



19 Flow Monitoring Points
2,046 average no. of respondents / FMP



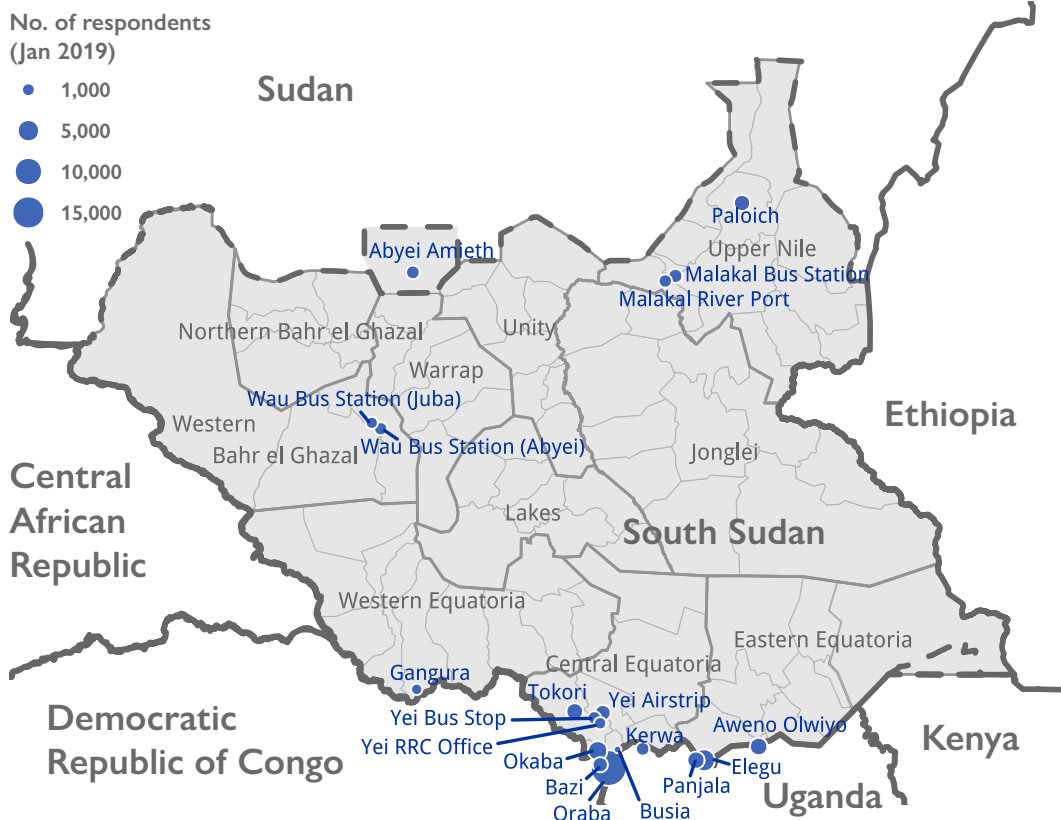
38,882 individuals surveyed*
3.5 average group size



5,173 displaced individuals**
13.3% of respondents

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) surveys people on the move at key transit points within South Sudan and at its borders. It provides an insight into mobility trends and patterns, migration drivers and traveller profiles to inform programming by humanitarian and development

partners and by the government. Nineteen Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in January 2019, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel between South Sudan (SSD in figures) and Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan (SDN).



Key insights

- Cross-border flows with Uganda and the DRC were primarily short-term and often driven by economic or family reasons.
- The net outflow to Uganda among respondents travelling for more than six months amounted to 1,103 individuals (1,894 individuals outgoing and 791 incoming).
- Voluntary travellers intending to stay longer in Uganda or the DRC were often joining their family or returning after conducting business in South Sudan.
- Forced displacement within South Sudan (1,606 individuals) and to Uganda (2,577 individuals) was driven by conflict in the Equatorias and conflict-induced food insecurity.
- 743 individuals, 621 of whom South Sudanese nationals, were displaced from the DRC to South Sudan mostly as a result of food insecurity; the main counties of destination were Yei (617 individuals) and Yambio (116).
- Lack of access to remote border crossings may explain low observed displacement to the DRC.
- 57% of 376 people surveyed on arrival from Sudan were returning from forced displacement; more FMPs are needed to obtain a more comprehensive picture of return flows from Sudan.
- Travel to Sudan was often of medium intended duration and driven by access to healthcare and family visits.



Joint DTM Flow Monitoring Point and Ebola Virus Disease Screening Point in Tokori, west of Yei Town.

The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use.

*77 individuals going to or coming from Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Egypt are not included in further analysis.

**Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or induced food insecurity are counted as displaced.



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Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



13,787 incoming persons
4.0 average group size



24,425 people surveyed
4.2 average group size

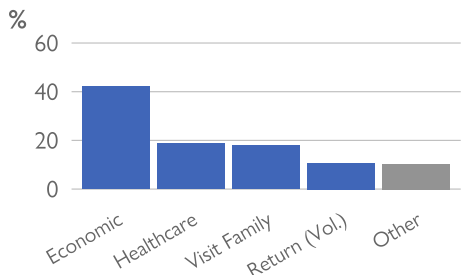


2,689 displaced persons
11.0% of respondents

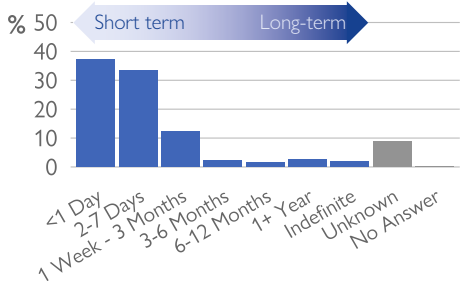


10,638 outgoing persons
4.5 average group size

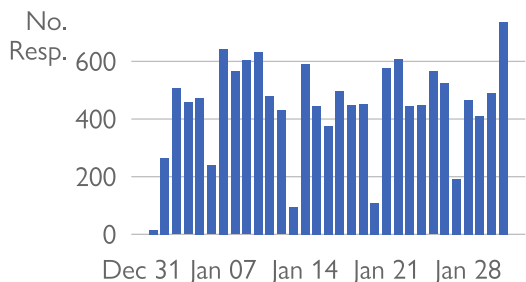
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)*



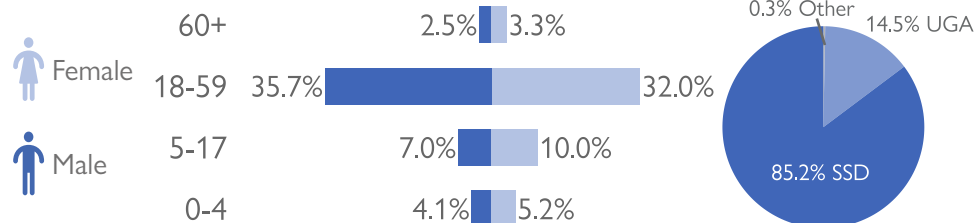
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



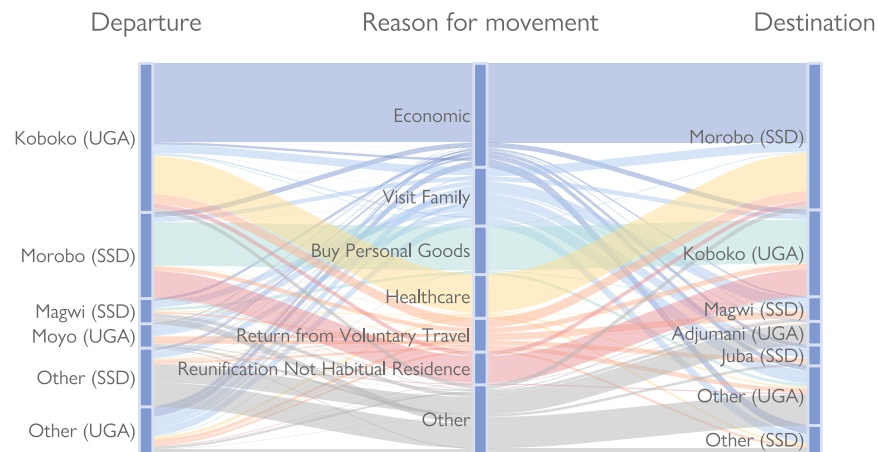
F.5 Time trend (incoming)*



F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



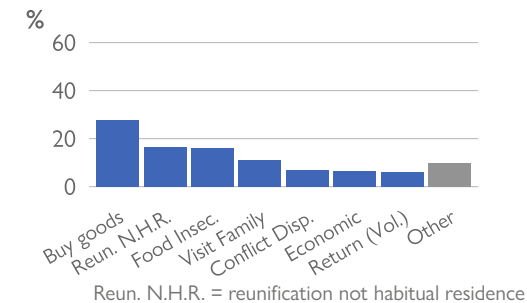
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



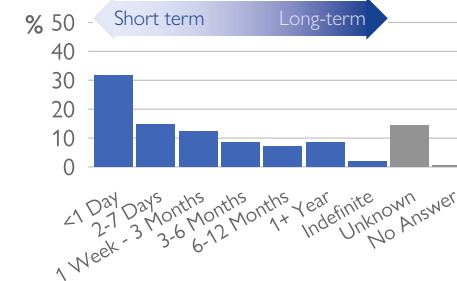
58% on foot 24% taxi / car 11% motorbike 7% other

Notes: [Heading] individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity are counted as displaced; [F.3,6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence; [F.5,8] the number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

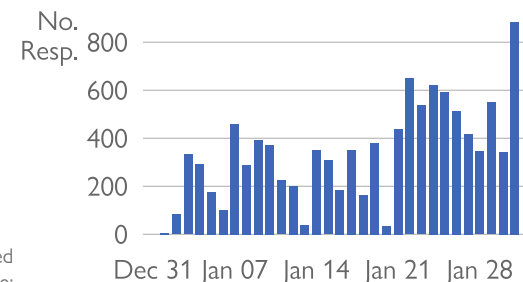
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)*

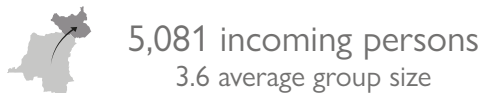


F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

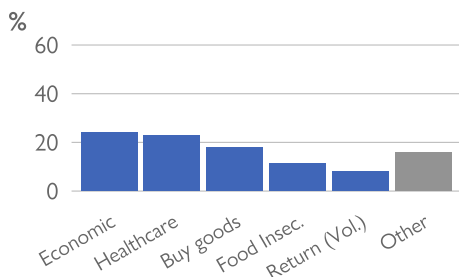


F.8 Time trend (outgoing)*

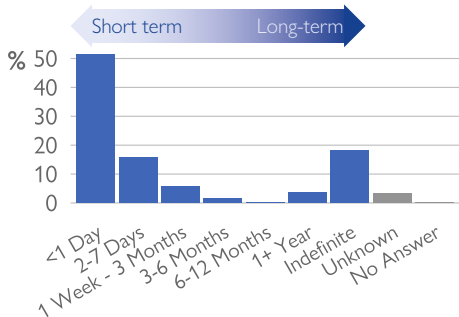




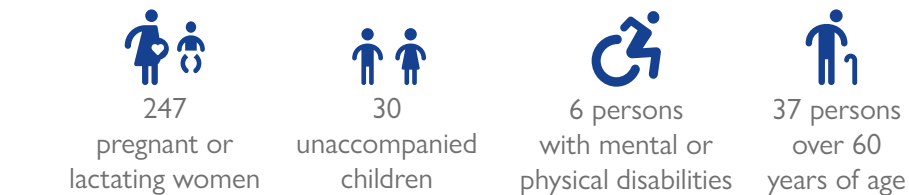
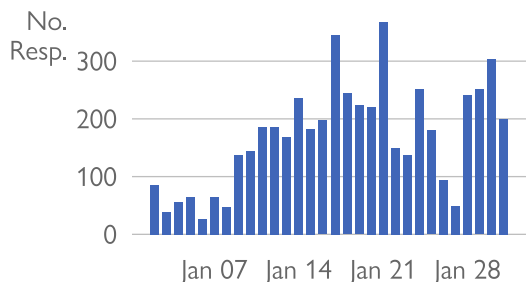
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)*



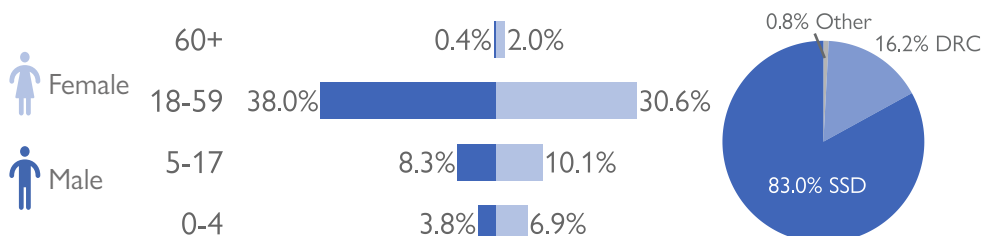
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



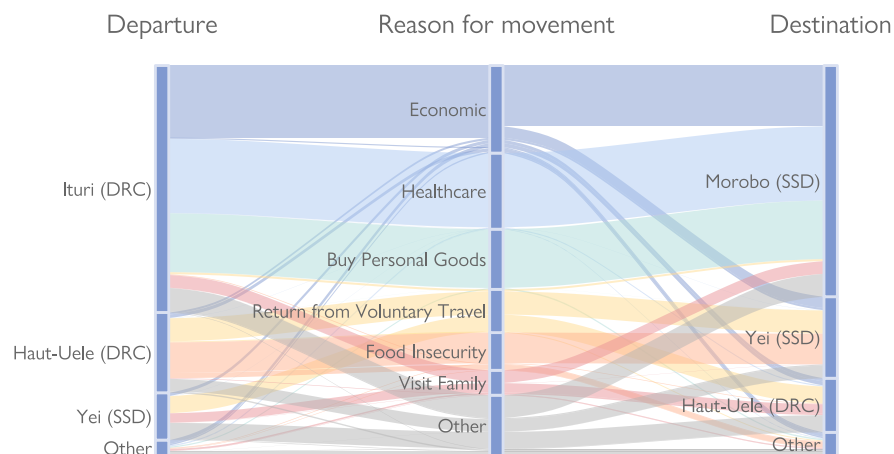
F.13 Time trend (incoming)*



F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

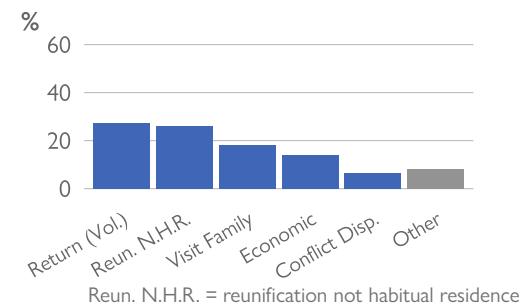


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and the DRC by reason for travel

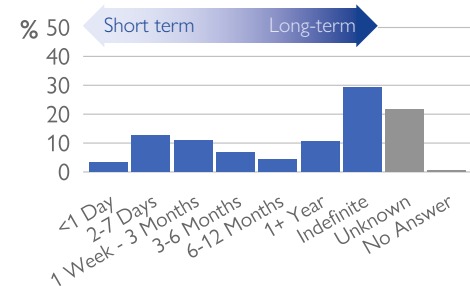


Notes: [Heading] for EVD preparedness purposes incoming flows were prioritised over outgoing ones; individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or induced food insecurity are counted as displaced; [F.11, F.14] 'Return (Vol.)' = return from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence; [F.13, F.16] the number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

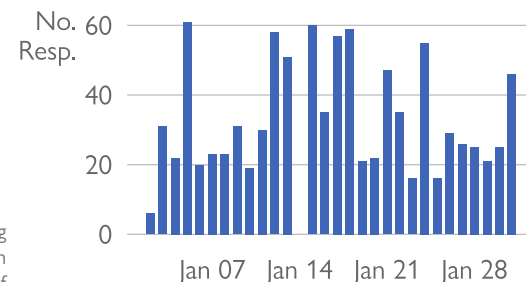
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)*



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 Time trend (outgoing)*





376 incoming persons
6.1 average group size



1,164 people surveyed
3.7 average group size

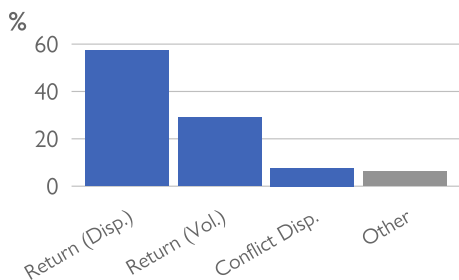


52 displaced persons
4.5% of respondents



788 outgoing persons
3.1 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)*



96
pregnant or
lactating women



0
unaccompanied
children

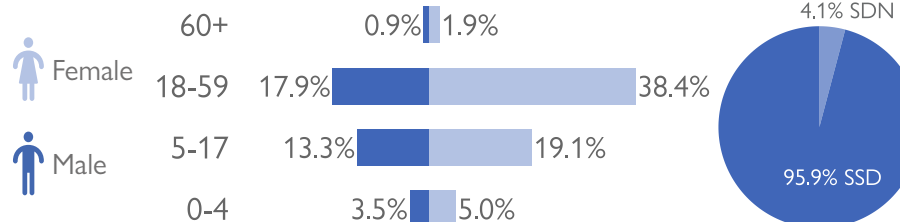


47 persons
with mental or
physical disabilities

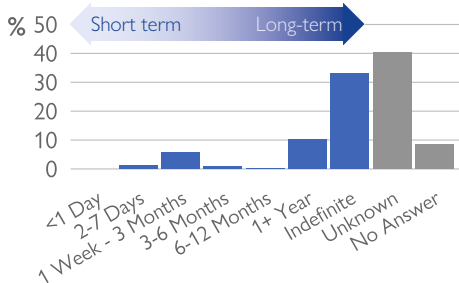


21 persons
over 60
years of age

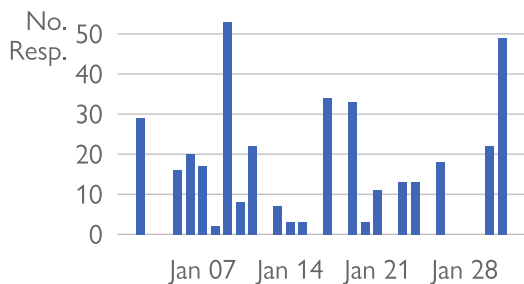
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



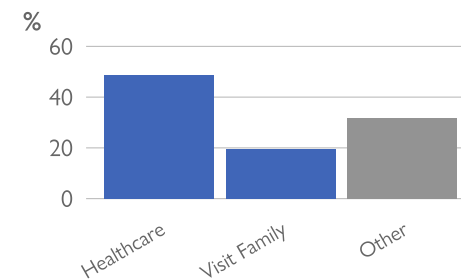
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



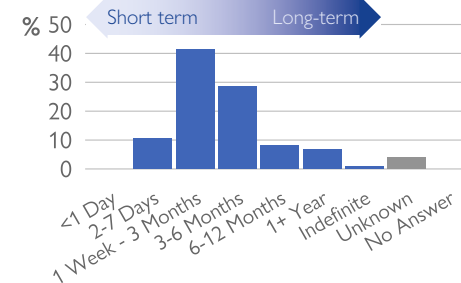
F.21 Time trend (incoming)*



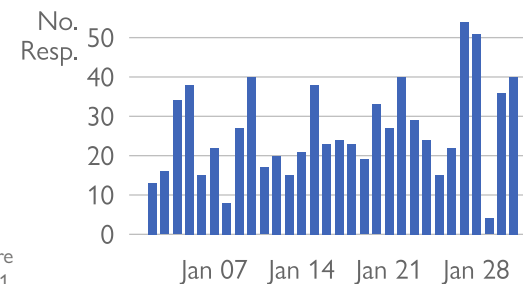
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)



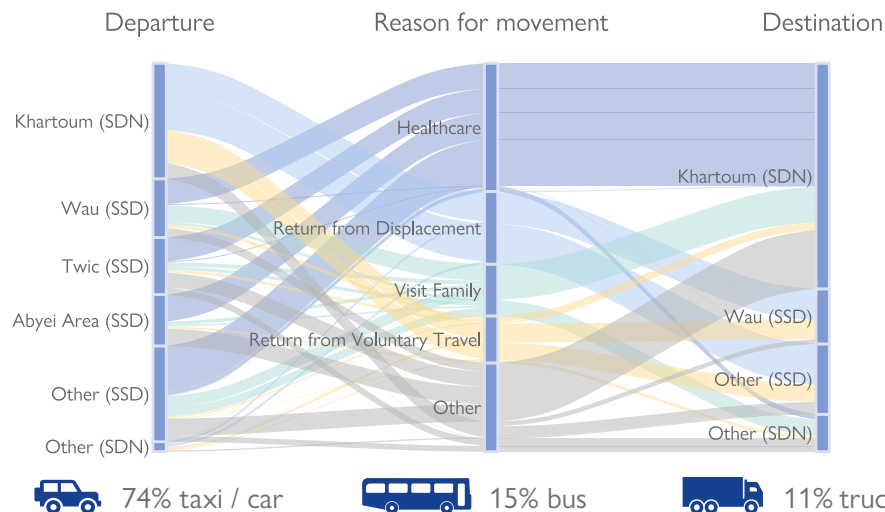
F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.24 Time trend (outgoing)*



F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel



Notes: [Heading] individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or induced food insecurity are counted as displaced; [F.19] 'Return (Vol.)' = return from voluntary travel, 'Return (Disp.)' = return from displacement; [F.21, F.24] the number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



7,165 people surveyed
2.3 average group size



1,606 displaced persons
22.4% of respondents



299
pregnant or
lactating women



22
unaccompanied
children

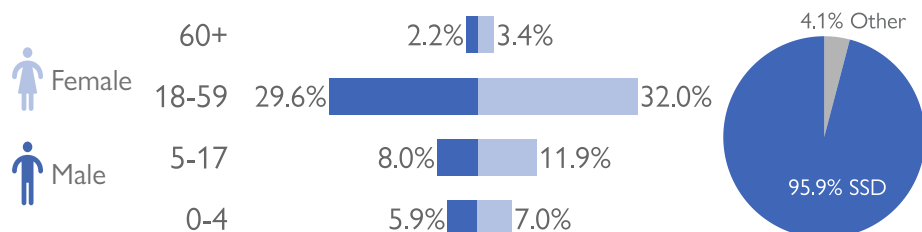


100 persons
with mental or
physical disabilities

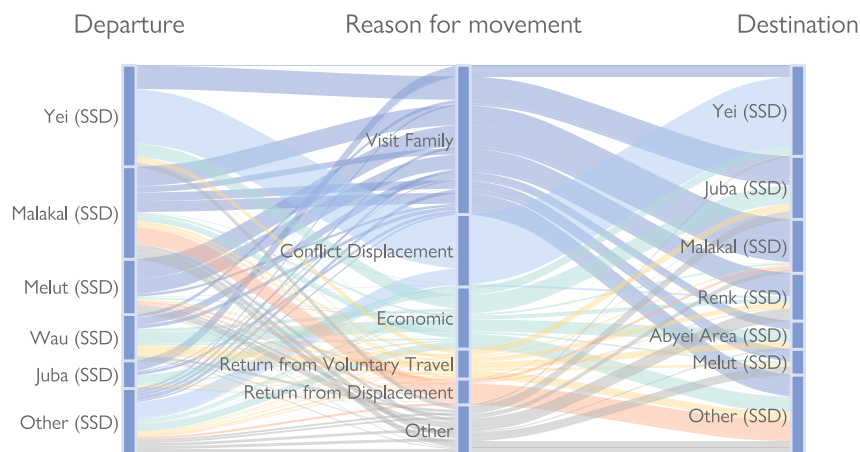


86 persons
over 60
years of age

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



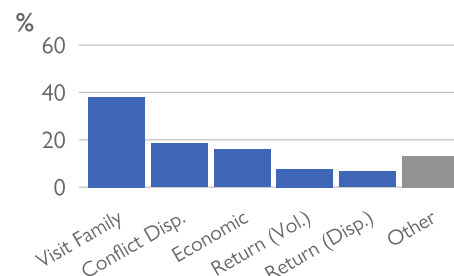
F.26 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



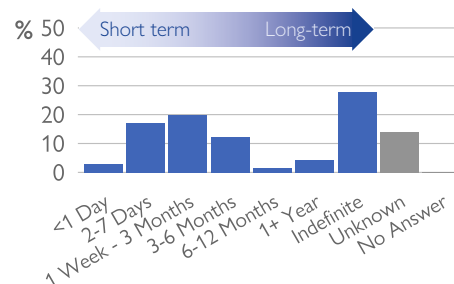
40% taxi / car 20% on foot 16% bus 24% other

Notes: [Heading] individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or induced food insecurity are counted as displaced; [F.27] 'Return (Vol.)' = return from voluntary travel, 'Return (Disp.)' = return from displacement; [F.29] the number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

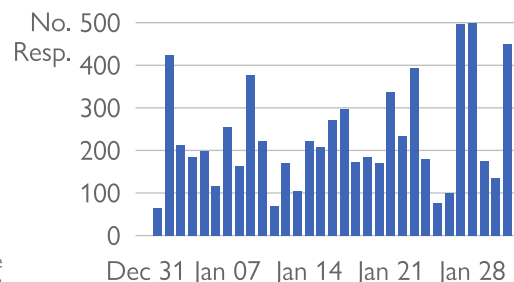
F.27 Reasons for movement*



F.28 Duration of stay



F.29 Time trend*



Methodology

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) surveys people's movement through key transit points within South Sudan and at its borders. The purpose is to **provide regularly updated information on mobility dynamics and traveller demographics, intentions and motivations**. Data is collected on both **internal and cross-border** flows.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are positioned at strategic border crossings and transport hubs, as determined by a preliminary assessment of high-transit locations. As a result, **the data is indicative of selected key flows** and does not provide a full or statistically representative picture of internal and cross-border movement in South Sudan.

The FMR methodology aims to track all non-local traffic passing through an FMP between 8:00-17:00, during the week and on weekends. Trained enumerators briefly survey each group of travellers and collect disaggregated information about individual demographics and vulnerabilities. Participation in the survey is voluntary and children under 15 are not directly interviewed.

FMPs are not active overnight as a result of security constraints and operations may be temporarily suspended in periods of increased risk. Due to staffing constraints, full coverage may not be possible at times of exceptionally high movement through the FMP.

At the DRC border, incoming flows were prioritised over outgoing ones in order to contribute to Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities. As a result, the figures may underestimate true outgoing flows.