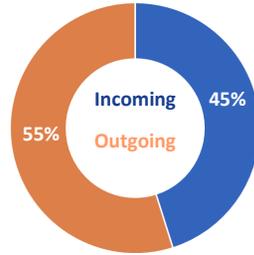


KEY FIGURES

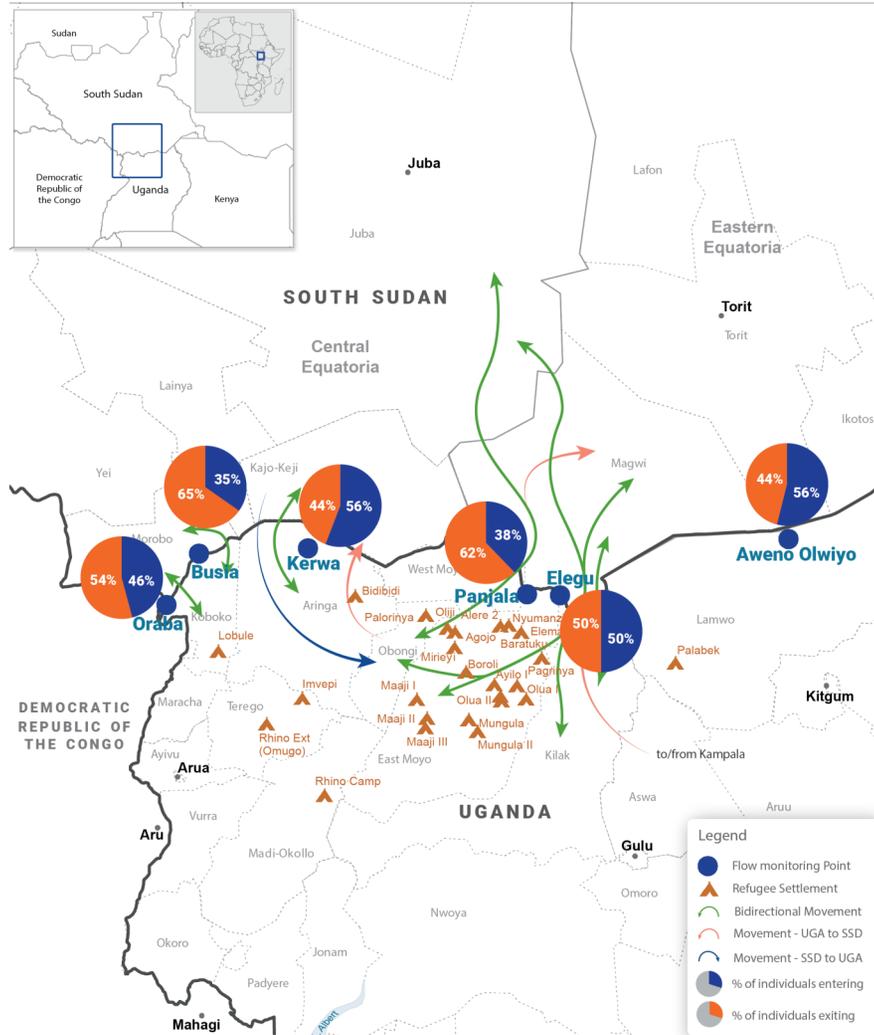


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 27,534 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 (55%) against incoming flows (45%).

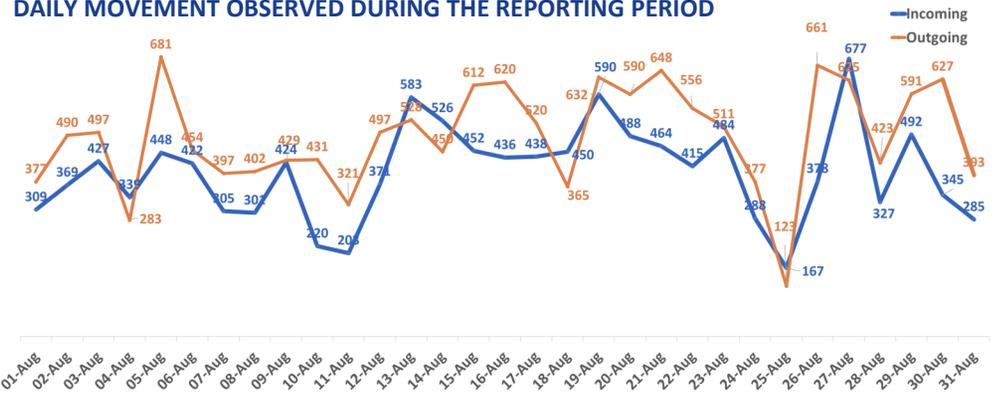
The majority of movements were reported within a day to a week (71%), frequently by foot (53%) or by taxi or car (18%), and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area, namely Morobo and Magwi in South Sudan and Koboko and Lamwo in Uganda.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

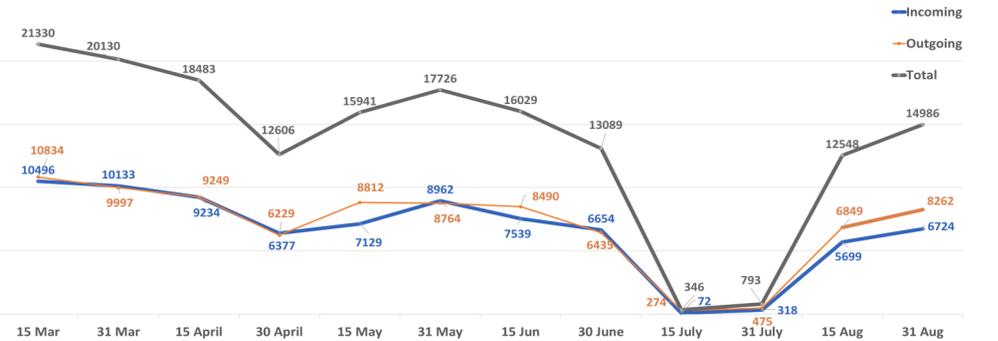


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

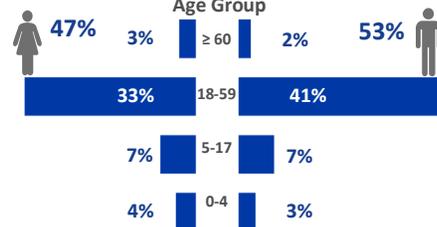
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



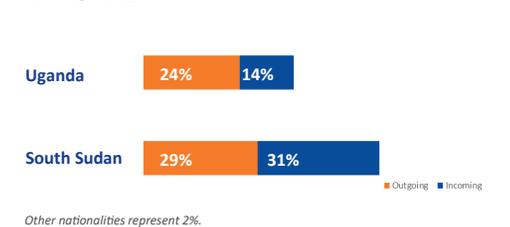
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM MARCH TO AUGUST 2019



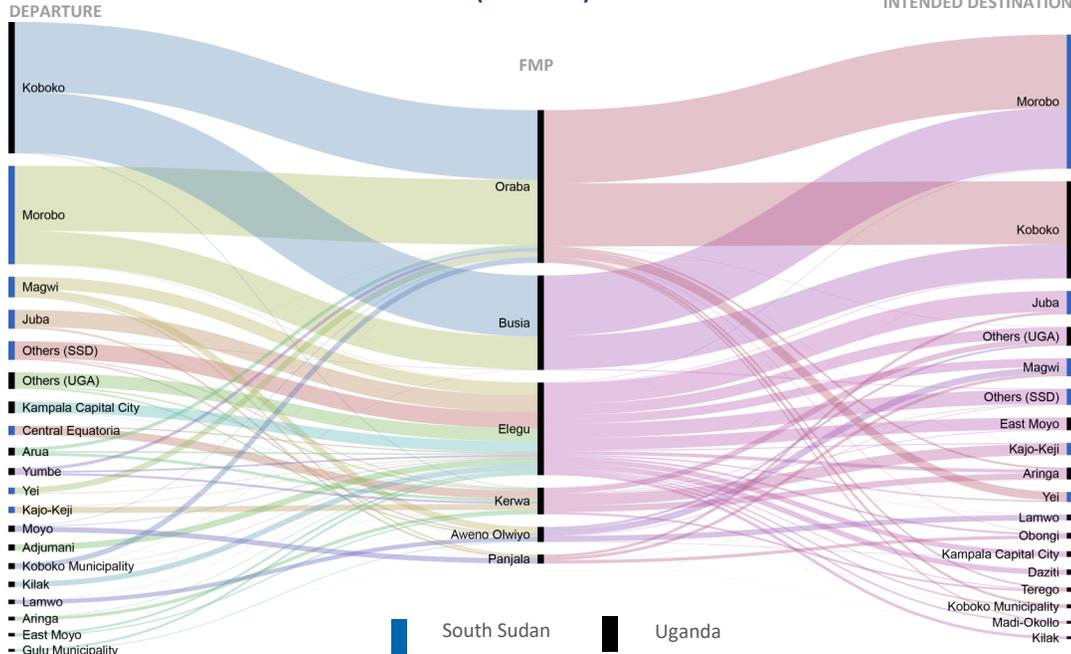
DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY



UGANDA-SOUTH SUDAN BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



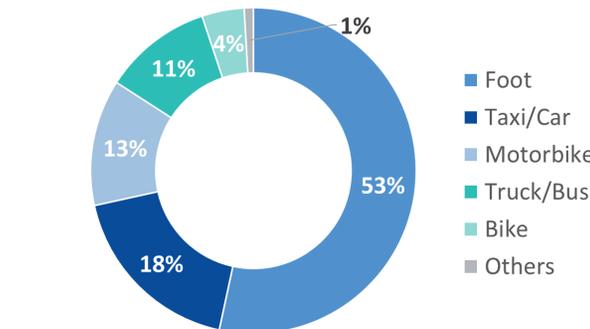
HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 27,534 observations, 87% were registered by the FMPs Oraba, Busia and Elegu;
- 59% of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
- Approximately 25% of the incoming population reported PoC/ camps as their intended destination;
- 38% of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as Ugandan;
- 10% of incoming movements were to collect aid;
- 10% of outgoing movement was for health reasons.

REASONS FOR MOVING

| | Total | Incoming | Outgoing |
|--|-------|----------|----------|
| Economic reasons | 21% | 5% | 35% |
| Family visits | 14% | 13% | 15% |
| Buy goods for personal consumption | 12% | 26% | 1% |
| Return to habitual residence | 12% | 11% | 13% |
| Seasonal Migration | 11% | 0% | 20% |
| Re-unification at a displaced location | 10% | 22% | 1% |
| Health care | 6% | 2% | 10% |
| Travel to collect aid | 5% | 10% | 1% |
| Others | 7% | 7% | 7% |

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

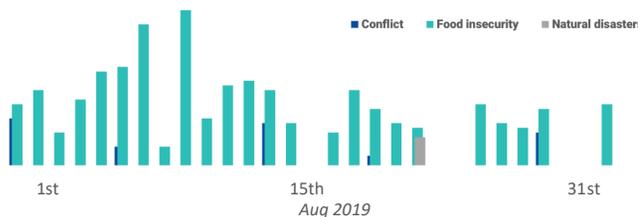
| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----|
| | Pregnant and/or lactating women | 9% |
| | Children under 5 | 6% |
| | Elderly | 1% |
| | People with disabilities | 1% |

DURATION OF STAY

| | Total | Inflow | Outflow |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| One week | 39% | 42% | 34% |
| Less than one day | 32% | 32% | 32% |
| One week to three months | 11% | 14% | 8% |
| Unknown | 6% | 3% | 10% |
| Not planning to leave | 4% | 3% | 4% |
| More than one year | 3% | 0% | 7% |
| Others | 5% | 4% | 5% |

FORCED MOVEMENTS

Forced movements represented 1.4% of the observations. Food insecurity was the main driver with a total of 344 observations

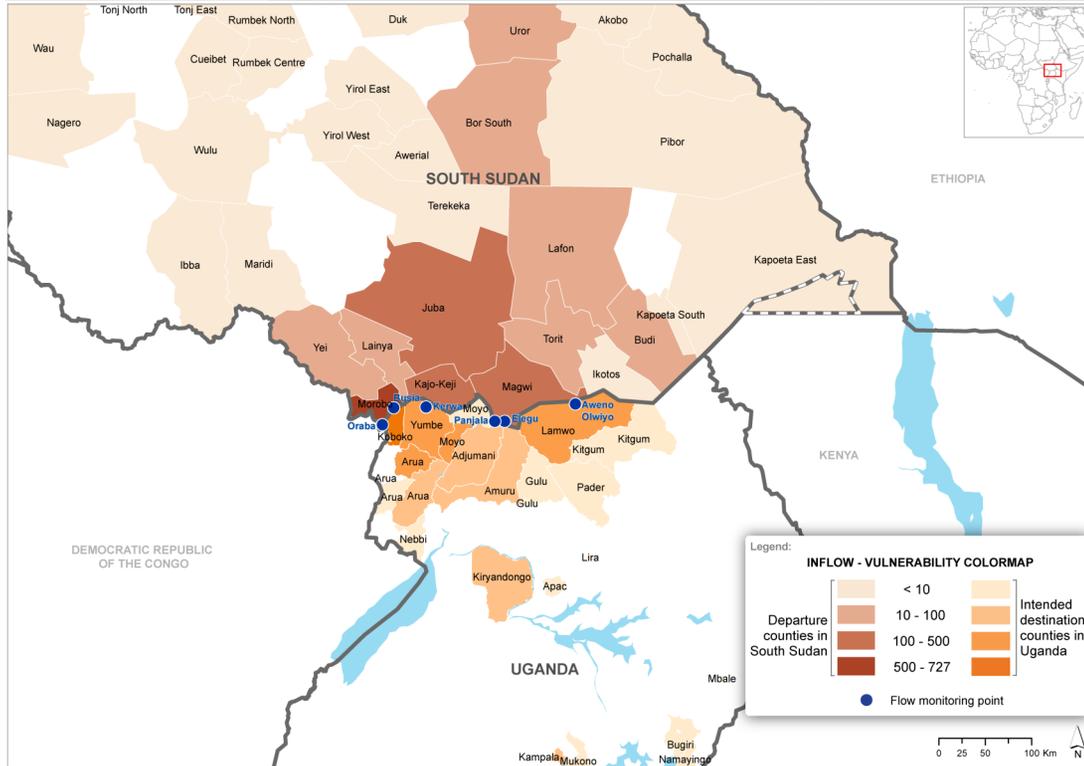


VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 7% of incoming observations and 10% of outgoing observations.

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Incoming | 2,051 (7%) |
| Outgoing | 2,694 (10%) |



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

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 |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| Morobo | 639 | Re-unification (not habitual residence) (40%) |
| Magwi | 371 | Travel to collect aid (26%) |
| Central Equatoria | 356 | Travel to collect aid (34%) |

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

| Area (admin2) | Vulnerabilities | Main reason for moving |
|---------------|-----------------|---|
| Koboko | 662 | Re-unification (not habitual residence) (41%) |
| Aringa | 283 | Travel to collect aid (31%) |
| East Moyo | 237 | Travel to collect aid (68%) |

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.