

KEY FIGURES

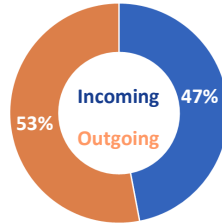
32,137



Total movements observed

6

Flow Monitoring Points

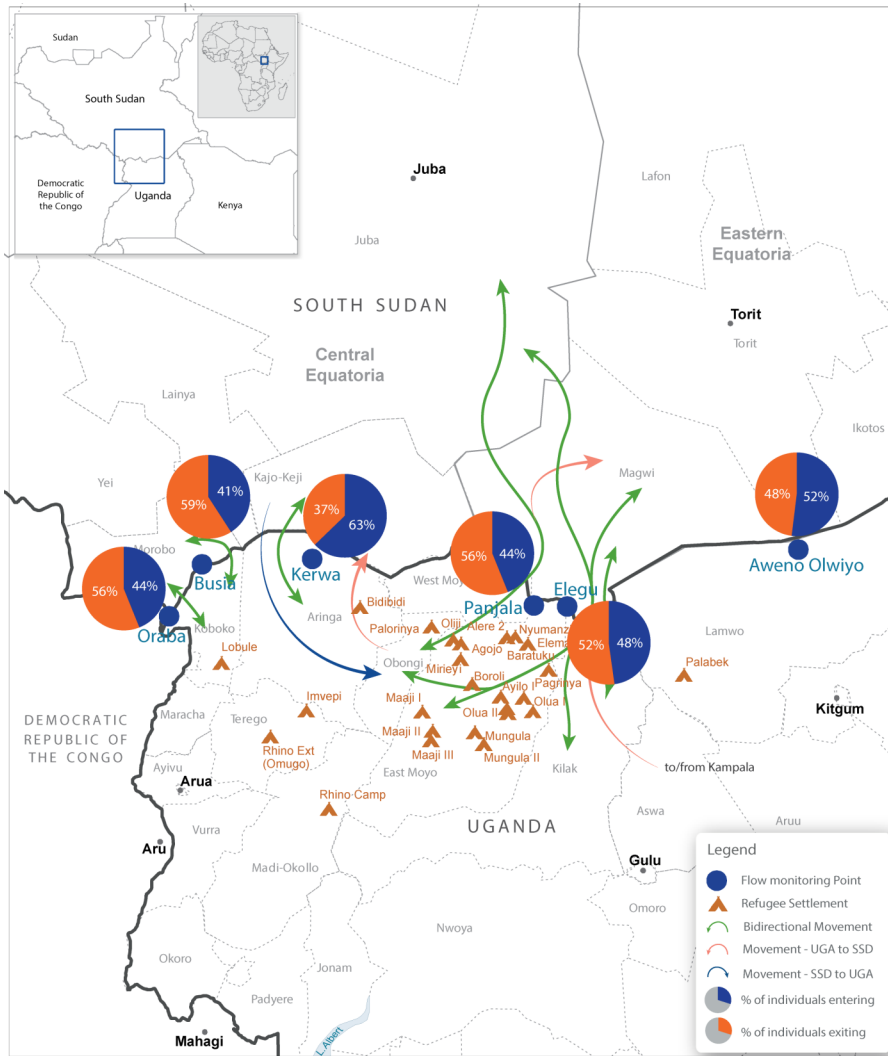


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 32,137 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 (53%) against incoming flows (47%).

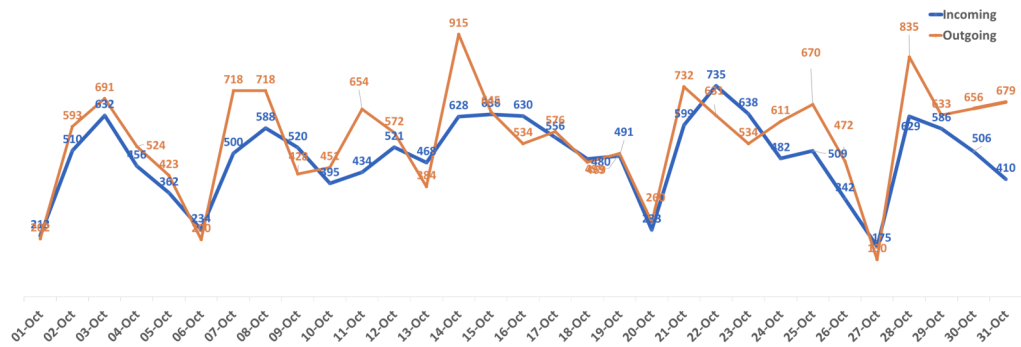
The majority of movements were reported within a day to a week (74%), frequently by foot (52%) or by taxi or car (19%), and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area, namely Morobo in South Sudan and Koboko in Uganda.

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

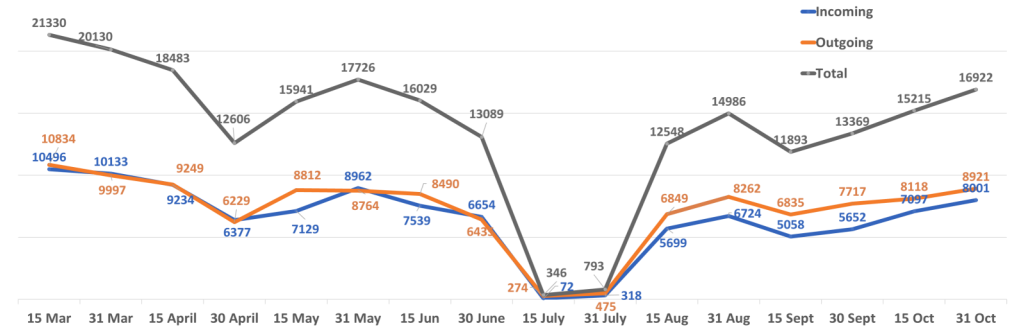


Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

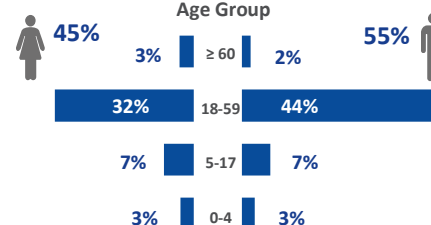
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



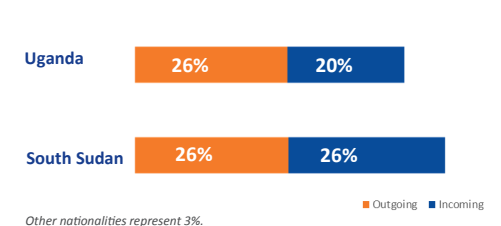
BIWEEKLY OBSERVATIONS FROM MARCH TO OCTOBER 2019



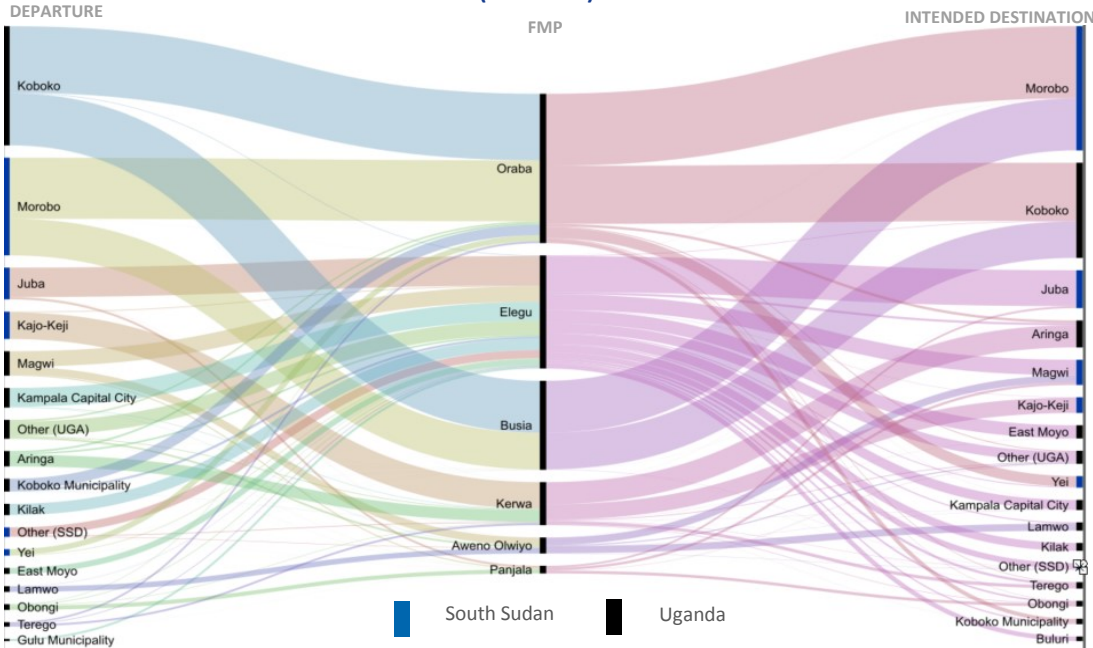
DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY



UGANDA-SOUTH SUDAN BORDER FLOWS (ADMIN 2)



HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 32,137 observations, 84% were registered by the FMPs Oraba, Busia and Elegu;
- 51% of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
- Approximately 23% of the incoming population reported refugee settlements as their intended destination;
- 45% of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as Ugandan;
- 8% of incoming movements were to collect aid;
- 8% of outgoing movement was for health reasons.

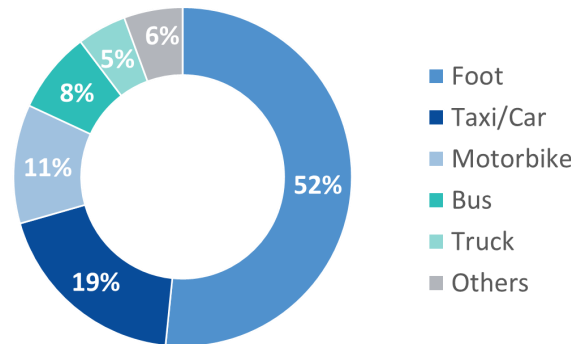
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Incoming	Outgoing
Economic reasons	28%	10%	44%
Family visits	16%	17%	14%
Buy goods for personal consumption	12%	24%	2%
Re-unification at a displaced location	10%	20%	1%
Seasonal	9%	0%	16%
Return	8%	7%	9%
Education	4%	8%	1%
Health care	5%	2%	8%
Travel to collect aid	5%	8%	3%
Others	3%	4%	2%

DURATION OF STAY

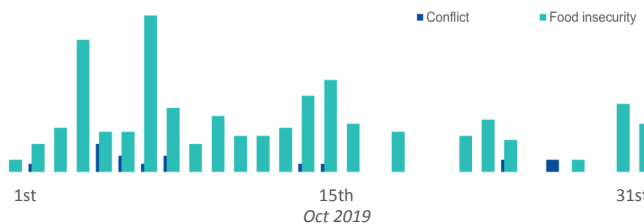
	Total	Inflow	Outflow
One week	39%	40%	38%
Less than one day	35%	38%	31%
One week to three months	12%	14%	11%
Unknown	7%	5%	10%
More than a year	3%	0%	6%
Not planning to leave	1%	1%	2%
Others	2%	2%	3%

MEANS OF TRANSPORT







FORCED MOVEMENTS

Food insecurity was the main driver with a total of 305 observations.



VULNERABILITY PROFILE

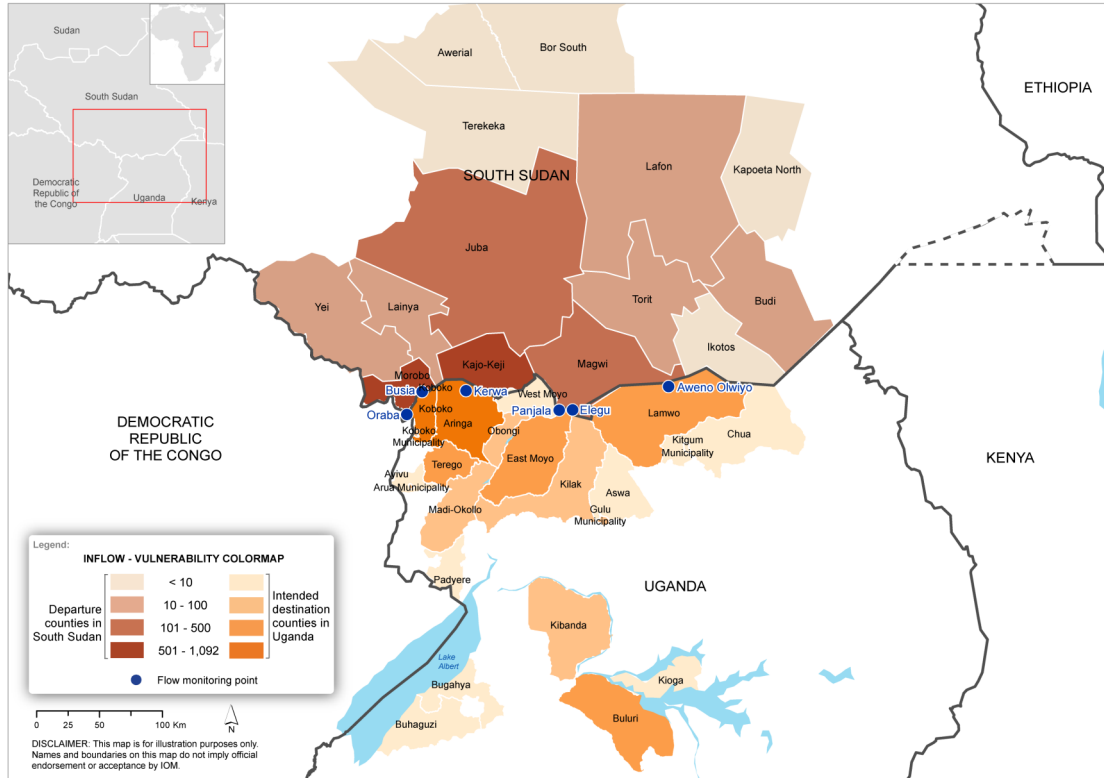
	Pregnant and/or lactating women	7%
	Children under 5	5%
	Elderly	1%
	People with disabilities	1%

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 7% of outgoing observations.

Incoming	2,620 (8%)
Outgoing	2,248 (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	1092	Buy goods for personal consumption (24%)
Morobo	580	Family Reunification (not habitual residence)(39%)
Magwi	391	Travel to collect aid (37%)

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

Area (admin2)	Vulnerabilities	Main reason for moving
Aringa	945	Buy goods for personal consumption (27%)
Koboko	591	Family reunification (not habitual residence) (39%)
East Moyo	317	Travel to collect aid (59%)

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.