



19 Flow Monitoring Points
2,382 average no. of respondents / FMP



45,249 individuals surveyed¹
4.0 average group² size



5,282 displaced individuals³
11.7% 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 February 2019, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel between South Sudan (SSD in graphs) and Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan (SDN).

No. of respondents (Feb 2019)



Key insights

- Short-term travel driven by economic reasons, access to goods and services and family visits accounts for most of the flows with Uganda and the DRC; seasonal migration driven by the approaching rains accounted for 20.0% of arrivals from Uganda.
- Among those fleeing South Sudan for Uganda, 96.5% intended to reach a refugee camp.
- The drivers of displacement are unchanged from January: food insecurity and, to a lower extent, generalised violence for displacement to Uganda, primarily generalised violence for internal displacement and food insecurity for secondary displacement from the DRC to South Sudan.
- The net outflow to Uganda among respondents travelling for more than six months amounted to 1,083 individuals (1,948 individuals outgoing and 865 incoming); this is similar to the net outflow recorded in January (1,103 individuals).
- Out of 5,282 individuals who reported being forced to move, 78.0% intended to flee to Uganda, 11.4% came from the DRC to South Sudan (including 563 individuals to Yei and 39 to Yambio Counties) and 7.6% were being internally displaced (including 215 by violence within Yei County and 55 from Lainya to Yei).
- The number of people travelling to and from Sudan via Abyei decreased relative to January; communal clashes culminating with the temporary closure of the Abyei Amieth market on 20 February may have contributed to this trend.
- Access to healthcare remained the key driver of migration to Sudan.

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.

¹ 352 individuals going to or coming from Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Eritrea and Somalia are not included in further analysis.


² Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household.

³ Movement directly related to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity is recorded as forced displacement



All our products are available on displacement.iom.int/south-sudan
For more information, please contact southsudandtm@iom.int



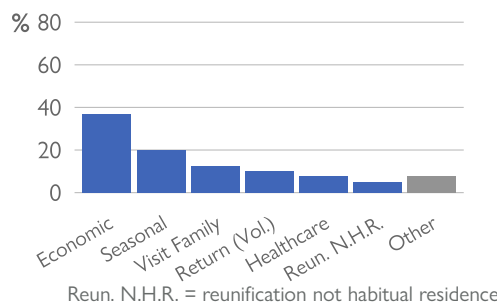
 16,602 incoming persons
4.3 average group size

 33,151 people surveyed
4.5 average group¹ size

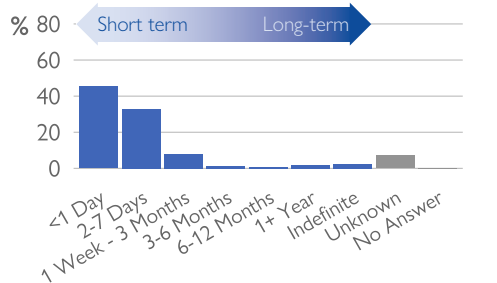
 4,177 displaced² persons
12.6% of respondents

 16,549 outgoing persons
4.8 average group size

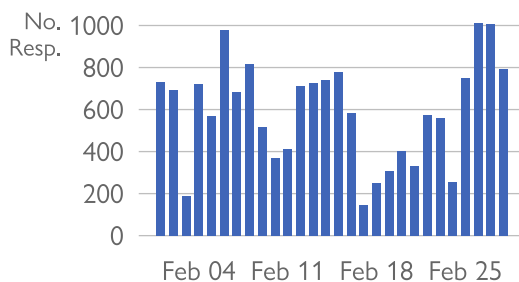
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



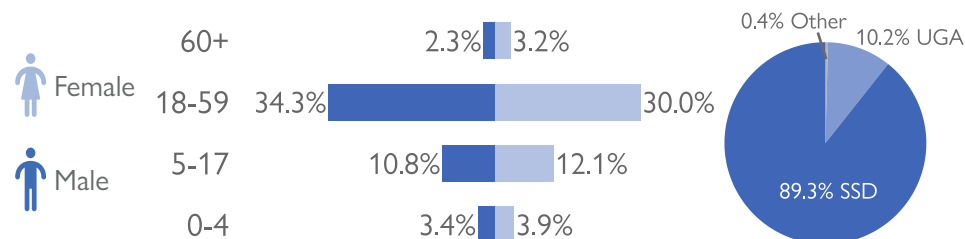
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



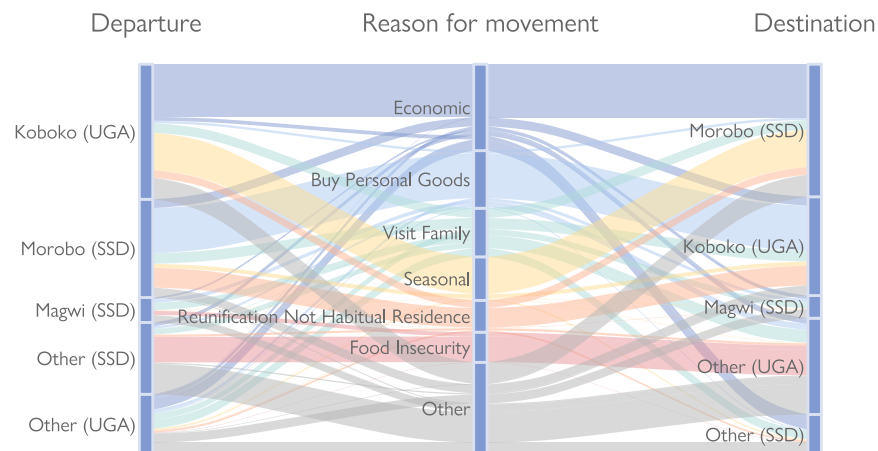
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

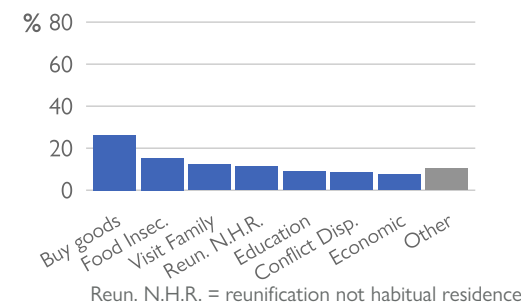


F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

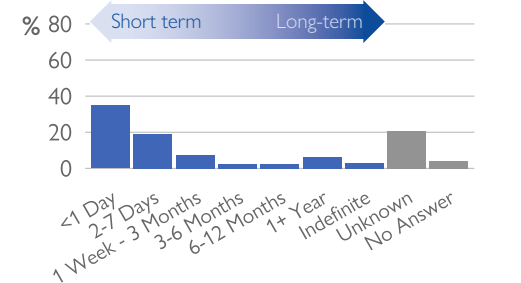


 51.2% on foot  21.6% taxi / car  13.9% motorbike 13.3% other

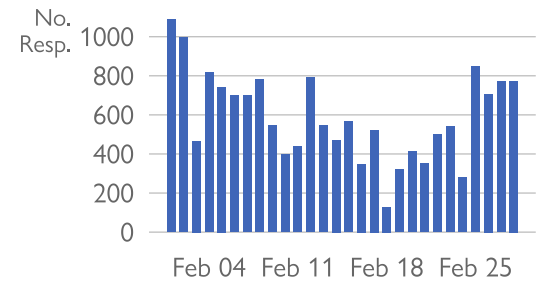
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



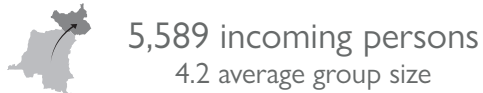
F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



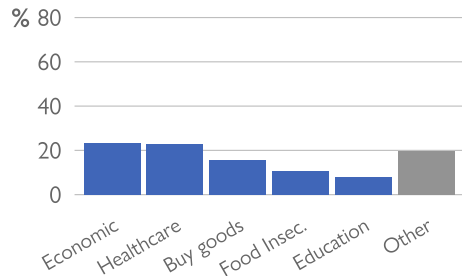
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1.[Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household.

2.[Displacement] Movement directly related to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity is recorded as forced displacement 3.[F.3, F.6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not

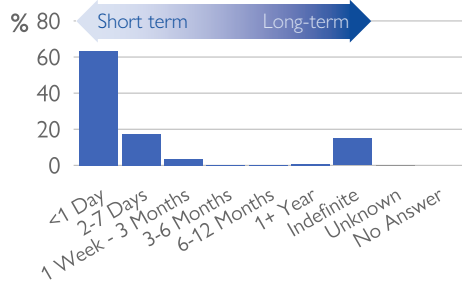
habitual residence. 4.[F.5, F. 8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



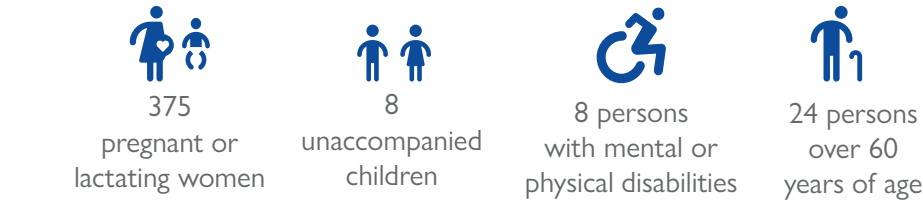
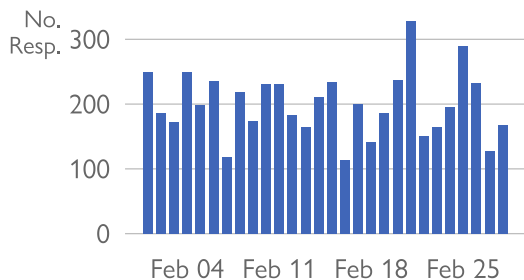
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)



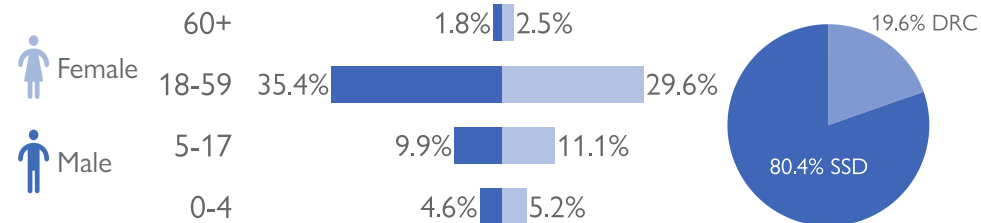
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



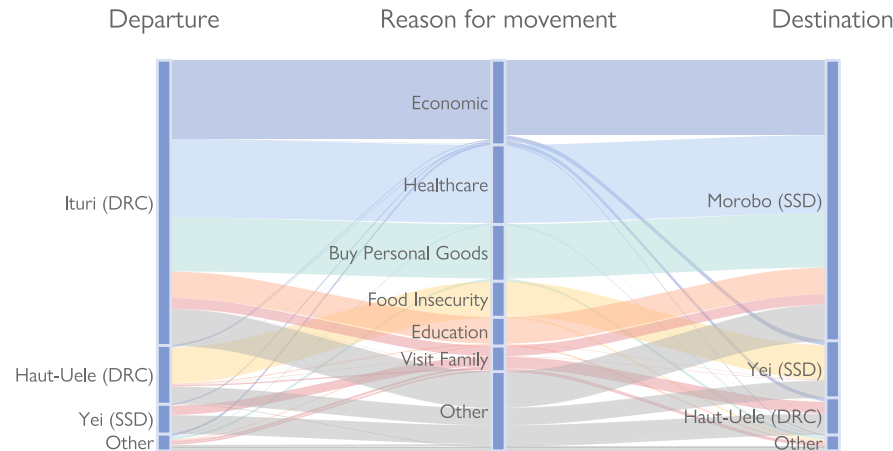
F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁵



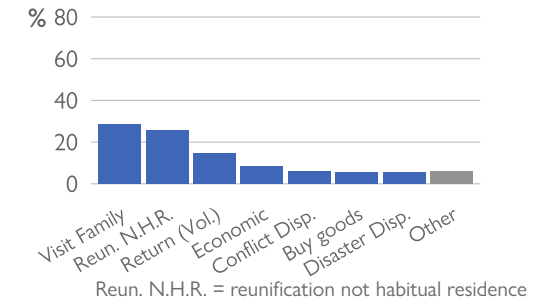
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



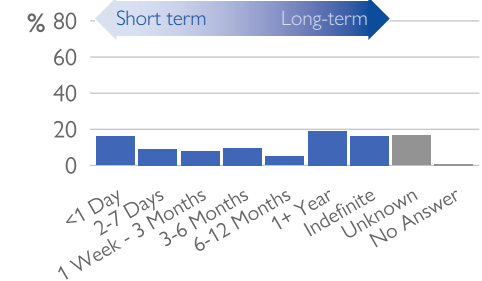
F.10 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



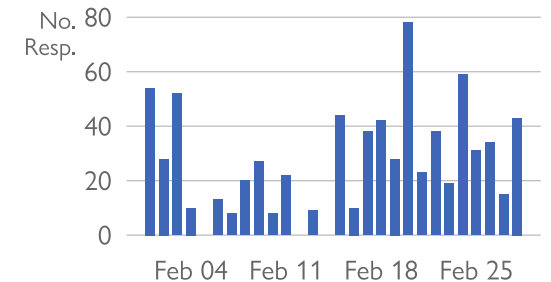
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)⁴



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 Time trend (outgoing)⁵



Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1.[Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 2.[Displacement] Movement directly related

to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity is recorded as forced displacement 3.[Outgoing flows] For EVD preparedness purposes incoming flows were prioritised over outgoing ones. 4.[F14] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun.

N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 5.[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.



192 incoming persons
6.6 average group size



729 people surveyed
3.9 average group¹ size

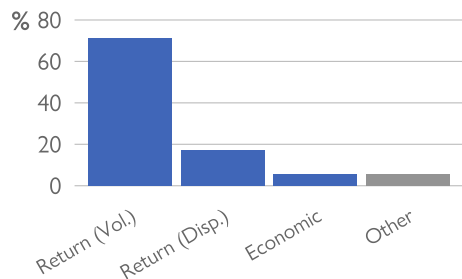


9 displaced² persons
1.2% of respondents

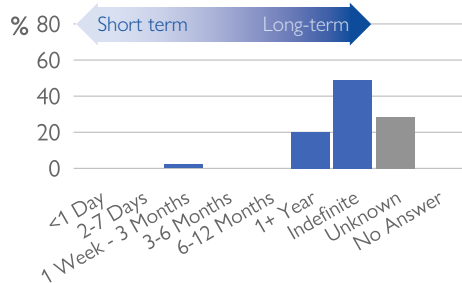


537 outgoing persons
3.4 average group size

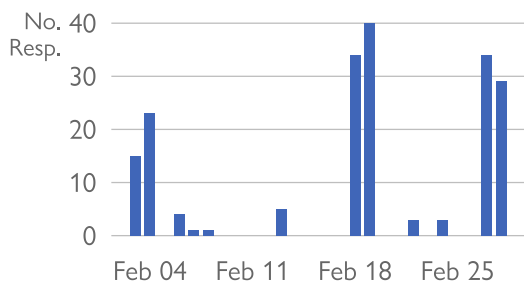
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁵



34 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

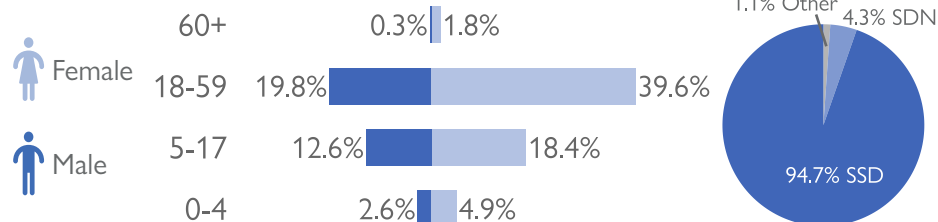


30 persons with mental or physical disabilities

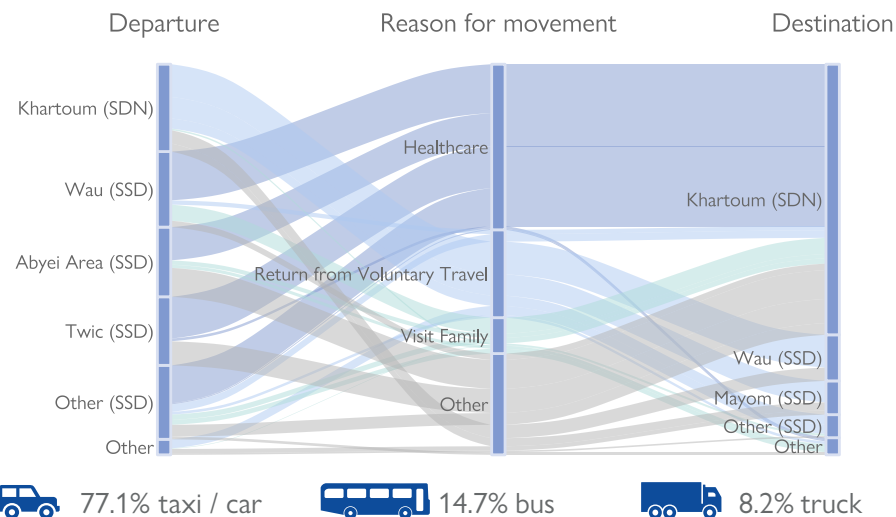


4 persons over 60 years of age

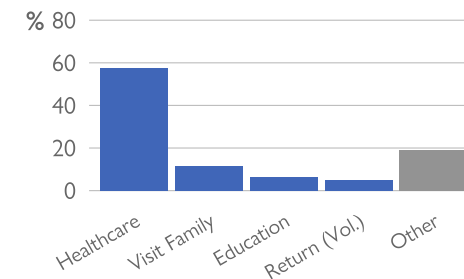
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



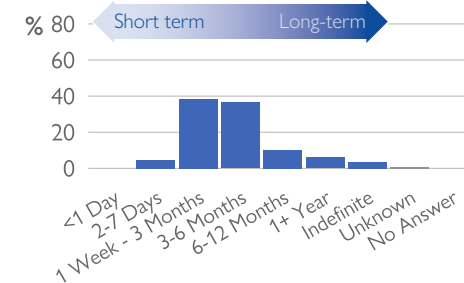
F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



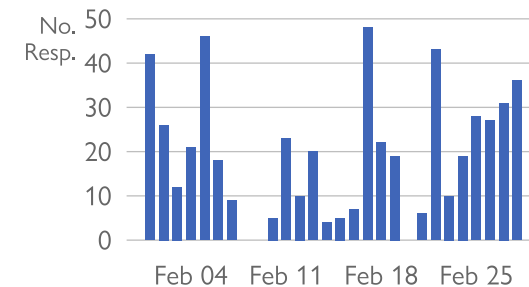
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



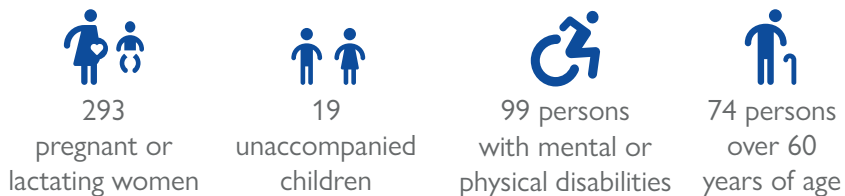
F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁵



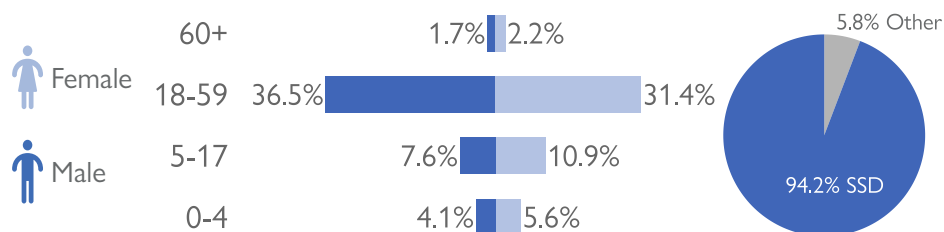
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1.[Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household.

2.[Displacement] Movement directly related to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity is recorded as forced displacement. 3.[F.19, F.22] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not

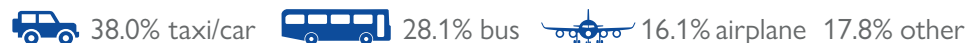
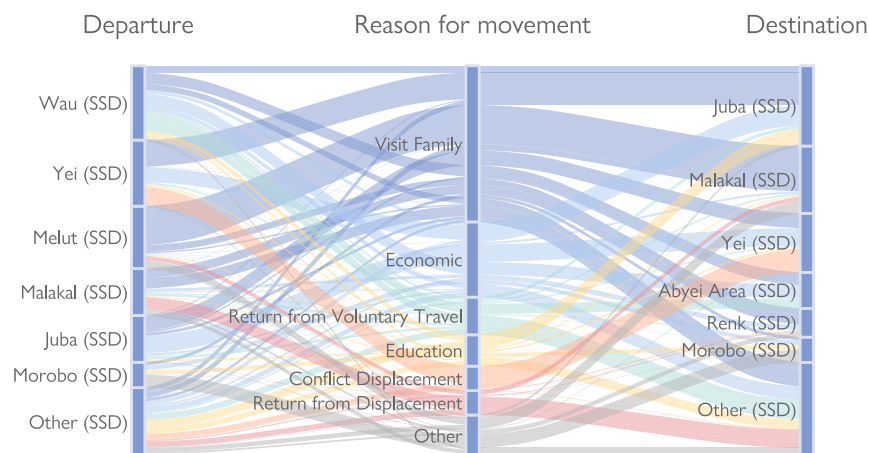
habitual residence. 5.[F.21, F.24] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



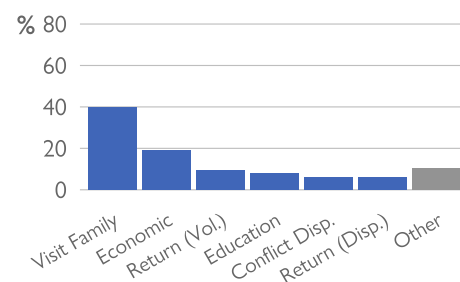
F.26 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



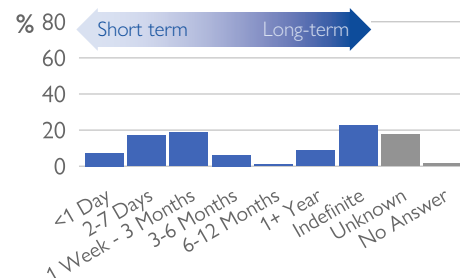
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1.[Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household.

2.[Displacement] Movement directly related to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity is recorded as forced displacement. 3.[F.27] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' =

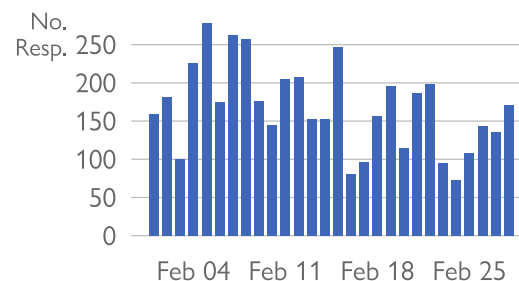
F.27 Reasons for movement³



F.28 Duration of stay



F.29 Time trend⁴



reunification not habitual residence. 4.[F.29] The number of ind. surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

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.