

### KEY FIGURES

**53,122**

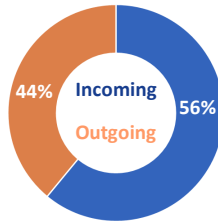


Total movements observed

**9**



Flow Monitoring Points



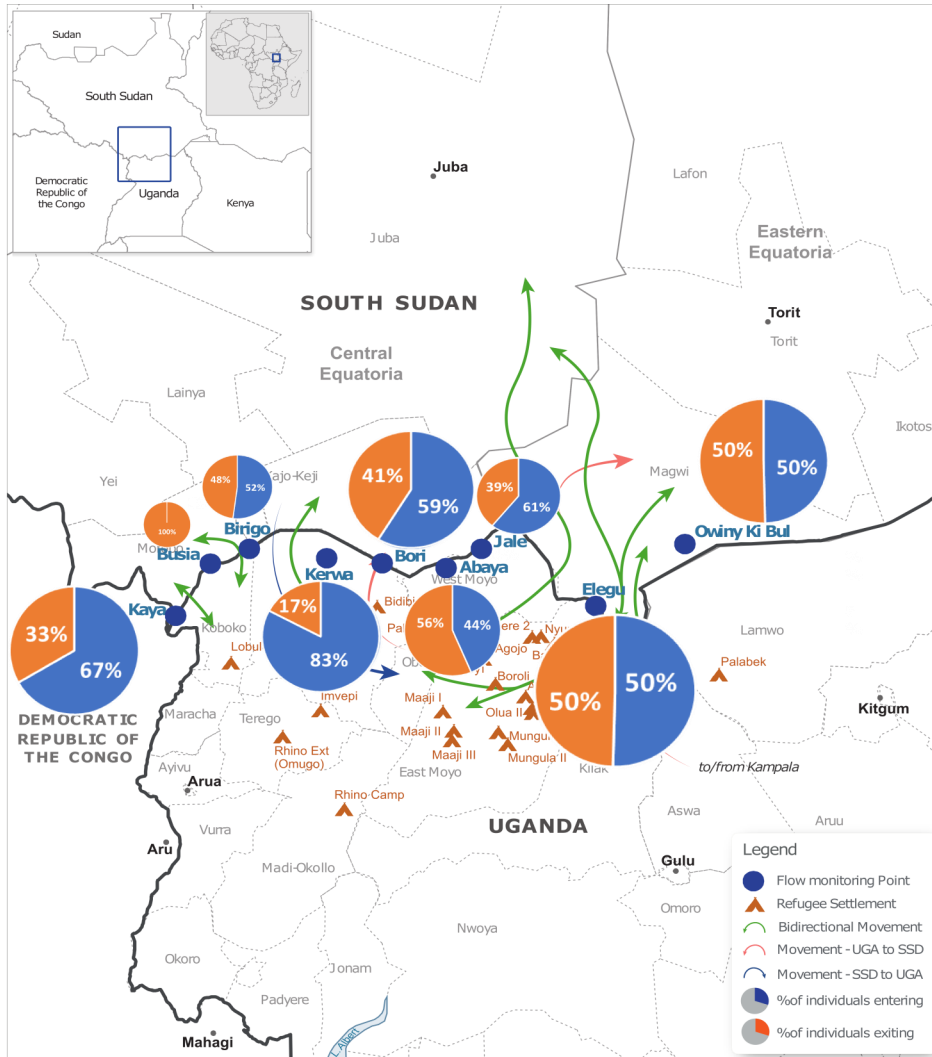
### OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 53,122 movements were observed at nine (9) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan border with South Sudan. At the beginning of February, three of six FMPs along the Uganda/South Sudan border were moved to South Sudan, while two of the remaining FMPs started to wrap up operations. Only one FMP (Elegu) remains in Uganda.

Unlike January 2019, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (56%) against outgoing flows (44%).

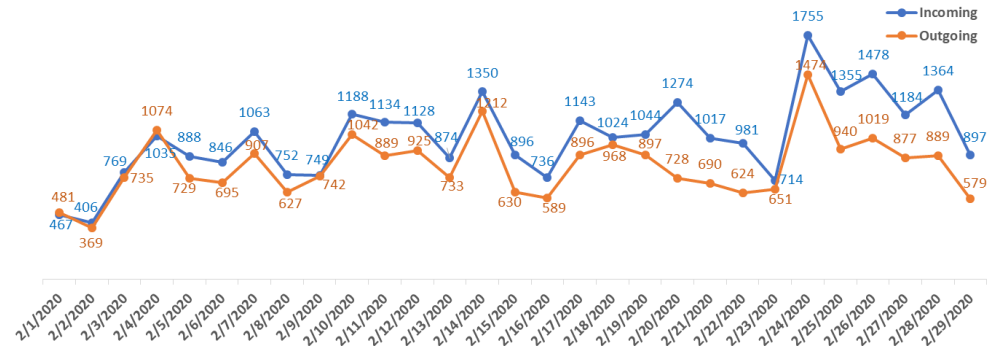
The majority of movements were reported within a day to a week (45%). Frequently by taxi or car (36%), truck or bus (24%) or by foot (22%) and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area, namely Morobo in South Sudan and Koboko in Uganda.

### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

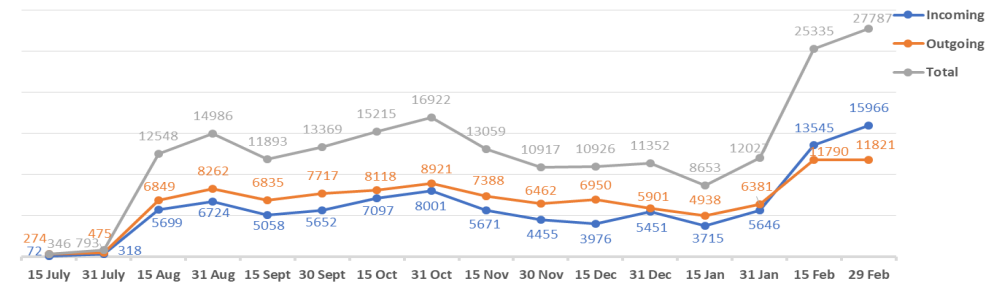


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

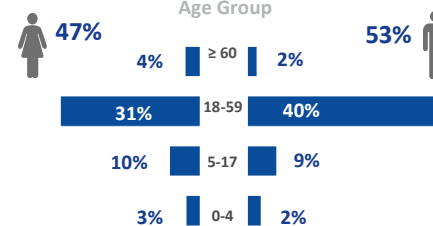
### DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



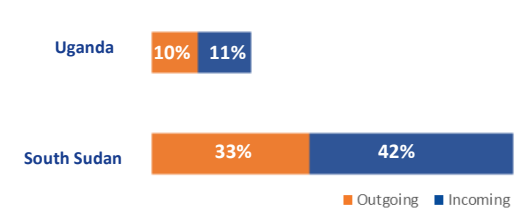
### BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM JULY 2019 TO FEBRUARY 2020



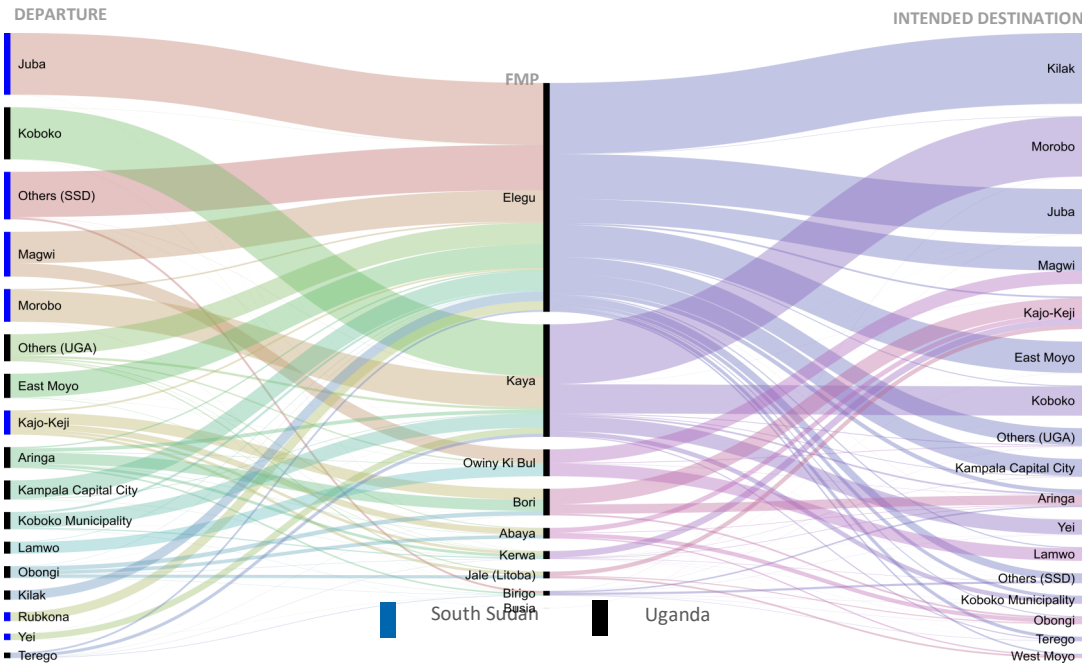
### DEMOGRAPHIC



### NATIONALITY



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



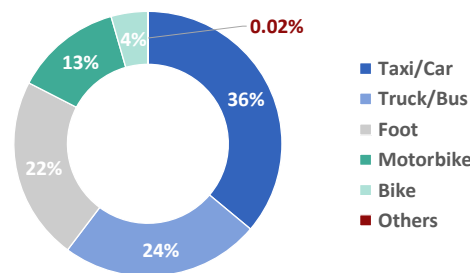
### HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 53,122 observations, 81 per cent were registered by the FMPs Elegu and Kaya;
- 18 per cent of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
- Approximately 28 per cent of the incoming population reported refugee settlements as their intended destination;
- 21 per cent of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as Ugandan;
- 8 per cent of incoming movements were to collect aid;
- 22 per cent of outgoing movement was for economic reasons.

### REASONS FOR MOVING

Reason	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Economic reasons	30%	36%	22%
Family visits	18%	16%	22%
Return to habitual residence	12%	11%	13%
Education	8%	6%	10%
Travel to collect aid	7%	8%	5%
Forced movement due to conflict	7%	6%	8%
Buy goods for personal consumption	6%	2%	10%
forced movement due to food insecurity	6%	5%	8%
Health care	3%	4%	1%
Others	3%	6%	1%

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



### VULNERABILITY PROFILE

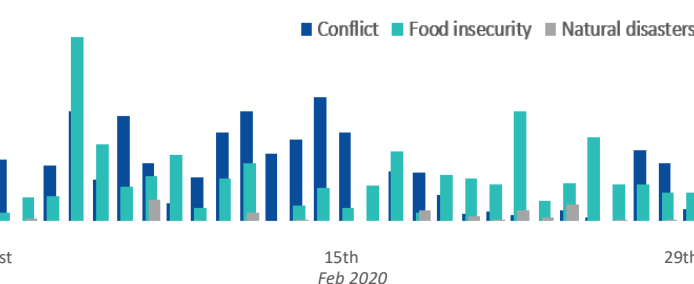
Pregnant and/or lactating women	5%
Children under 5	5%
Elderly	1%
People with disabilities	1%

### DURATION OF STAY

Duration	Total	Inflow	Outflow
Not planning on leaving	3%	3%	3%
Three to six months	4%	4%	5%
six to twelve months	4%	4%	4%
More than a year	4%	1%	8%
One week to three months	15%	15%	15%
One week	19%	19%	20%
Less than one day	25%	32%	18%
Unknown	24%	21%	27%
No Answer	1%	1%	1%

### FORCED MOVEMENTS

Conflict was the main driver with a total of 50% observations.

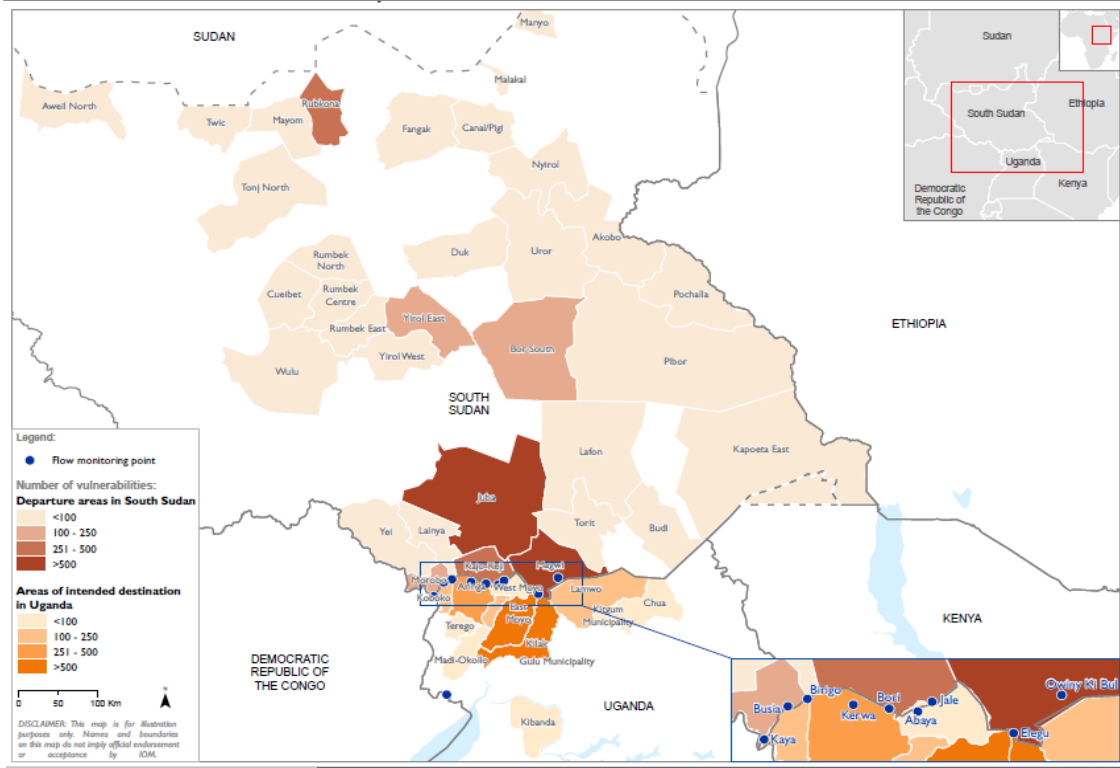


### VULNERABILITY AND FLOW DIRECTION

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

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

Incoming	3,796 (7%)
Outgoing	2,725 (5%)



### 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
Juba	745	Economic reasons (25%)
Magwi	662	Education (17%)
Kajo-Keji	460	Return to habitual residence (40%)

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

Area (admin2)	Vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Kilak	1844	Forced movement due to conflict (40%)
East Moyo	676	Travel to collect aid (37%)
Aringa	374	Return to habitual residence (38%)

### 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.

This report includes ALL FMPs present along the Uganda/South Sudan border, almost all of which are operated by DTM South Sudan. This is in contrast to previous reports which only included FMPs operated within Uganda borders. For this reason, the movements in February onward are not directly comparable to movements tracked in January, or earlier.

### 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 Elegu, Abaya, Birigo, Bori, Busia, Jale (Litoba), Kaya, Kerwa and Owiny Ki Bul. 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.