Flow Monitoring Registry

March 2019

Publication: 24 April 2019

24 Flow Monitoring Points
2,696 average no. of respondents / FMP

64,715 individuals surveyed[1]
3.7 average group[2] size

5,342 displaced individuals[3]
8.3% of respondents

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) surveys people on the move at key transit points within South Sudan (SSD) and at its borders. It provides an insight into mobility trends, migration drivers and traveller profiles to inform programming by humanitarian and development partners and by the government. In total, twenty-four Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in March 2019, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN) and the Central African Republic (CAR). DTM opened five new FMPs in March: Tonga Bus Stop in Upper Nile and Dingimo, Source Yubu, Nabia Pai and Bangaingai in Western Equatoria.

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.
- Access to healthcare remained the key driver of migration to Sudan, while people moving from Sudan to South Sudan were mostly returning from voluntary travel.
- 3,968 individuals, accounting for 74.3% of overall reported displacement, were forced to leave South Sudan for Uganda. The primary drivers were food insecurity (2,749 individuals), and generalised violence (610). 96.7% reported heading towards a refugee camp.
- 479 people were displaced from DRC to South Sudan. These were largely South Sudanese nationals moving as a result of food insecurity.
- 447 people, most of whom Central African nationals, were displaced to South Sudan by the conflict in CAR.
- 310 were displaced within South Sudan, over half of whom within Yei County. The primary driver was food insecurity followed by generalised violence.
- 2.0% of incoming and internal respondents reported return from displacement as their reason for travel, most of whom came from within South Sudan or from DRC. Relative to the number of people travelling on each route, however, the share of returnees was highest for Sudan, where it accounted for 23.4% of incoming travelers.
- The share of respondents who reported being registered as refugees was highest among those travelling between South Sudan and CAR (39.6%), followed by Uganda (28.2%), Sudan (10.5%) and DRC (3.1%).

Net flows among respondents intending to stay over six months at destination

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	1,078 *(267 refugees)*	2,275 *(1,089 refugees)*	-1,197
DRC	818 *(40 refugees)*	89 *(0 refugees)*	729
Sudan	340 *(37 refugees)*	263 *(18 refugees)*	77
CAR *(since 18/03)*	422 *(176 refugees)*	16 *(0 refugees)*	406

Net flow figures among respondents with long-term intentions to stay are only indicative of existing trends among travellers at the active FMPs. DTM does not have full coverage of cross-border flows. Registered refugee status is self-reported.

The boundaries on the map do not imply offcial 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. 1,360 individuals going to or coming from Kenya (847), Tanzania (393), Rwanda (105), Burundi (3) and Ethiopia (2) or who did not disclose the country of departure (10) are not included in further analysis. 2. Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week)are counted as displaced.

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

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For more information, please contact southsudandtm@iom.int

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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

FMR South Sudan – Uganda

March 2019

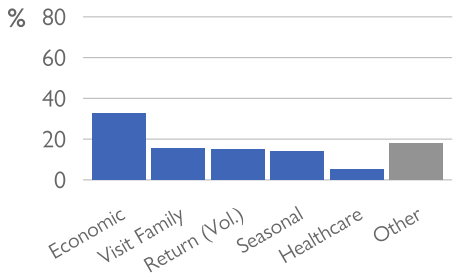
21,968 incoming persons
4.1 average group size

43,750 people surveyed
4.1 average group[2] size

4,060 displaced[1] persons
9.3% of respondents

21,782 outgoing persons
4.1 average group size

F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



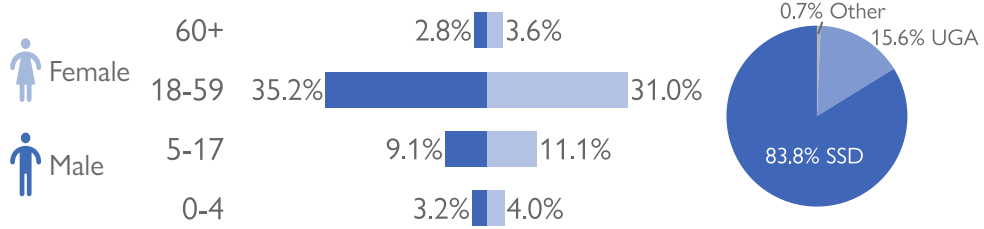
3,525 pregnant or lactating women

570 unaccompanied children

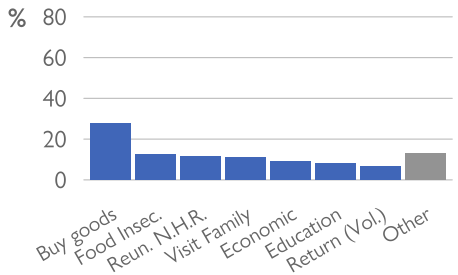
435 persons with mental or physical disabilities

1,025 persons over 60 years of age

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

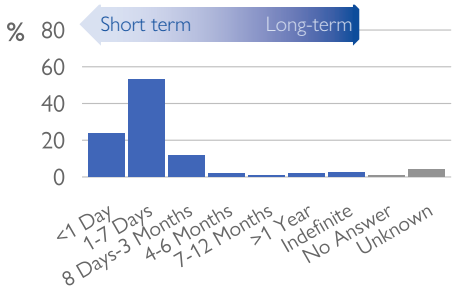


F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]

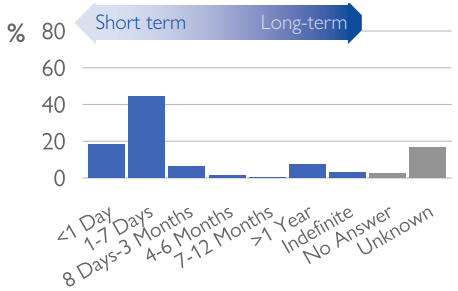


Reun. N.H.R. = reunification not habitual residence

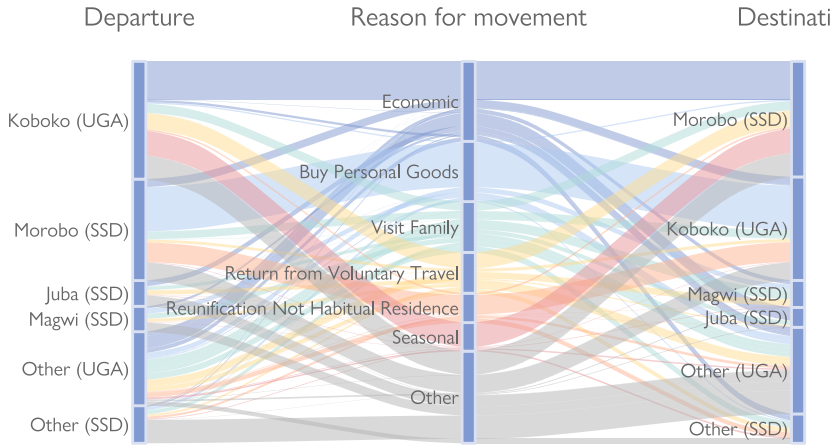
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

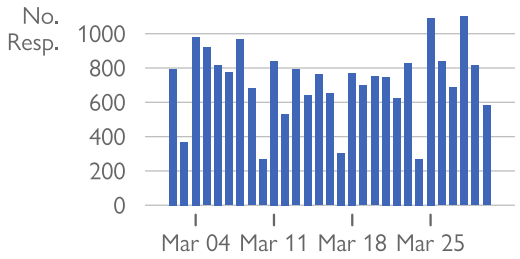


F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

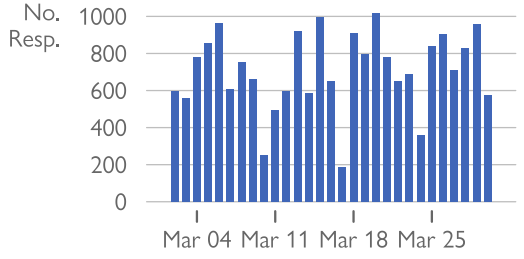


49.4% on foot 21.3% taxi / car 12.8% motorbike 16.5% other

F.5 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.8 Time trend (outgoing)[4]



Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 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.

FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo

March 2019

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

8,285 incoming persons
4.9 average group size

9,594 people surveyed
4.5 average group[2] size

488 displaced[1] persons
5.1% of respondents

1,309 outgoing persons
2.9 average group size

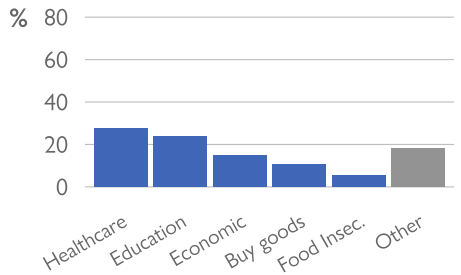
602 pregnant or lactating women

16 unaccompanied children

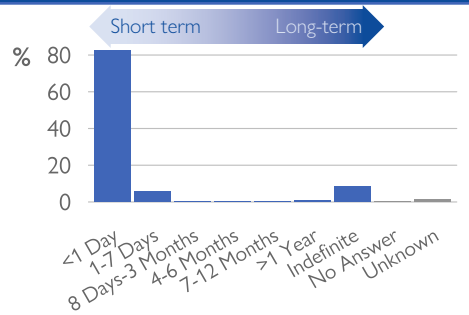
31 persons with mental or physical disabilities

33 persons over 60 years of age

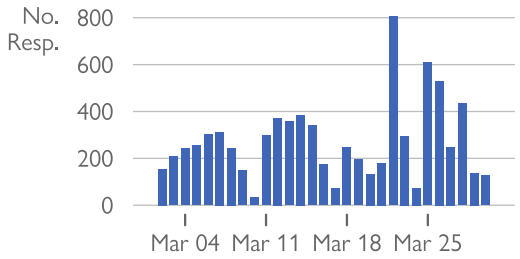
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



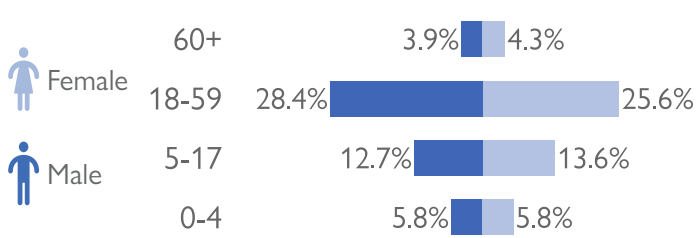
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

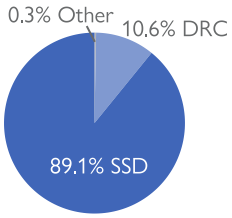


F.13 Time trend (incoming)[4]

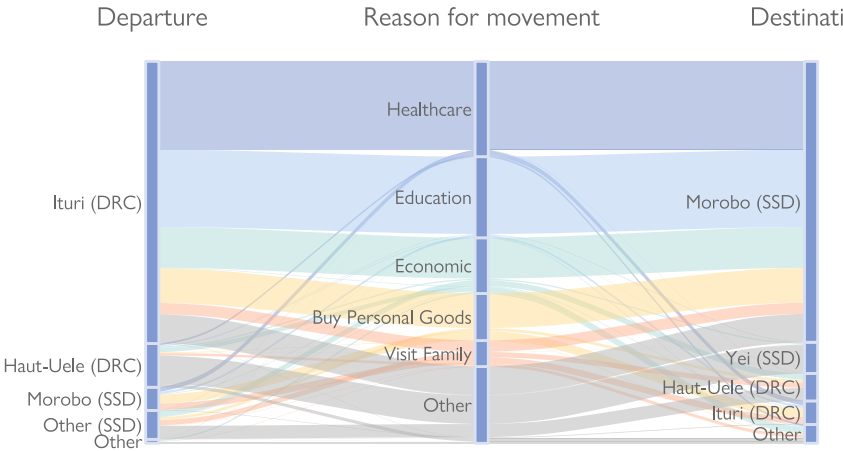


F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



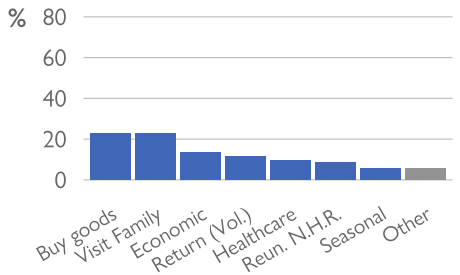


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



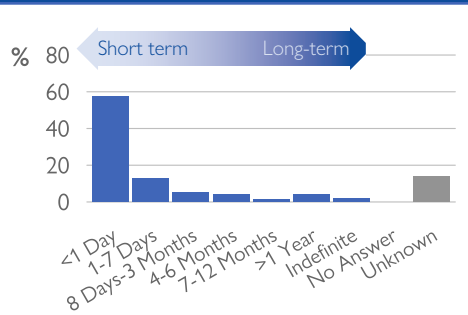
79.8% on foot | 9.4% motorbike | 5.6% bicycle | 5.2% other

F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]

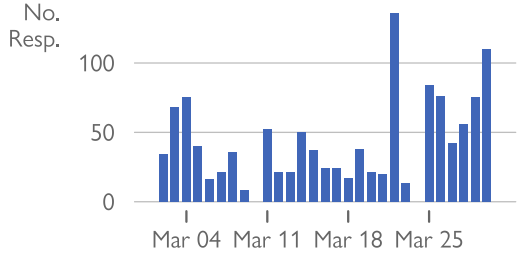


Reun. N.H.R. = reunification not habitual residence

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 Time trend (outgoing)[4]



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FMR South Sudan – Sudan

March 2019

663 incoming persons
4.0 average group size

1,584 people surveyed
3.9 average group[2] size

19 displaced[1] persons
1.2% of respondents

921 outgoing persons
3.8 average group size

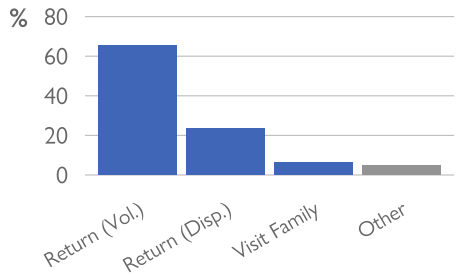
97 pregnant or lactating women

3 unaccompanied children

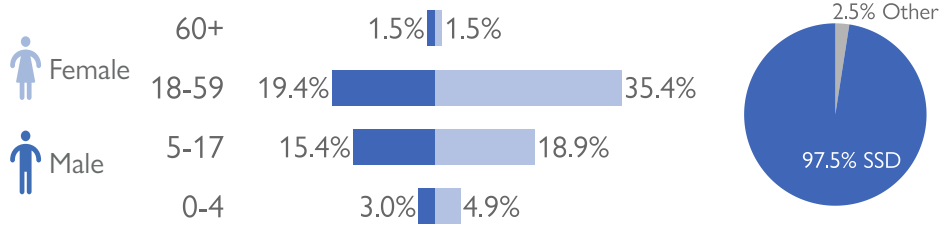
33 persons with mental or physical disabilities

19 persons over 60 years of age

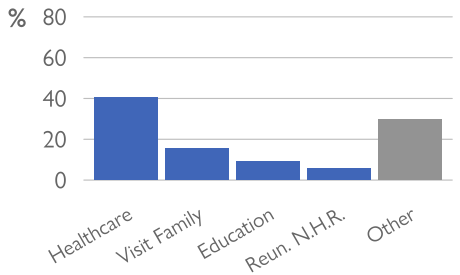
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

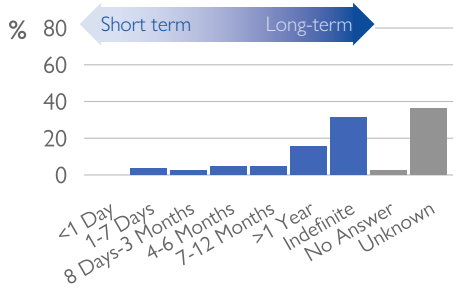


F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]

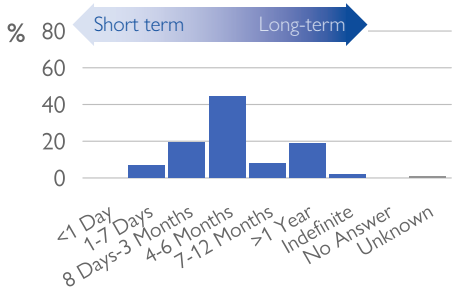


Reun. N.H.R. = reunification not habitual residence

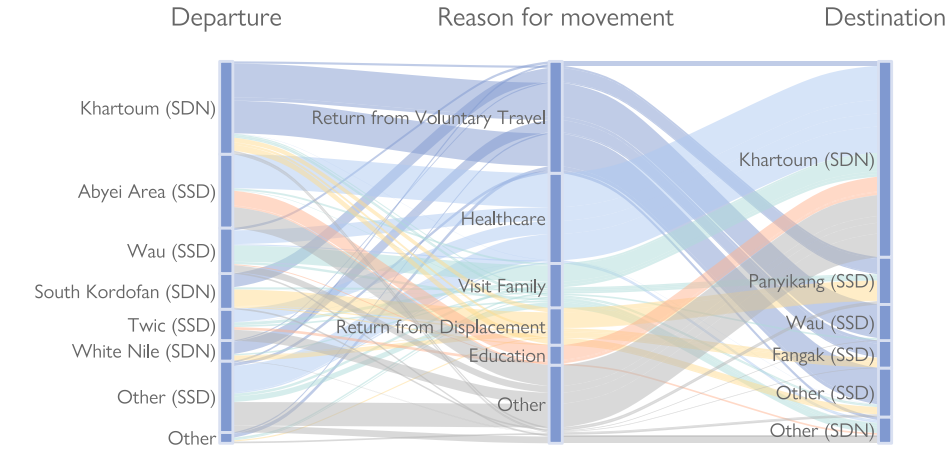
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)

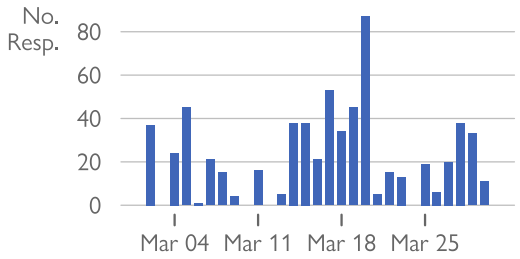


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

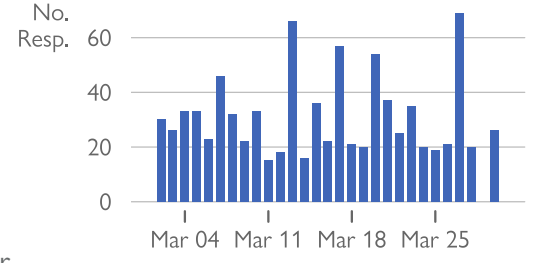


70.6% taxi / car 13.1% bus 10.6% motorbike 5.2% other

F.21 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.24 Time trend (outgoing)[4]



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FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic

March 2019

DTM started tracking flows between South Sudan and CAR on 18 March with the opening of 2 FMPs in Tambura County

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

461 incoming persons
3.9 average group size

492 people surveyed
3.5 average group[2] size

453 displaced[1] persons
92.1% of respondents

31 outgoing persons
1.6 average group size

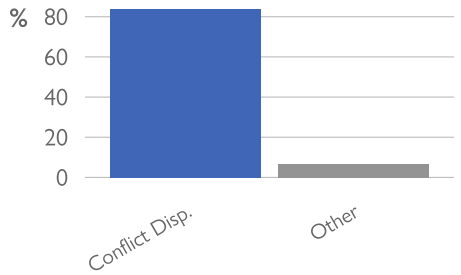
28 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

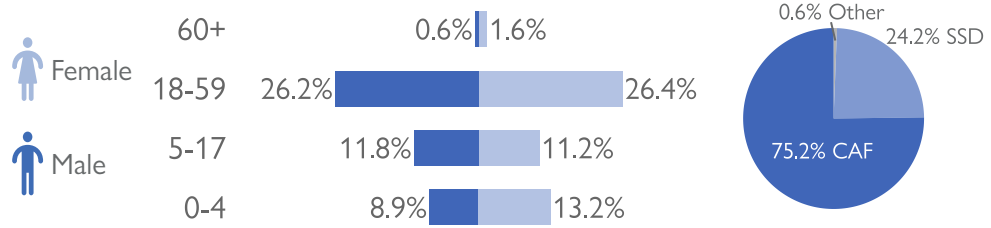
11 persons with mental or physical disabilities

5 persons over 60 years of age

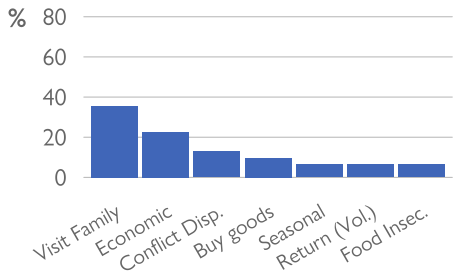
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



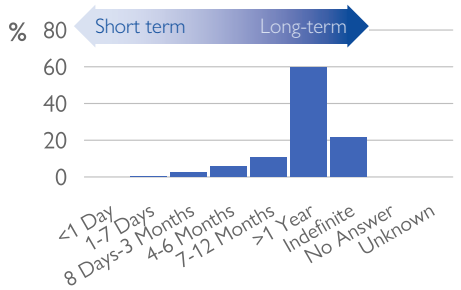
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



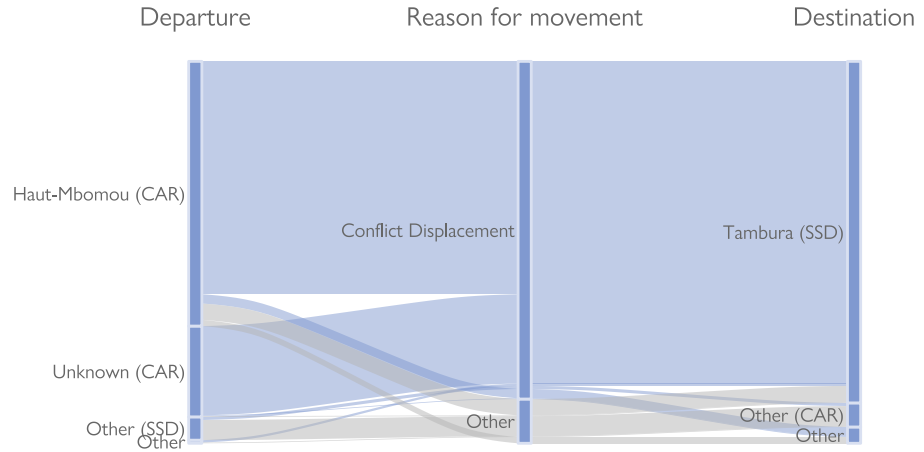
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)

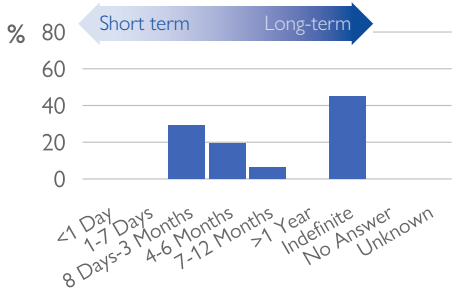


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

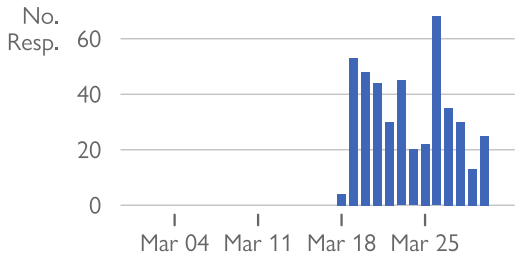


71.3% on foot | 17.1% bicycle | 5.9% truck | 5.7% other

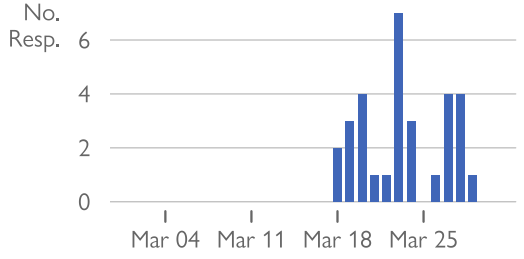
F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.24 Time trend (outgoing)[4]



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FMR Internal Movement

March 2019

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

7,935 people surveyed
2.1 average group[2] size

310 displaced[1] persons
3.9% of respondents

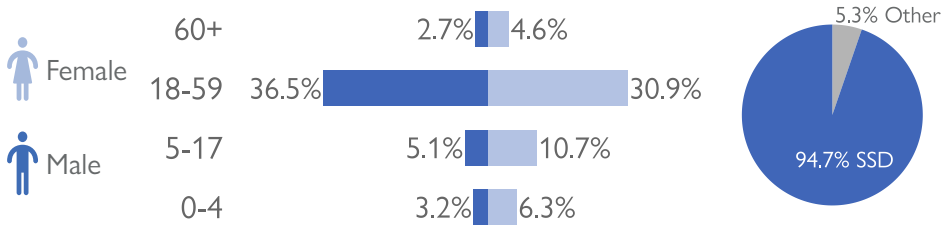
519 pregnant or lactating women

22 unaccompanied children

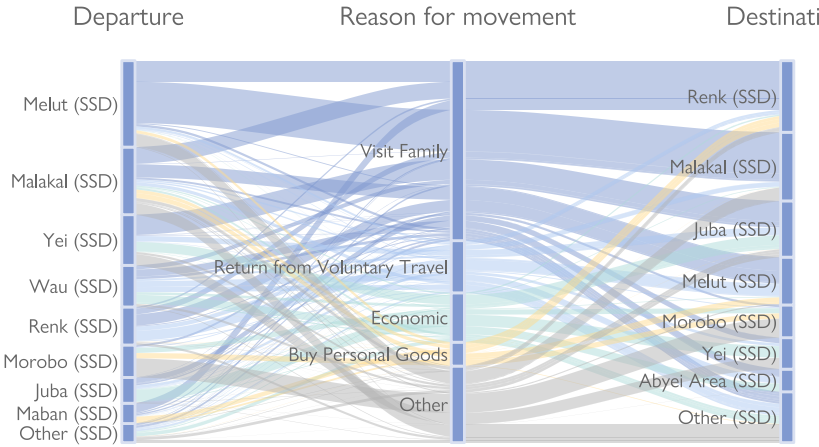
115 persons with mental or physical disabilities

117 persons over 60 years of age

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

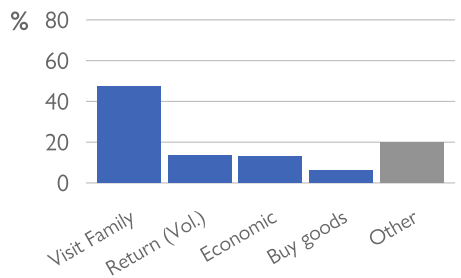


F.26 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

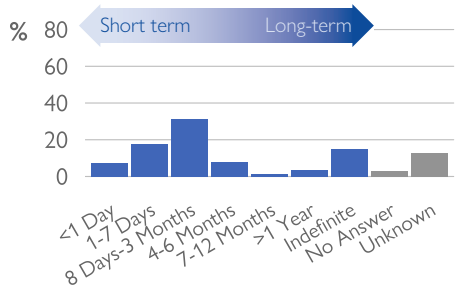


59.1% taxi/car | 14.8% bus | 10.7% on foot | 15.1% other

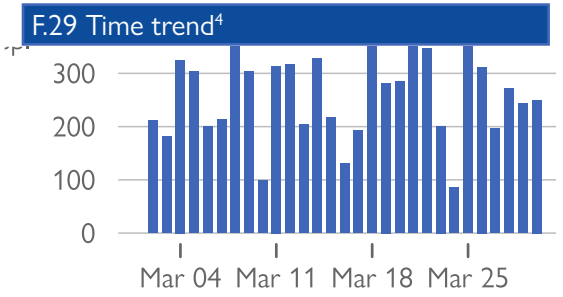
F.27 Reasons for movement[3]



F.28 Duration of stay



F.29 Time trend[4]



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.

Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.27] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [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.