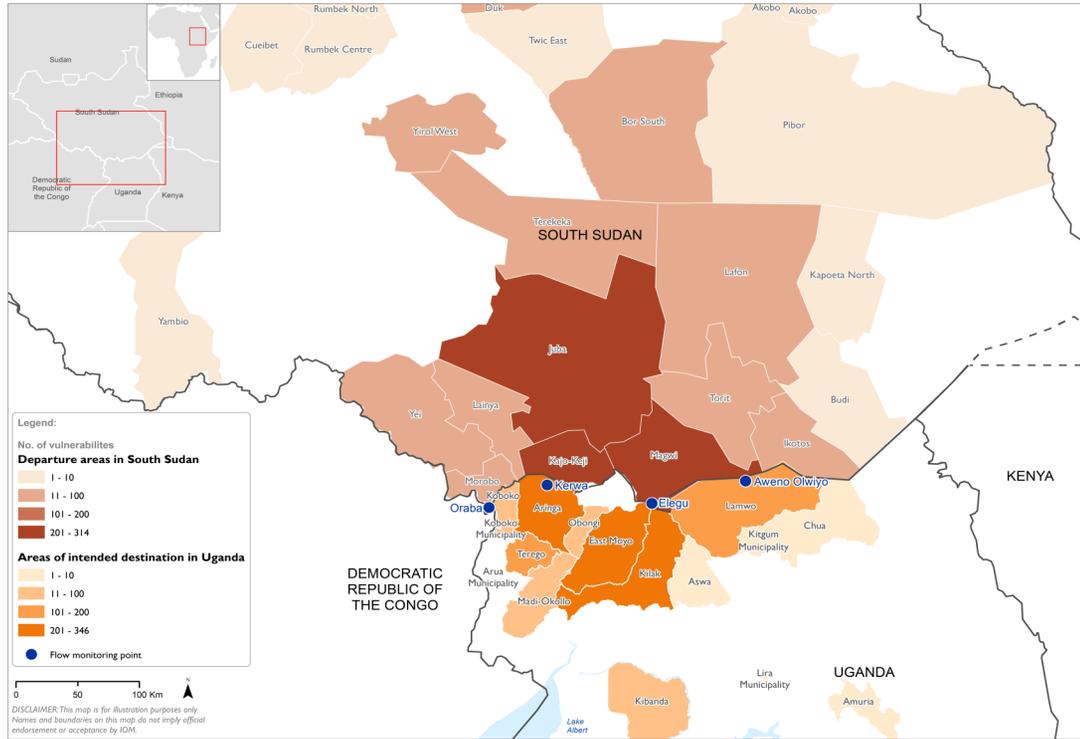


VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 5 per cent of incoming observations and 6 per cent of outgoing observations.

Incoming	1,274 (6%)
Outgoing	1,140 (6%)



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)	Vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Magwi	340	Forced movement due to food insecurity (15%)
Kajo-Keji	293	Visit family (22%)
Juba	243	Education (24%)

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

Area (admin2)	Vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Kilak	346	Forced movement due to food insecurity (31%)
East Moyo	262	Forced movement due to food insecurity (26%)
Aringa	260	Visit family (36%)

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, Kerwa, Elegu 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.