Over the reporting period, a total of 29,118 individual movements were observed at six (6) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the Ugandan (UGA) border with South Sudan (SSD). Over 41% of all movement was tracked through Oraba FMP (11,969), with almost equal division between outgoing (49%) and incoming (51%) movements.

Overall, inflows and outflows were fairly even in the total observations with no drastic differences per FMP.

The majority (72%) of movements were reported within a day to a week, frequently (56%) by foot, and mostly spatialized in districts surrounding the border area.
• Of the 29,115 observations, 69% were registered by the FMPs Oraba and Busia;
• 64% of observations were reported, bidirectionally, between the districts of Koboko in Uganda and Morobo (Central Equatoria Province) in South Sudan;
• Approximately 13% of the incoming population reported PoC/camps as the intended destination;
• 87% of the population tracked at FMPs self-declared as South Sudanese;
• 7% of incoming movements were to collect aid
• 10% of outgoing movement was for health reasons

Forced movements represented 0.6% of the observations. Conflict was the main driver with a total of 136 observations.
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, Elegu, Panjala and Aveno 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.

For more information:
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