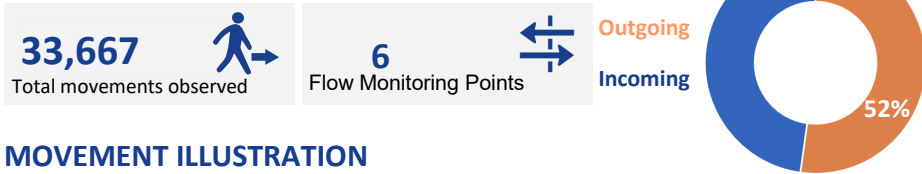
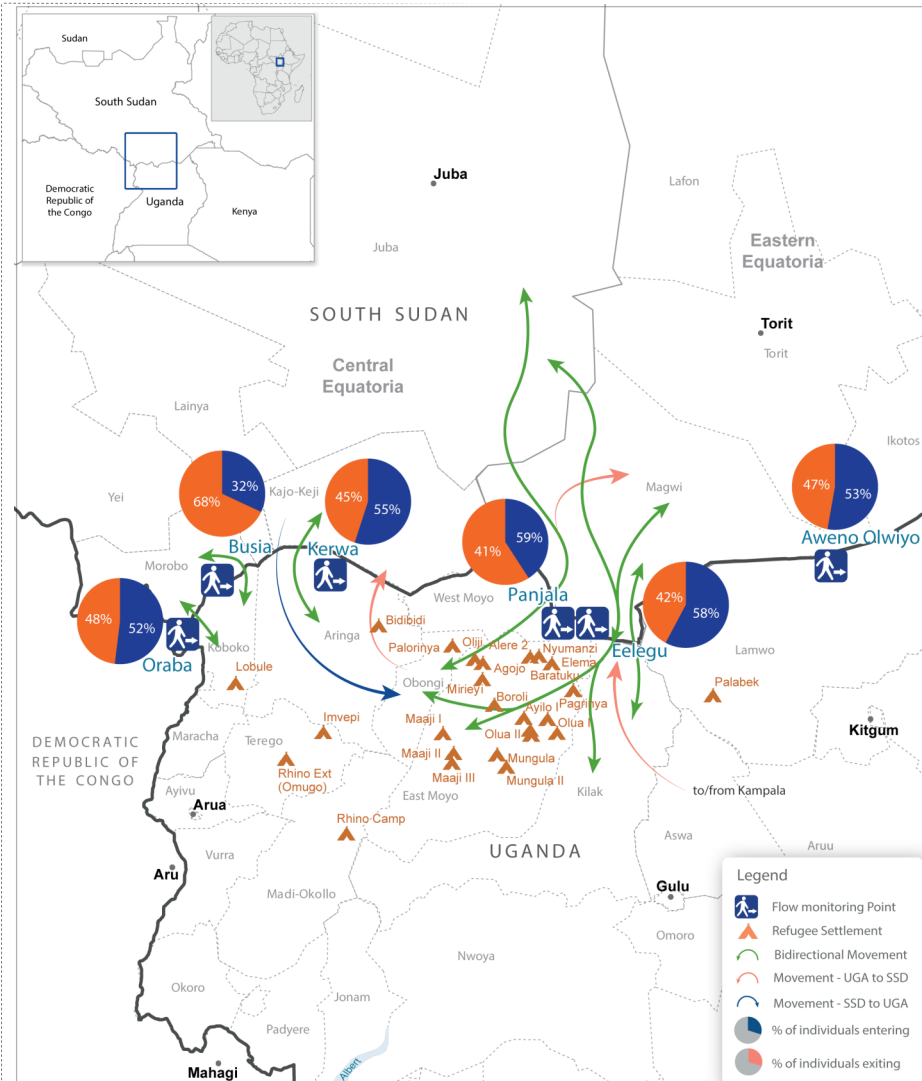


KEY FIGURES



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

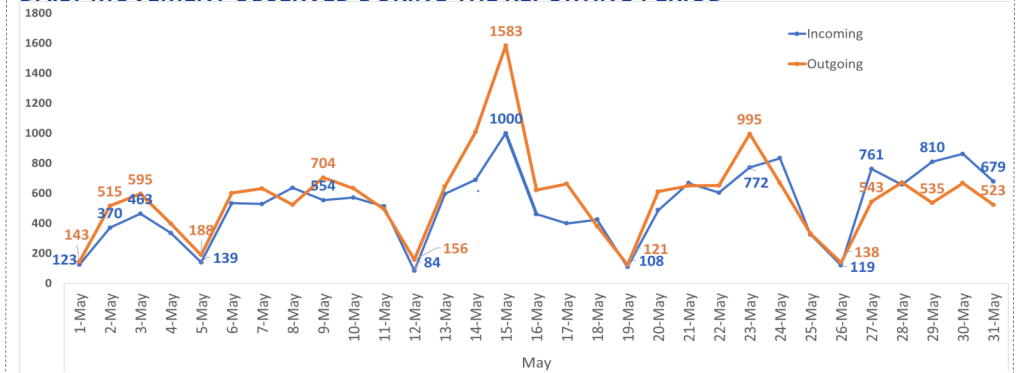
Over the reporting period, a total of 33,667 individual movements were observed at six (6) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan (UGA) border with South Sudan (SSD).

The majority (69%) of movements were reported within a day to a week, frequently (53%) by foot, and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area.

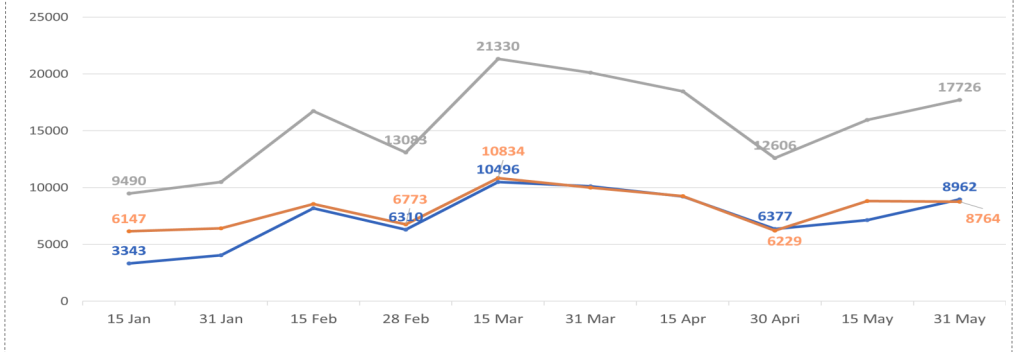
Inflows and outflows were fairly even in the total observations with no drastic differences per FMP.

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

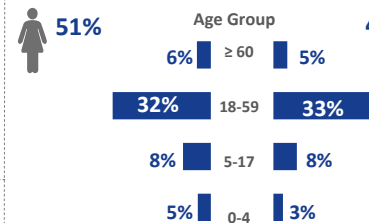
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



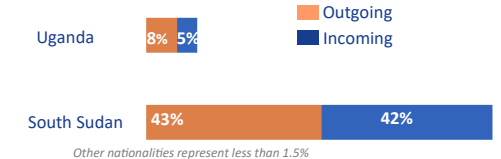
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JANUARY TO MAY 2019



DEMOGRAPHIC

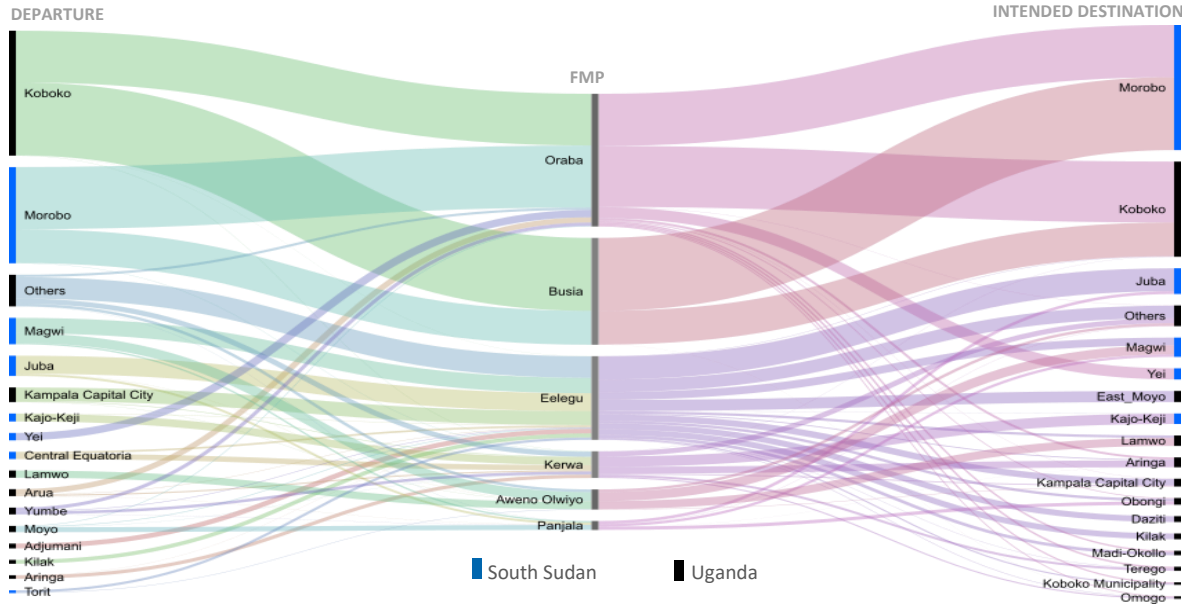


NATIONALITY



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.

VOLUME OF FLOWS BETWEEN UGANDA AND SOUTH SUDAN (ADMIN 2)



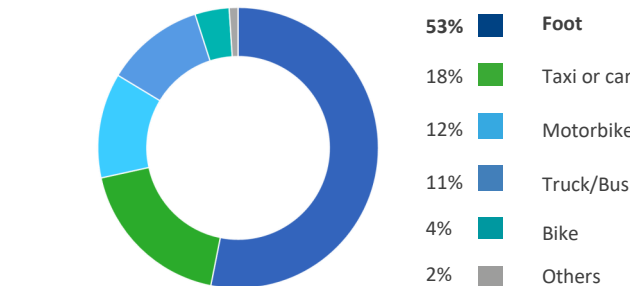
HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 33,667 observations, 63% were registered by the FMPs Oraba and Busia;
- 58% of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
- Approximately 14% of the incoming population reported PoC/camps as the intended destination;
- 86% of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as South Sudanese;
- The FMP Elegu had the highest number of flows (4,348);
- 13% of movements to collect aid

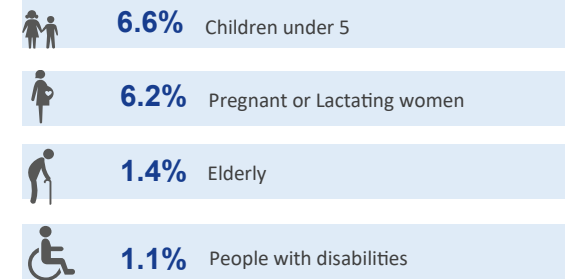
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic reasons	17%	28%	6%
Visit family	14%	18%	10%
Buy goods personal consumption	14%	1%	29%
Travel to collect Aid	13%	18%	8%
Return to Habitual Residence	11%	12%	10%
Re-unification at a displaced location	10%	1%	21%
Health Care	6%	10%	2%
Forced movement due to food Insecurity	5%	2%	9%
Others	10%	9%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

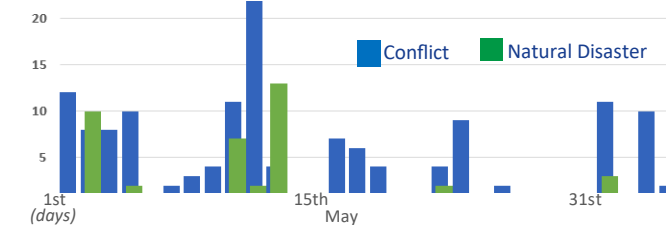


DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
One week	42%	50%	33%
Less than a day	27%	26%	28%
Unknown	11%	7%	15%
One week-three months	10%	11%	10%
More than one year	3%	1%	6%
Others	7%	5%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented 0.5% of the observations. Conflict was the main driver with a total of 138 observations.



VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 9% of incoming observations and 11% of outgoing observations.



VULNERABILITY RANKING

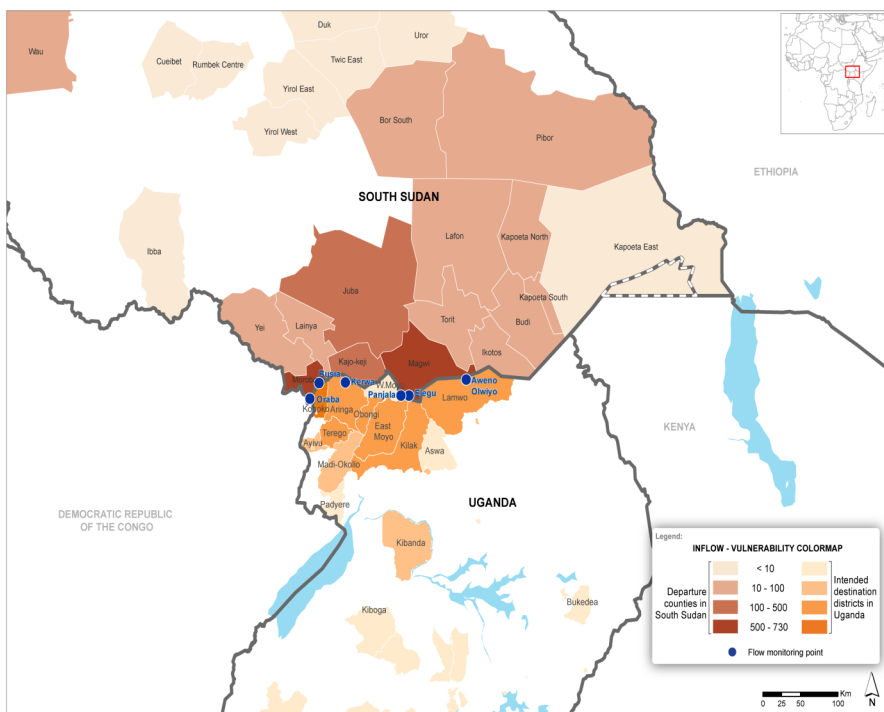
Number of vulnerabilities tracked in observed population by areas of departure and intended destination for incoming flows.

Top 3 departure areas (admin2) outside Uganda and main reason for moving

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Morobo	730	Buy goods personal consumption (35%)
Magwi	707	Travel to collect Aid (22%)
Central Equatoria	467	Travel to collect Aid (36%)

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

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Koboko	757	Buy good for personal consumption (34%)
Aringa	434	Travel to collect Aid (21%)
East Moyo	367	Travel to collect Aid (46%)



DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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:

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