

KEY FIGURES

1,139

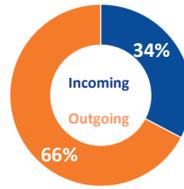


Total movements observed

6



Flow Monitoring Points



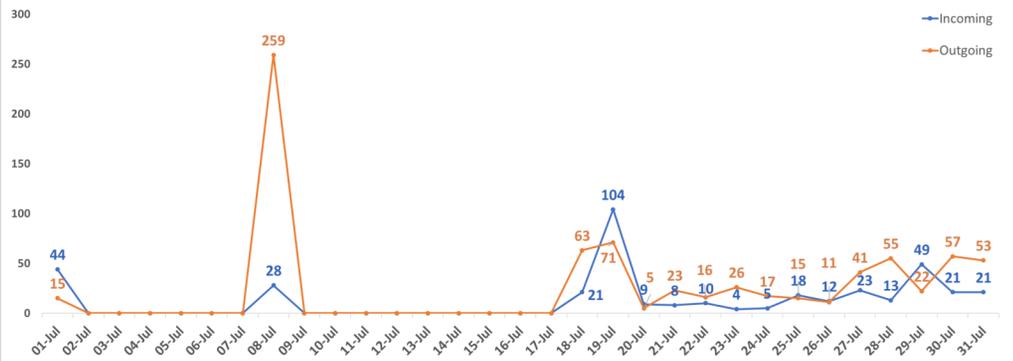
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,139 individual movements were observed at six (6) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan border with South Sudan. This month saw a majority of outgoing flows (66%) against incoming flows (34%).

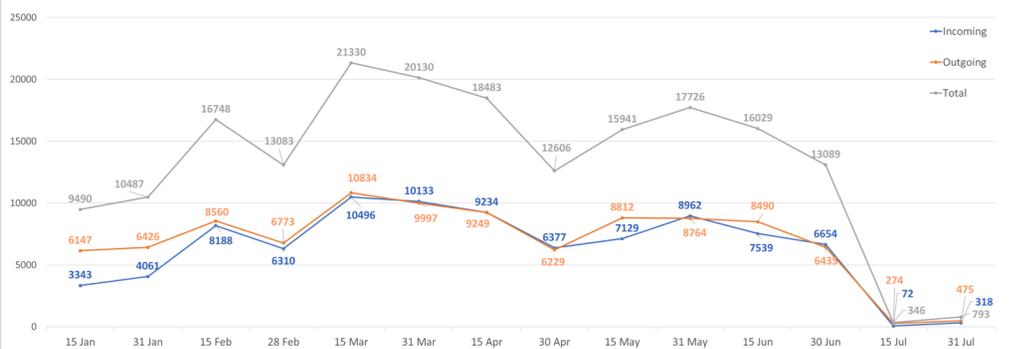
IOM reduced DTM operations during the month of July for technical reasons. This resulted in a decrease of FMP covered and of movements registered. The technical break concerned 6 FMPs bordering with South Sudan for the entire month of July 2019.

The majority of movements were reported within a day to a week (50%), frequently by taxi or car (27%) or by foot (27%), and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area, namely Morobo and Magwi in South Sudan and Koboko and Obongi in Uganda.

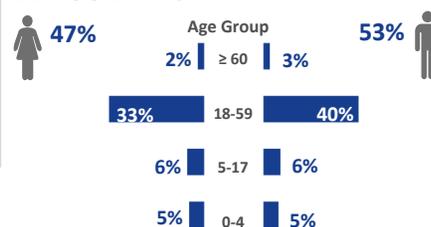
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



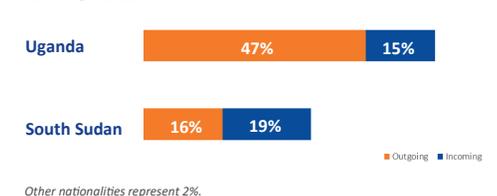
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JANUARY TO JULY 2019



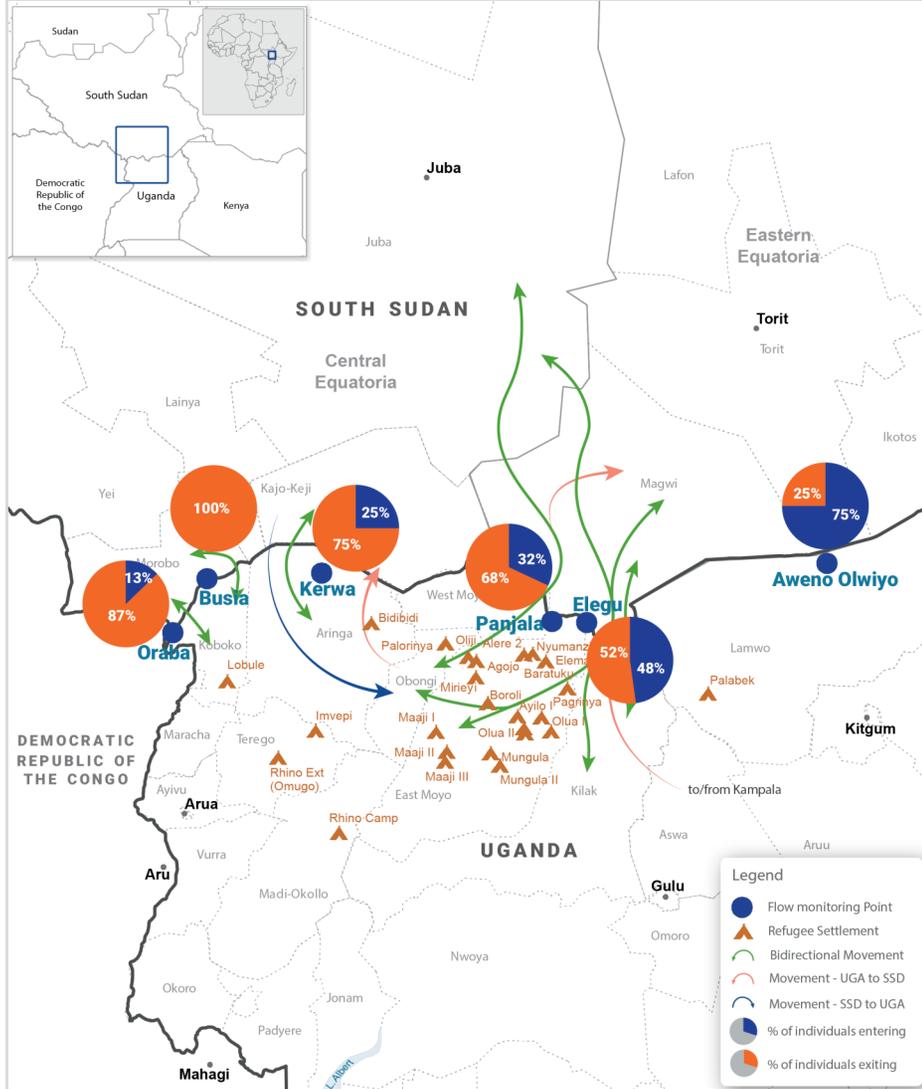
DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY

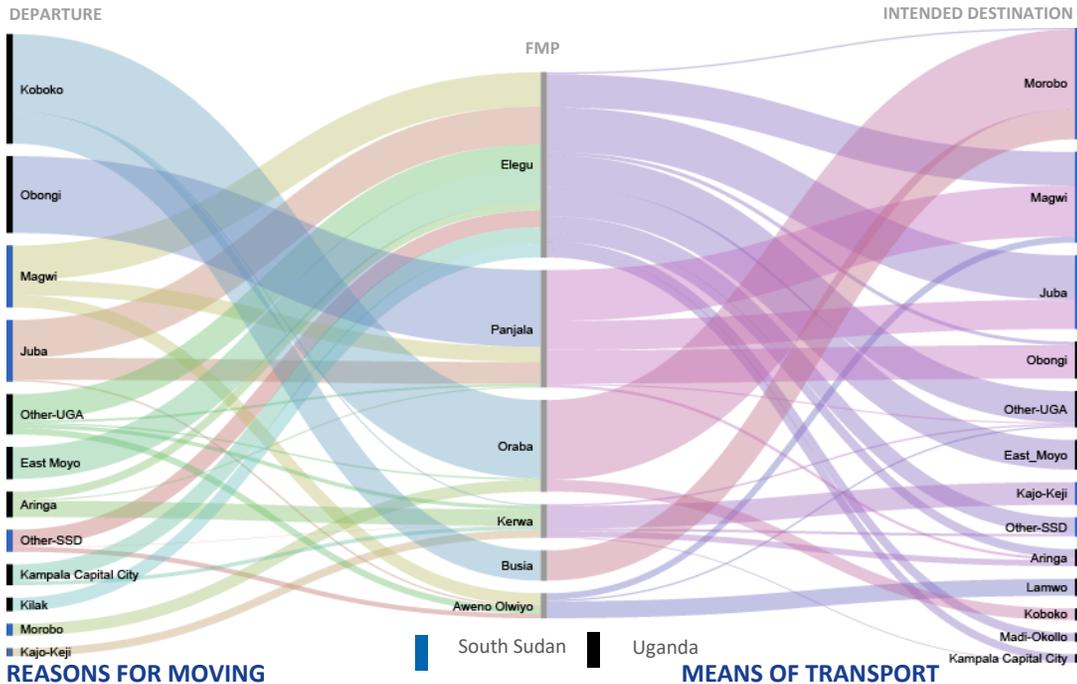


MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



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.

UGANDA-SOUTH SUDAN BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



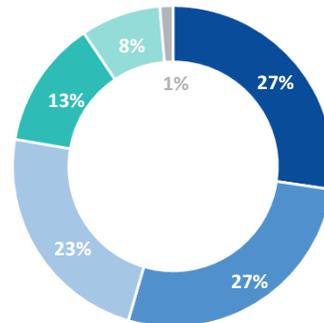
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Visit family	24%	26%	23%
Economic reasons	23%	5%	32%
Return to habitual residence	11%	12%	11%
Health care	10%	1%	14%
Travel to collect aid	7%	16%	2%
Seasonal	7%	0%	10%
Buy goods for personal consumption	6%	12%	3%
Re-unification at a displaced location	4%	11%	1%
Others	7%	4%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%

DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
One week	25%	28%	24%
Less than a day	24%	13%	30%
Unknown	24%	41%	15%
One week-three months	16%	9%	19%
Six to 12 months	4%	2%	5%
Others	7%	8%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



FORCED MOVEMENTS

No forced movements due to conflict or natural disasters were recorded in July. Food insecurity was the main driver with a total of 51 observations.



HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 1,139 observations, 82% were registered by the FMPs Oraba, Panjala and Elegu;
- 25% of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan, and 13% between the districts of Obongi in Uganda and Magwi (Eastern Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
- Approximately 68% of the incoming population reported PoC/camps as their intended destination;
- 62% of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as Ugandan;
- 16% of incoming movements were to collect aid;

VULNERABILITY PROFILE

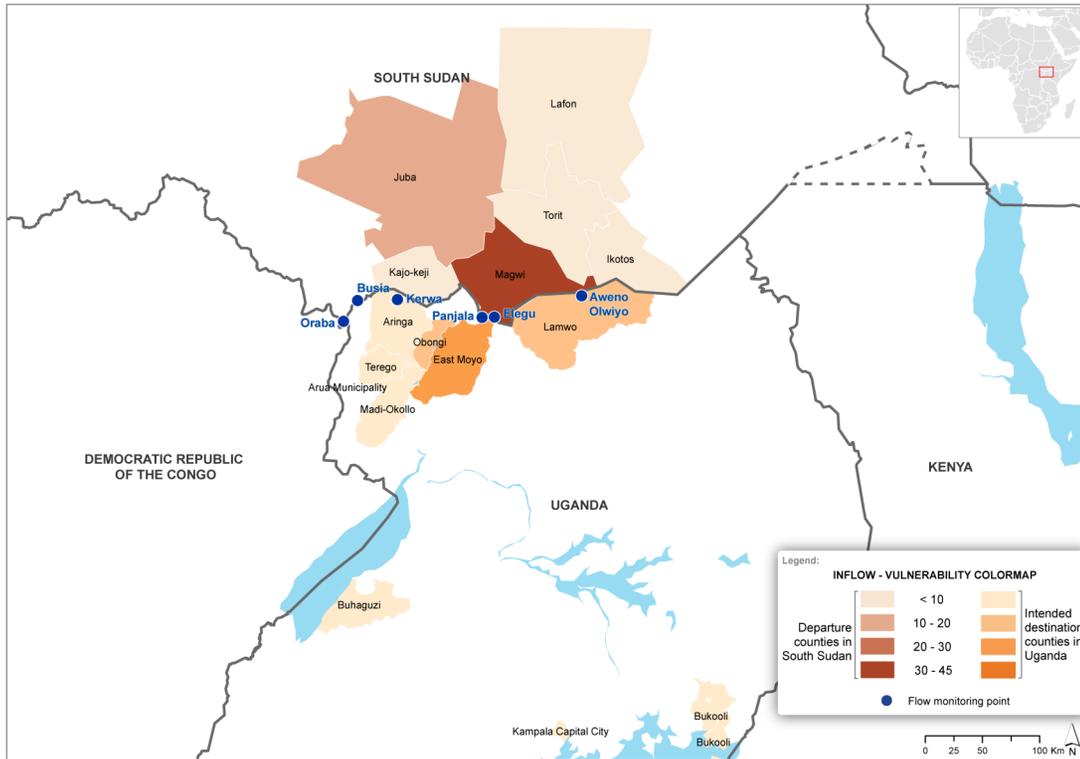


VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 8% of incoming observations and 17% of outgoing observations.





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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.

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	43	Travel to collect aid (37%)
Juba	23	Return to habitual residence (40%)
Ikotos	8	Forced movement due to food insecurity (62%)

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

Area (admin2)	Vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
East Moyo	24	Travel to collect aid (100%)
Obongi	18	Return to habitual residence (78%)
Lamwo	18	Forced movement due to food insecurity (39%)