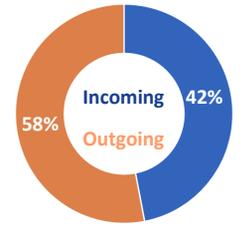


### KEY FIGURES

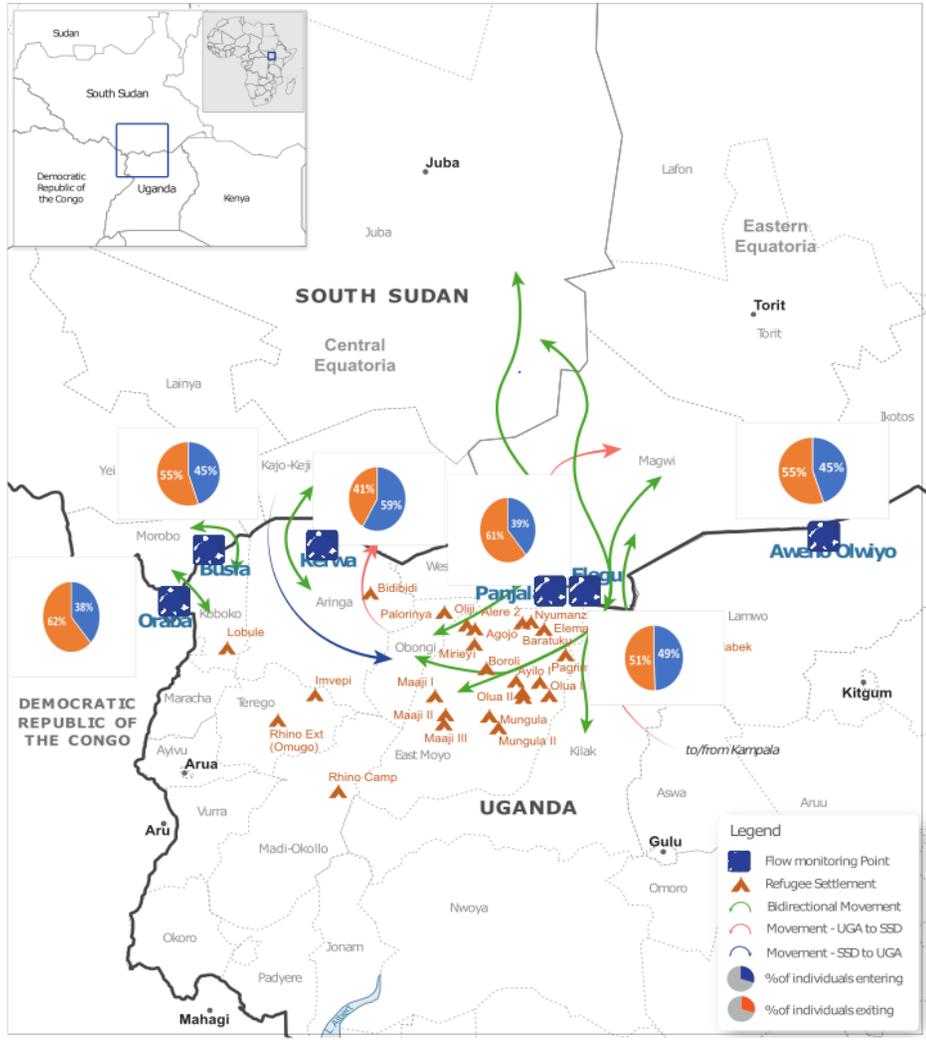


### OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 23,976 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 (58%) against incoming flows (42%).

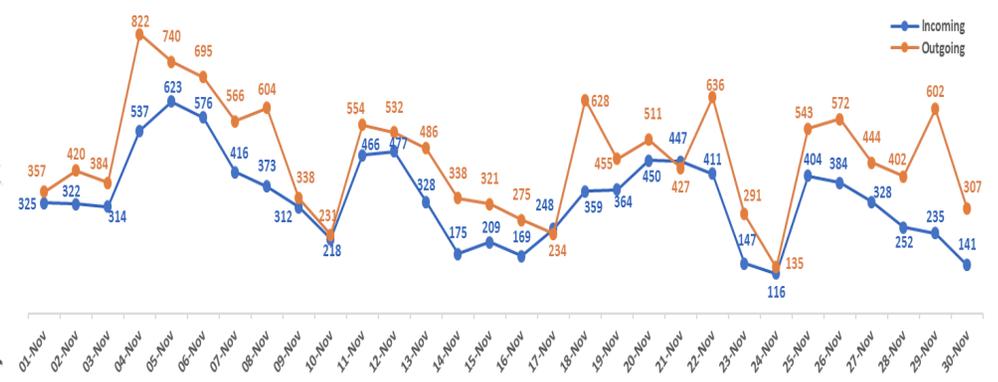
The majority of movements were reported within a day to a week (72%), frequently by foot (54%) or by taxi or car (18%), and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area, namely Morobo in South Sudan and Koboko in Uganda.

### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

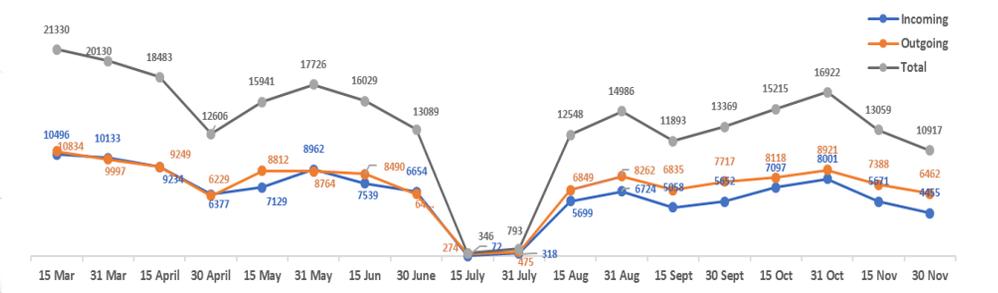


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

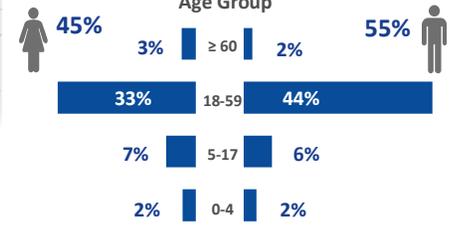
### DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



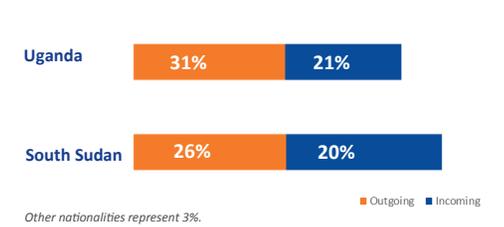
### BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM MARCH TO NOVEMBER 2019



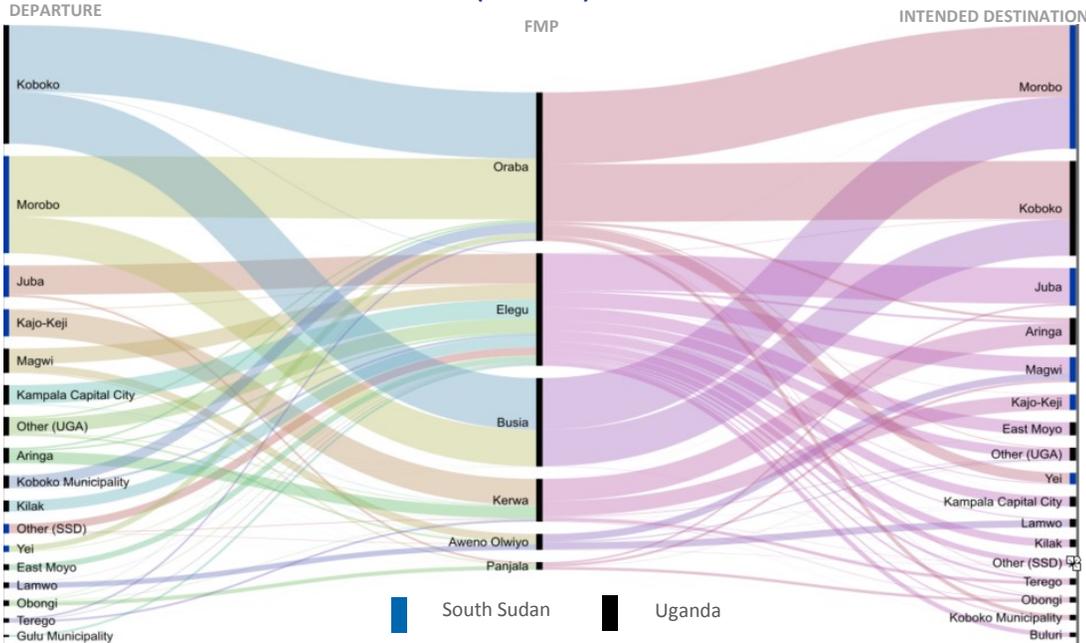
### DEMOGRAPHIC



### NATIONALITY



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



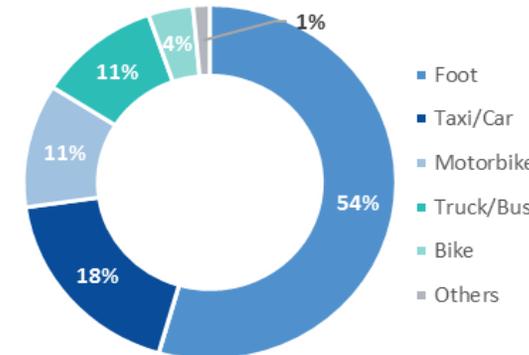
### HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 23,976 observations, 87% were registered by the FMPs Oraba, Busia and Elegu;
- 56% of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
- Approximately 18% of the incoming population reported refugee settlements as their intended destination;
- 52% of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as Ugandan;
- 6% of incoming movements were to collect aid;
- 7% of outgoing movement was for health reasons.

### REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Incoming	Outgoing
Economic reasons	34%	12%	49%
Family visits	21%	28%	16%
Buy goods for personal consumption	14%	30%	2%
Re-unification at a displaced location	9%	1%	15%
Return	8%	9%	8%
Education	4%	8%	1%
Health care	5%	2%	7%
Travel to collect aid	3%	6%	2%
Conflict	1%	1%	0%
Others	1%	3%	0%

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



### VULNERABILITY PROFILE

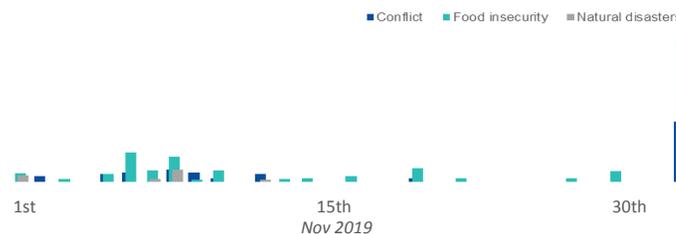
	Pregnant and/or lactating women	6%
	Children under 5	5%
	Elderly	1%
	People with disabilities	1%

### DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflow	Outflow
One week	31%	30%	33%
Less than one day	42%	46%	37%
One week to three months	11%	13%	8%
Unknown	9%	7%	13%
More than a year	3%	1%	6%
Not planning to leave	1%	1%	1%
Others	3%	2%	2%

### FORCED MOVEMENTS

Food insecurity was the main driver with a total of 149 observations.

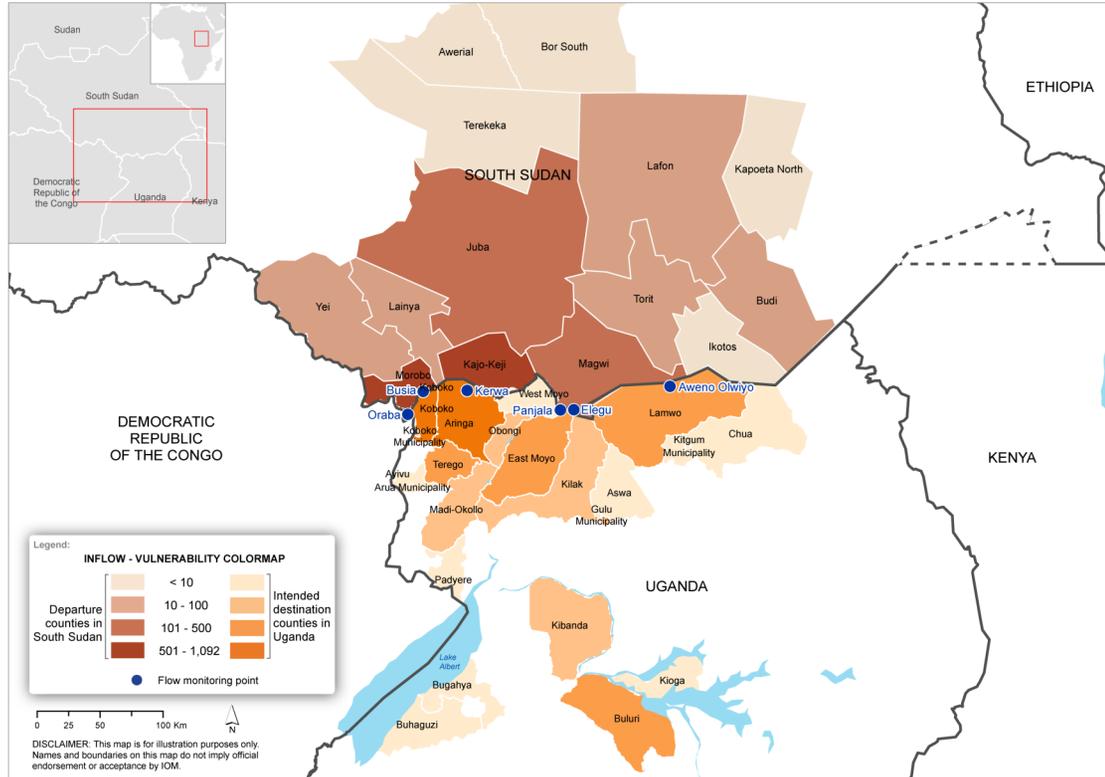


### VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

Vulnerabilities were tracked in 5% of incoming observations and 7% of outgoing observations.

Incoming	1,318 (5%)
Outgoing	1,609 (7%)



**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
Kajo-Keji	479	Family related travel (27%)
Morobo	325	Buy goods for personal consumption (42%)
Magwi	210	Return (34%)

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

Area (admin2)	Vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Aringa	367	Buy goods for personal consumption (23%)
Koboko	330	Buy goods for personal consumption (42%)
East Moyo	70	Family related travel (39%)

**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.