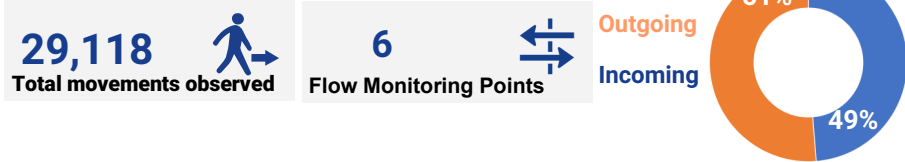
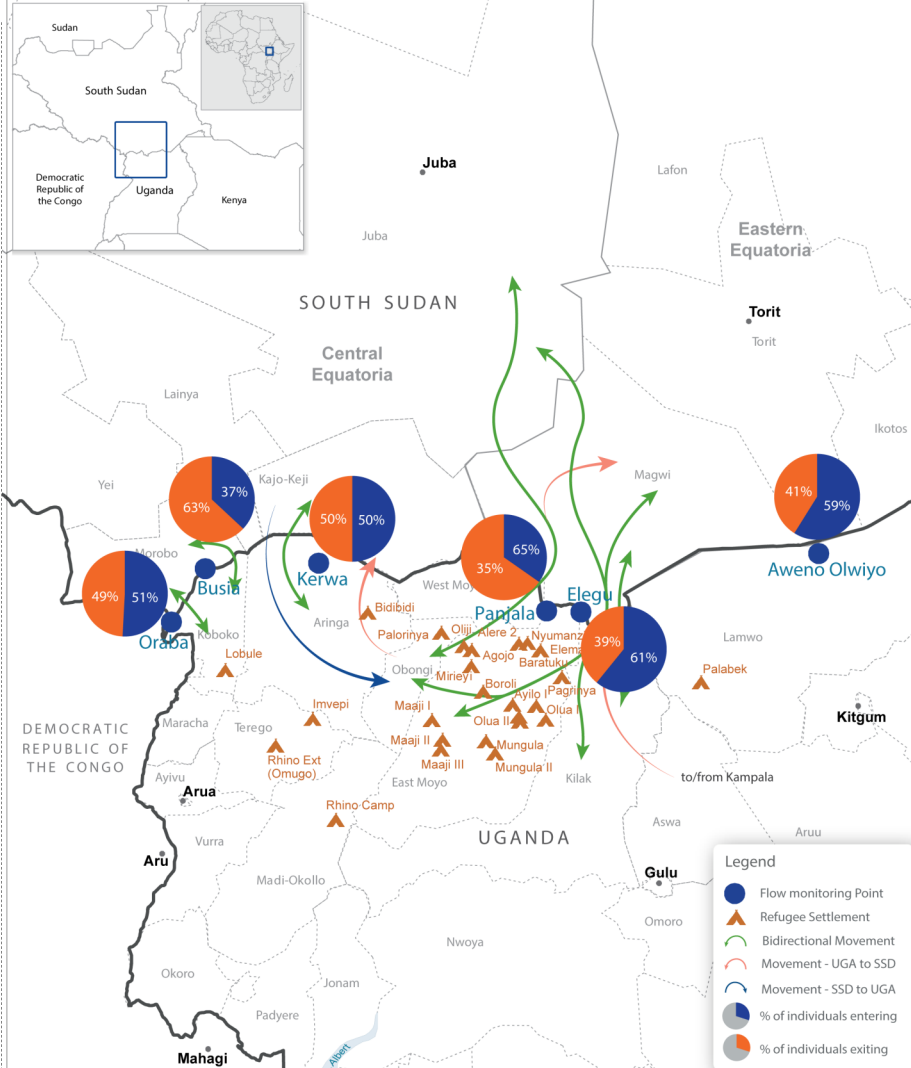


### KEY FIGURES



### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



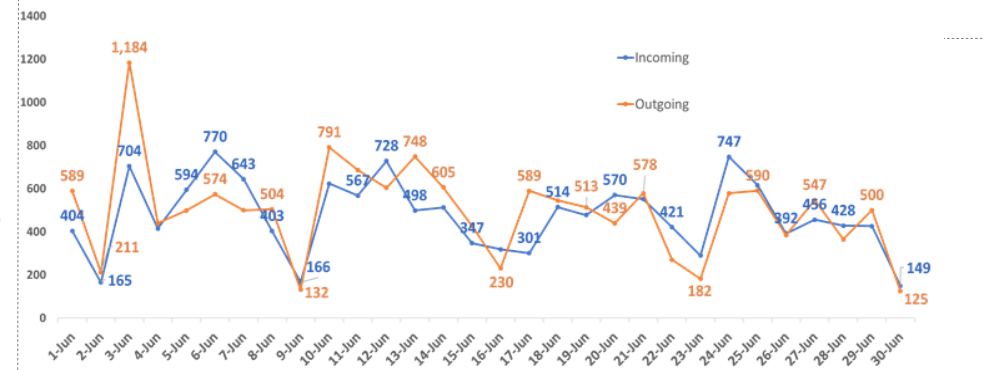
### OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 29,118 individual movements were observed at six (6) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan (UGA) border with South Sudan (SSD). Over 41% of all movement was tracked through Oraba FMP (11,969), with almost equal division between outgoing (49%) and incoming (51%) movements.

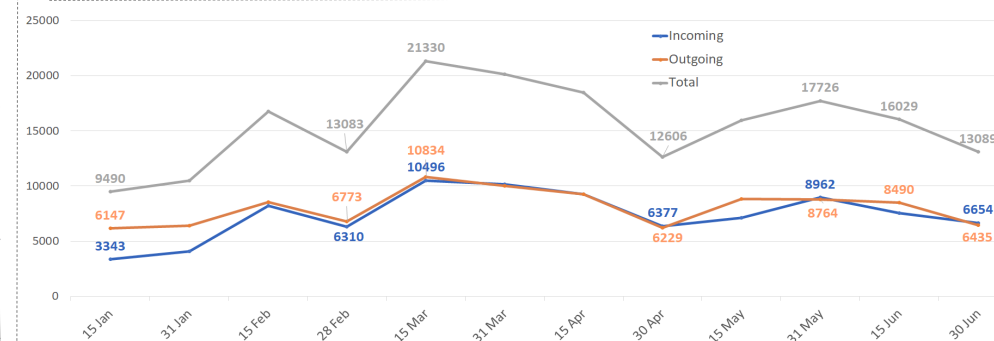
Overall, inflows and outflows were fairly even in the total observations with no drastic differences per FMP.

The majority (72%) of movements were reported within a day to a week, frequently (56%) by foot, and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area.

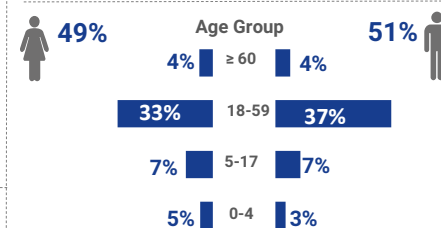
### DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



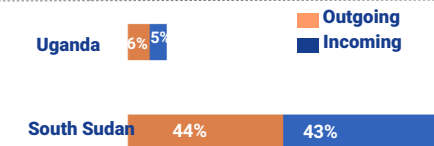
### BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JANUARY TO JUN 2019



### DEMOGRAPHIC

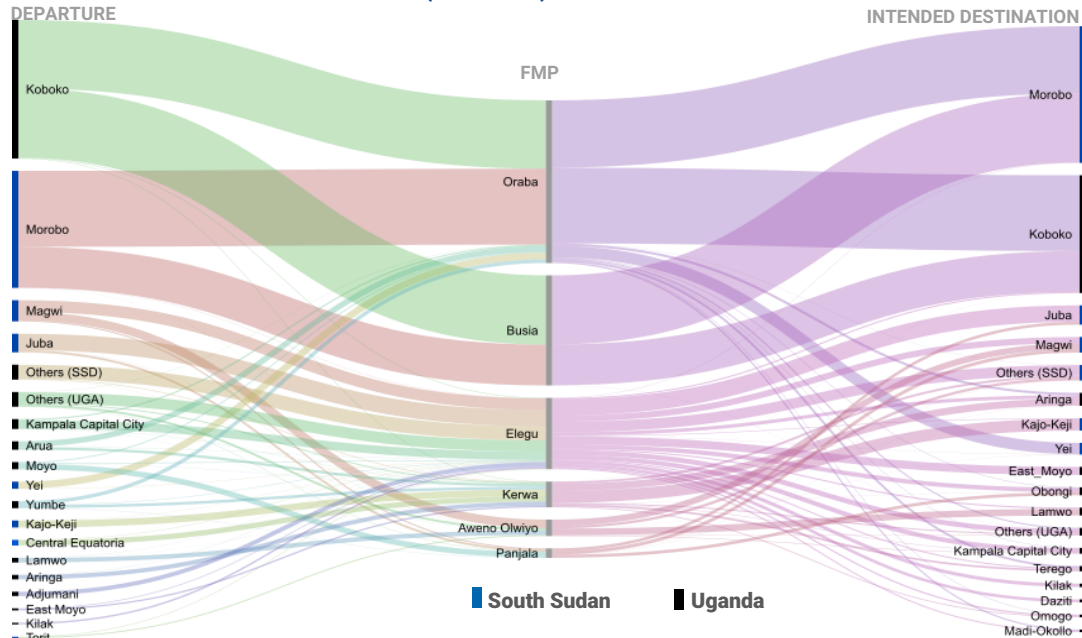


### NATIONALITY



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.

### UGANDA - SOUTH SUDAN FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



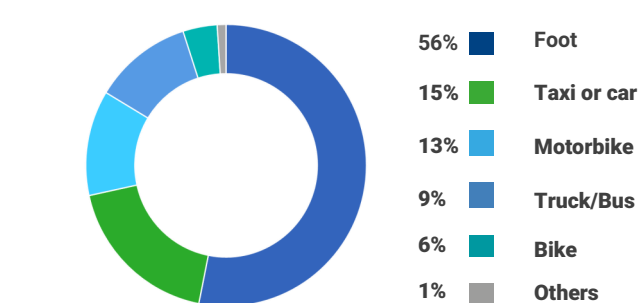
### HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 29,115 observations, 69% were registered by the FMPs Oraba and Busia;
- 64% of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
- Approximately 13% of the incoming population reported PoC/ camps as the intended destination;
- 87% of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as South Sudanese;
- 7% of incoming movements were to collect aid
- 10% of outgoing movement was for health reasons

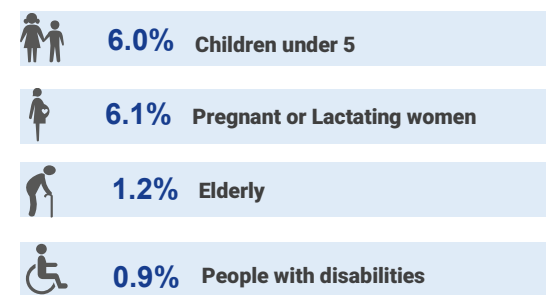
### REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
Economic reasons	18%	31%	5%
Buy goods personal consumption	15%	1%	30%
Visit family	13%	12%	12%
Return to Habitual Residence	11%	12%	9%
Re-unification at a displaced location	10%	1%	21%
Seasonal	9%	18%	0.3%
Travel to collect aid	9%	12%	7%
Health care	6%	10%	1%
Others	9%	3%	14.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



### VULNERABILITY PROFILE

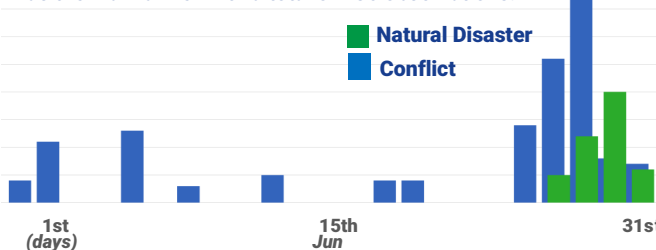


### DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Outflow	Inflow
One week	39%	44%	34%
Less than a day	32%	34%	32%
One week-three months	11%	11%	11%
Unknown	6%	4%	8%
More than one year	4%	0%	7%
Others	8%	7%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented 0.6% of the observations. Conflict was the main driver with a total of 136 observations.

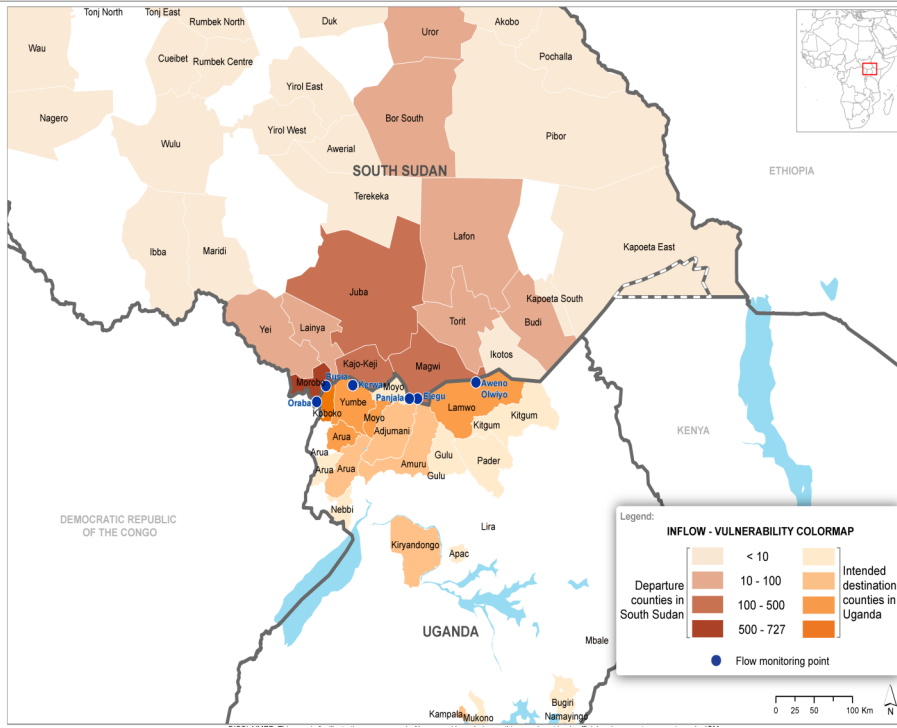


### VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 8% of incoming observations and 10% of outgoing observations.

Incoming	2,323 (8%)
Outgoing	2,941 (10%)



### 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	727	Buy goods personal consumption (33%)
Magwi	471	Travel to collect Aid (24%)
Kajo-Keji	279	Travel to collect Aid (35%)

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

Area (admin2)	No. of vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Koboko	704	Buy good for personal consumption (35%)
Aringa	357	Buy good for personal consumption (21%)
Lamwo	251	Visit Family (28%)

### 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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