

KEY FIGURES

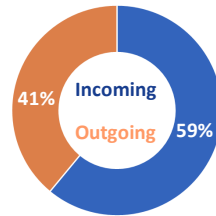
30,155

Total movements observed



11

Flow Monitoring Points

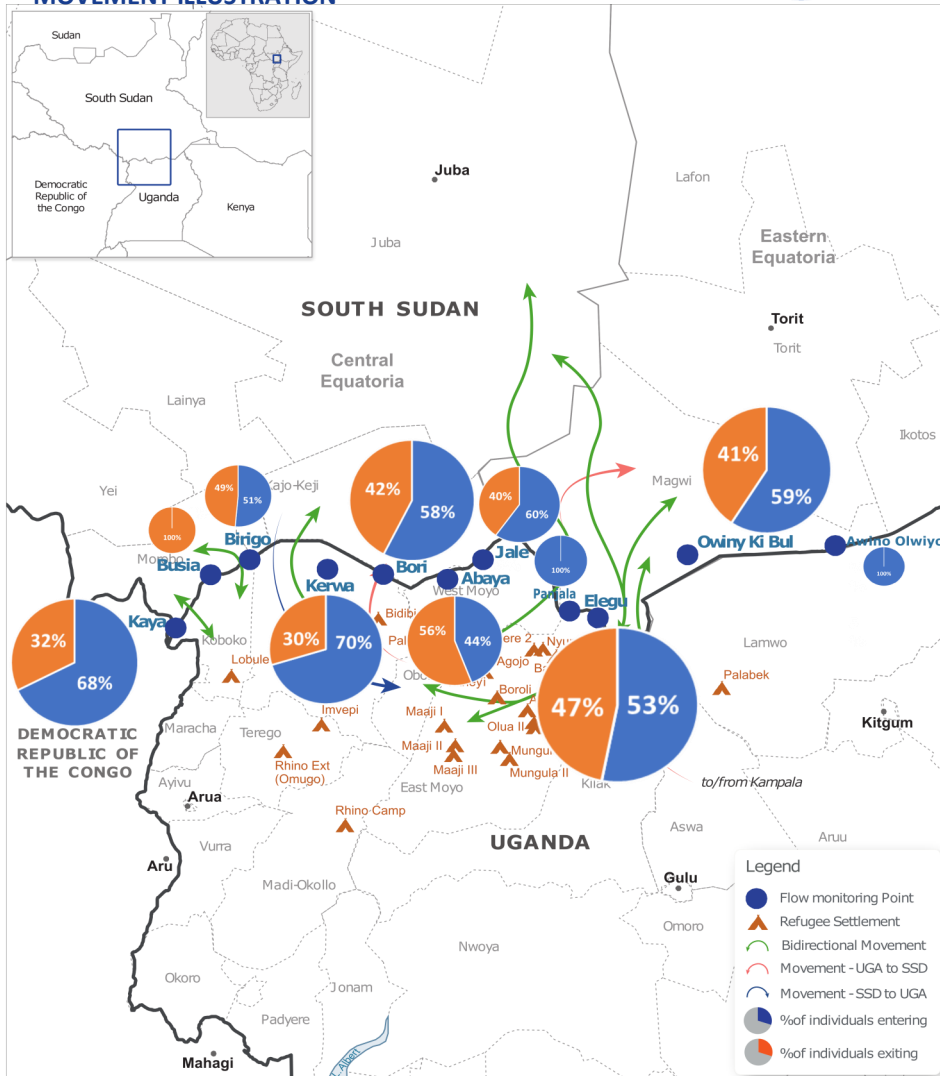


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 30,155 movements were observed at eleven (11) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan border with South Sudan. At the beginning of February, three of six FMPs along the Uganda/South Sudan border were moved to South Sudan, while two of the remaining FMPs started to wrap up operations. Only one FMP (Elegu) remains in Uganda.

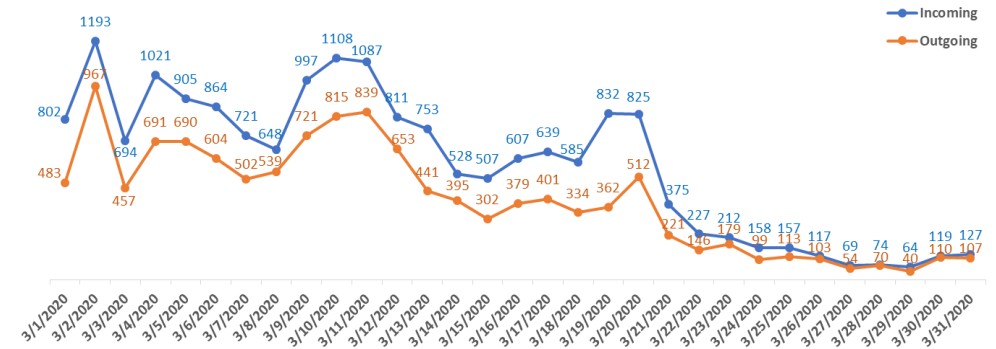
Similar to February 2019, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (59%) against outgoing flows (41%). The majority of movements were reported within a day to a week (56%). Frequently by taxi or car (29%), by foot (28%), truck or bus (19%). There was a drop of migrants at the end of the month due to mobility restrictions set by the government as a measure to control the spread of CoVid19.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

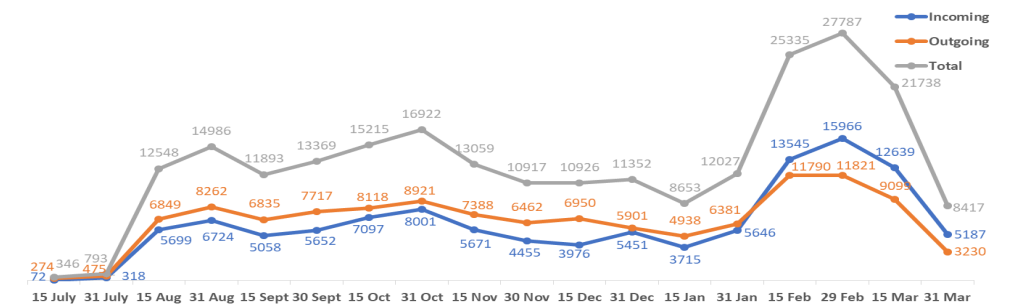


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

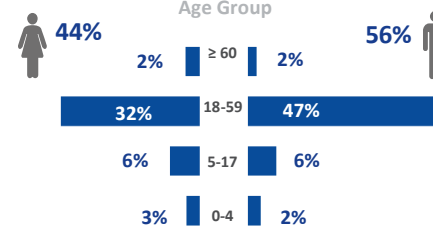
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



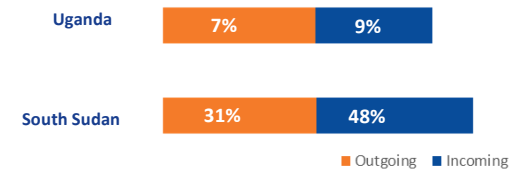
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JULY 2019 TO MARCH 2020



DEMOGRAPHIC

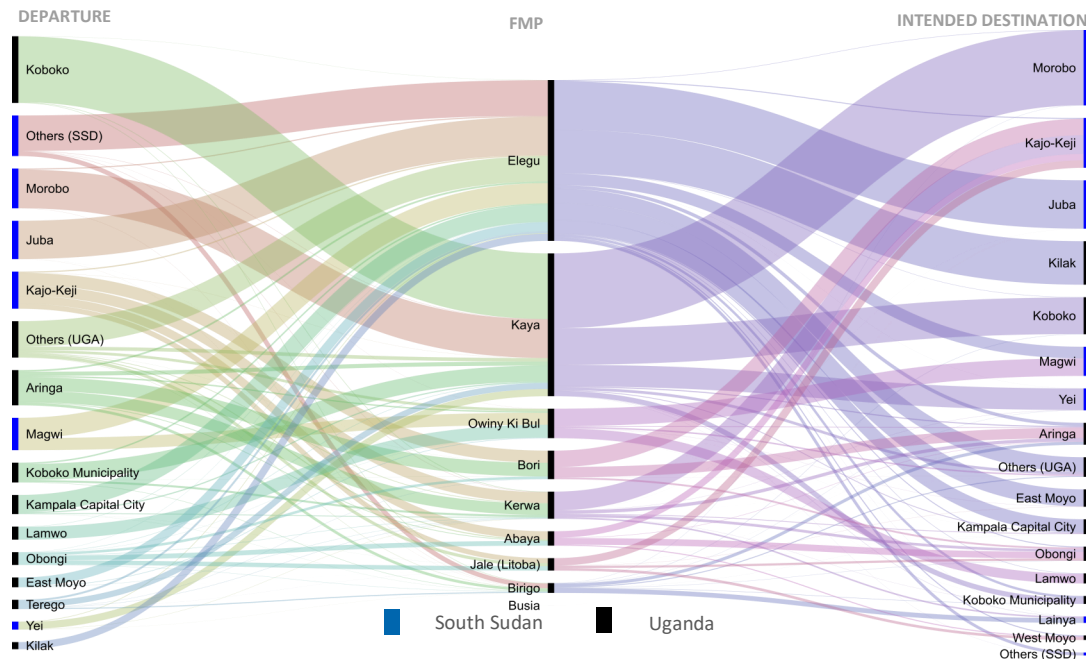


NATIONALITY



Other nationalities represent 4 per cent.

UGANDA-SOUTH SUDAN BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



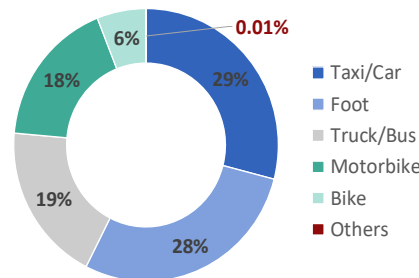
HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 30,155 observations, 73 per cent were registered by the FMPs Elegu and Kaya;
- 24 per cent of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
- Approximately 20 per cent of the incoming population reported refugee settlements as their intended destination;
- 18 per cent of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as Ugandan;
- 4 per cent of incoming movements were to collect aid;
- 5 per cent of incoming movements was for health care;
- 25 per cent of outgoing movement was for economic reasons.

REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Economic reasons	35%	41%	25%
Family visits	20%	17%	25%
Return	14%	12%	16%
Forced movement due to food insecurity	6%	5%	8%
Buy goods for personal consumption	6%	2%	12%
Health Care	4%	5%	1%
Travel to collect aid	4%	4%	3%
Forced movement due to conflict	3%	3%	4%
Others	8%	11%	6%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

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

DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Less than one day	29%	36%	19%
One week	23%	21%	25%
One week to three months	15%	15%	15%
Three to six months	3%	3%	3%
six to twelve months	2%	3%	2%
More than a year	6%	2%	12%
Not planning on leaving	3%	3%	2%
Unknown	19%	16%	23%
No Answer	0%	0%	1%

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Food insecurity was the main driver with a total of 63% observations.

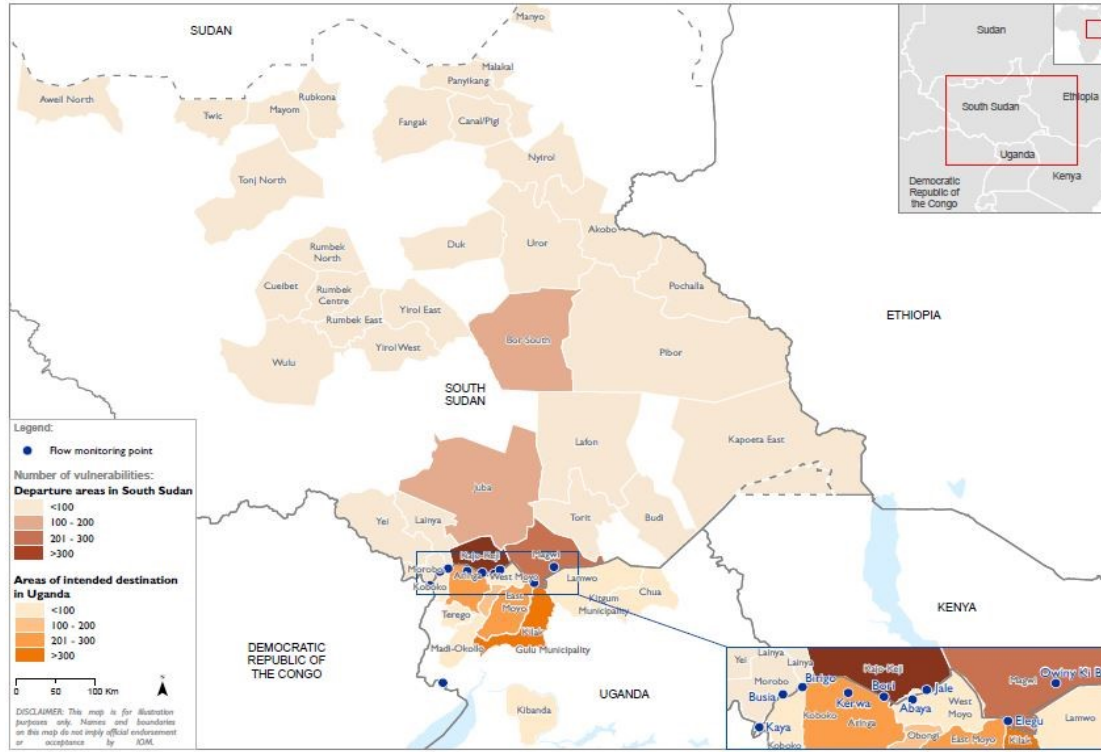


VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 7 per cent of incoming observations and 4 per cent of outgoing observations.





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
Kajo-Keji	374	Return to habitual residence (42%)
Magwi	251	Visit family (22%)
Juba	206	Economic Reasons (31%)

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

Area (admin2)	Vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Kilak	503	Forced movement due to food insecurity (41%)
Aringa	258	Return to habitual residence (35%)
East Moyo	236	Return to habitual residence (41%)

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.

This report includes ALL FMPs present along the Uganda/South Sudan border, almost all of which are operated by DTM South Sudan. This is in contrast to previous reports which only included FMPs operated within Uganda borders. For this reason, the movements in February onward are not directly comparable to movements tracked in January, or earlier.

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 Busia, Kerwa, Elegu, Aweno Olwiyo, Abaya, Birigo, Boli, Jale (Litoba), Kaya, Panjala and Owiny Ki Bul. 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.