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KEY FIGURES

4,013
Total movements observed

4
Flow Monitoring Points

41% Incoming
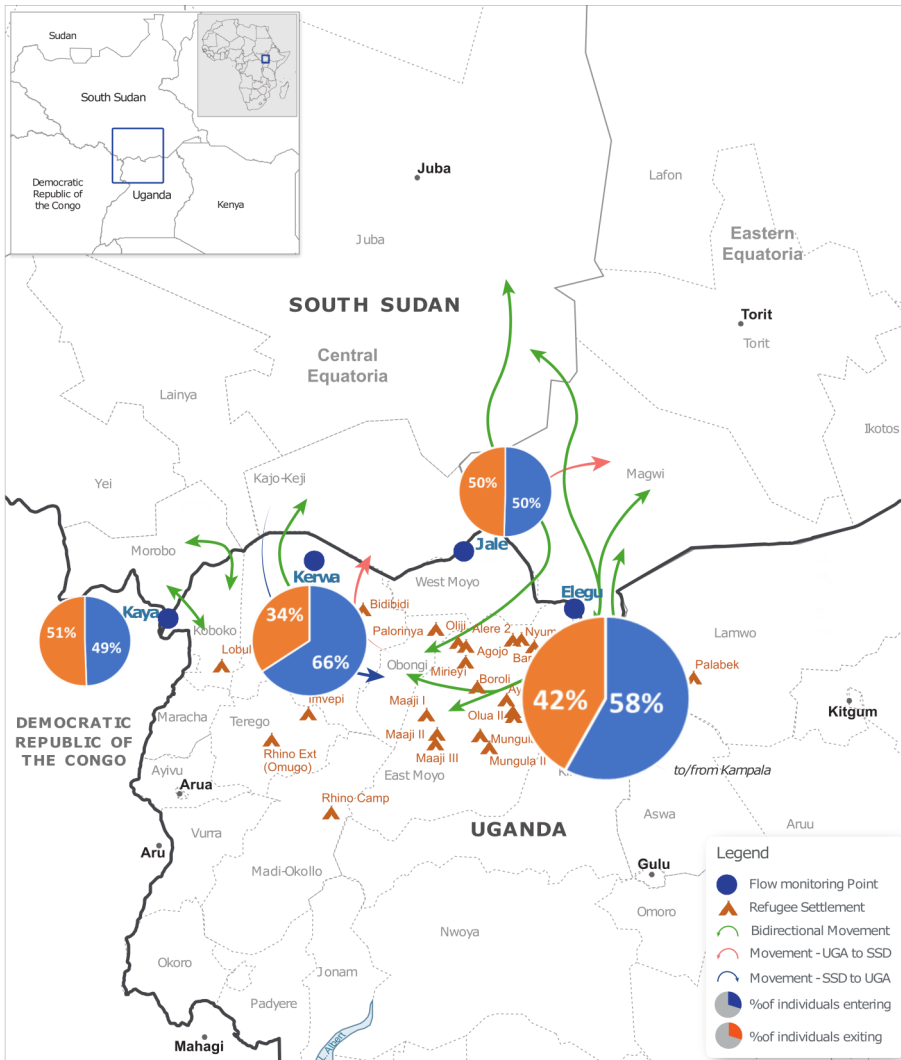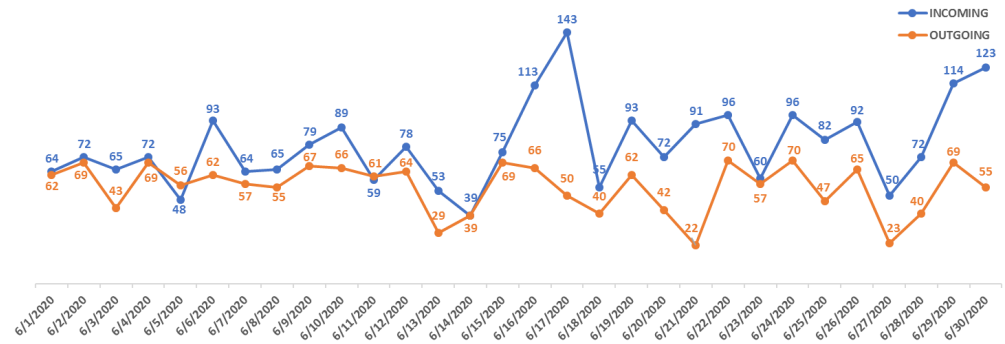Outgoing 59%
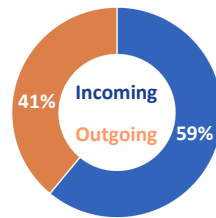
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

*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.*

Legend
- Flow monitoring Point
- Refugee Settlement
- Bidirectional Movement
- Movement - UGA to SSD
- Movement - SSD to UGA
- % of individuals entering
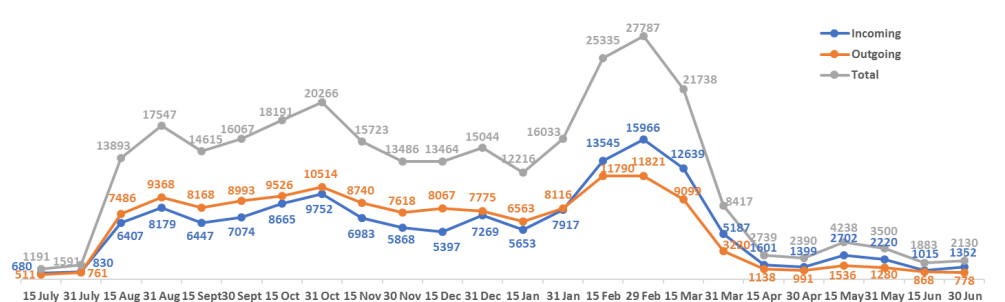- % of individuals exiting

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 4,013 movements were observed at four (4) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan border with South Sudan; this represents a decrease of 46% in terms of average daily movements as compared to the previous month. At the beginning of February, five FMPs along the Uganda/ South Sudan border were moved to South Sudan. Only one FMP (Elegu) remains in Uganda.

Similar to May 2020, 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 (53%). Frequently by truck or bus (75%), by motorbike (11%), by foot (7%), by bike (3%), and by taxi or car (3%). There has been a decrease in migration since March 2020 due to mobility restrictions imposed by the government in an effort to control the spread of COVID-19.
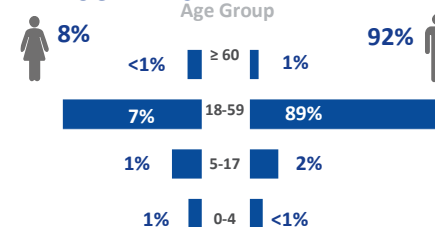
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JULY 2019 TO JUNE 2020

DEMOGRAPHIC

8% / **92%**

Age Group

<1%	≥ 60	1%
7%	18-59	89%
1%	5-17	2%
1%	0-4	<1%

NATIONALITY

Uganda — Outgoing 19% | Incoming 25%

South Sudan — Outgoing 8% | Incoming 14%

Outgoing ■ Incoming

Other nationalities represent 33 per cent.

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.

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UGANDA-SOUTH SUDAN BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)

DEPARTURE | FMP | INTENDED DESTINATION
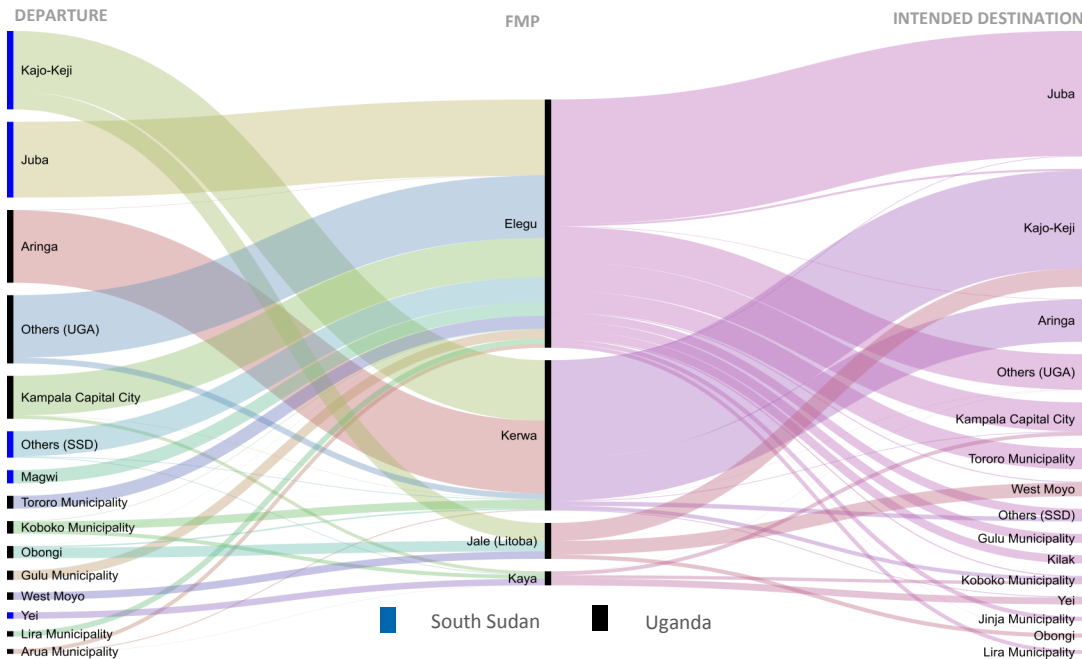

■ South Sudan ■ Uganda

HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 4,013 observations, 92 per cent were registered by the FMPs Elegu and Kerwa;

- 18 per cent of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Aringa in Uganda and Kajo-Keji (Central Province) in South Sudan and 8% between Kampala and Juba;

- Less than 1 per cent of the incoming population reported refugee settlements as their intended destination;

- 44 per cent of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as Ugandan while 23% were South Sudanese, and 22% were Kenyan;

- Almost 2 per cent of incoming movements were to collect aid;

- Less than 1 per cent of incoming movements were for health care;

- 43 per cent of outgoing movements were for economic reasons.

REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Economic reasons	62.9%	76.6%	43.1%
Return	22.9%	8.9%	43.1%
Seasonal	4.5%	7.7%	0.0%
Buy goods for personal consumption	3.1%	0.1%	7.3%
Family visits	2.9%	3.5%	2.1%
Travel to collect aid	1.9%	1.6%	2.2%
Health care	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%
Forced movement due to food insecurity	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%
Others	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

< 1% 3% 3% 7% 11% 75%

- ■ Truck/Bus
- ■ Motorbike
- ■ Foot
- ■ Bike
- ■ Taxi/Car
- ■ Others
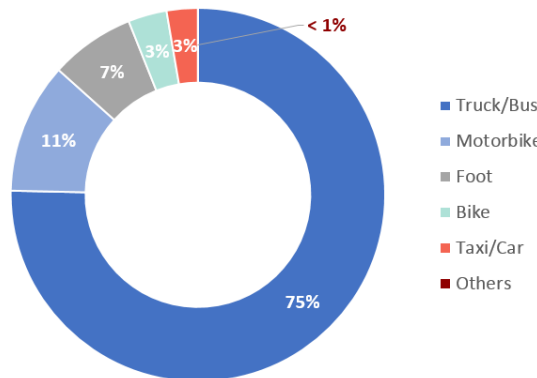
VULNERABILITY PROFILE

👪	Children under 5	**1%**
🤰	Pregnant and/or lactating women	**1%**
♿	People with disabilities	**<1%**
🧓	Elderly	**<1%**

DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Less than one day	8%	7%	8%
One week	45%	48%	41%
One week to three months	6%	6%	5%
Three to six months	2%	3%	0%
six to twelve months	0%	0%	0%
More than a year	0%	0%	0%
Not planning on leaving	0%	0%	1%
Unknown	39%	35%	45%

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Food insecurity was the main driver with a total of 14 observations.

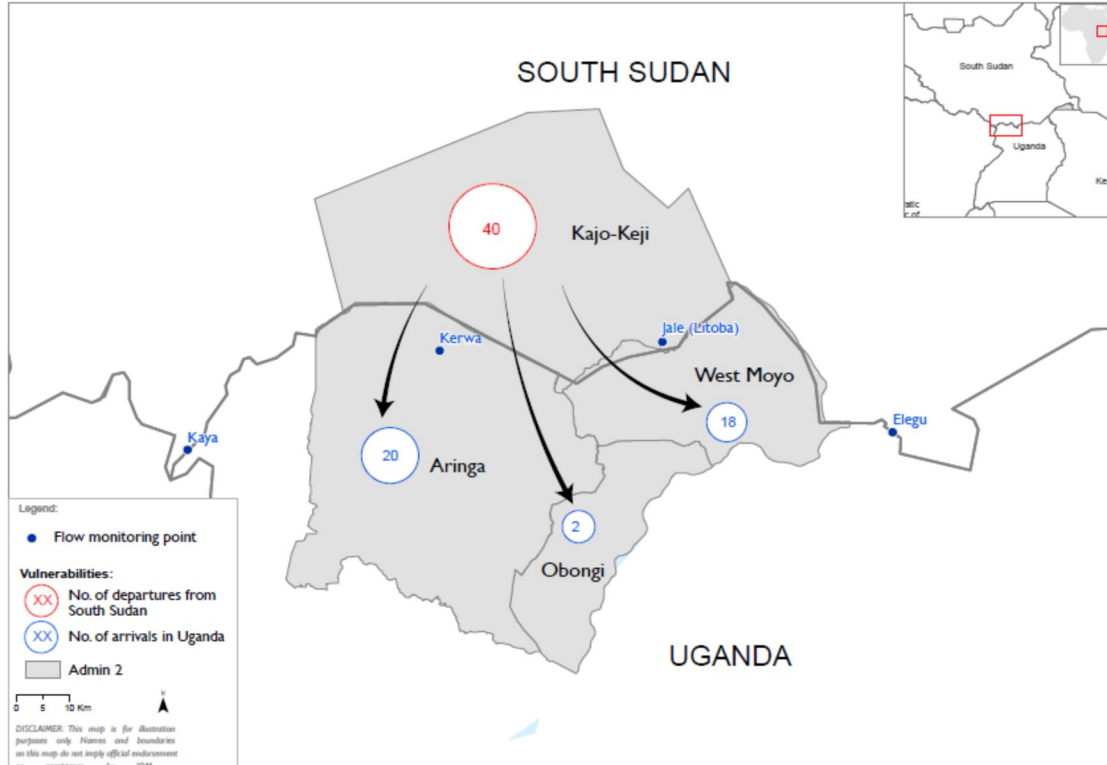■ Food insecurity

1st   15th   30th
June 2020
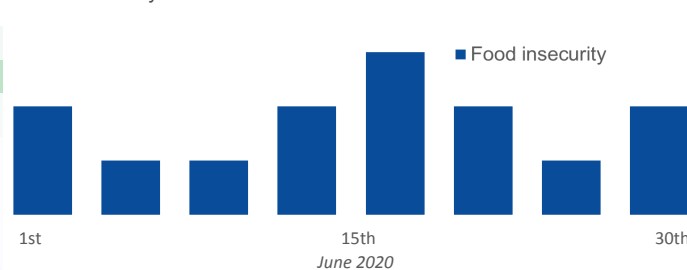
VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 2 per cent of incoming observations and 1 per cent of outgoing observations.

Incoming	81 (2%)
Outgoing	**40 (1%)**

UGANDA FLOW MONITORING DASHBOARD
Uganda-South Sudan Border

June 2020   *Publication: 15 July 2020*

VULNERABILITY RANKING

Number of vulnerabilities tracked in observed population by areas of departure and intended destination for incoming flows.

Top departure area (admin2) outside Uganda and main reason for moving

Area *(admin2)*	Vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Kajo-Keji	**40**	Return to habitual residence (49%)

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

Area *(admin2)*	Vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Aringa	**20**	Return to habitual residence (59%)
West Moyo	**18**	Buy goods for personal consumption (50%)
Obongi	**2**	Visit family (44%)

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 Kerwa, Elegu, Jale (Litoba), and Kaya. 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: uganda.iom.int ; dtmuganda@iom.int