



28 Flow Monitoring Points
1,889 average no. of respondents / FMP



52,913 individuals surveyed¹
3.3 average group² size



3,641 displaced individuals³
6.9% 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, 28 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)

were active in April 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 4 new FMPs in April: Birigo (Lainya County), Lasu, Logobero and Lutaya (Yei County). Yei RRC was replaced by Logobero and Lutaya.

No. of respondents (Apr 2019)



Key insights

- An improved questionnaire was rolled out during the second half of May, halting data collection for 2-3 days per FMP. The new questionnaire will enable DTM to more accurately capture mobility patterns among refugees and improve tracking of reasons for migration.
- As in previous months, short-term travel driven by economic reasons, access to goods and services and family visits accounted 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.
- 2,473 individuals were forced to leave South Sudan for Uganda, accounting for 67.9% of reported displacement. The primary drivers were food insecurity (1,761 individuals) and generalised violence (419 individuals). 95.9% reported heading towards a refugee camp.

- 352 individuals were displaced from DRC to South Sudan, mostly South Sudanese nationals moving as a result of food insecurity and interrupted livelihoods.
- 318 individuals, almost half of whom Central African nationals, were displaced to South Sudan by the conflict in CAR.
- Surveyed internal displacement fell from 310 individuals in March to 92 in April, driven by lower reported cases in Yei County.
- 2.8% of incoming and internal respondents reported return from displacement as their reason for travel, most of whom came from Uganda and DRC. By route, the share of returnees was highest for Sudan (21.2% of incoming flows).
- The share of respondents reporting registered refugee status was highest among those travelling between South Sudan and Uganda (27.1%), followed by DRC (20.6%), CAR (16.8%) and Sudan (12.7%).

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

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	1,097 (470 refugees)	1,767 (776 refugees)	-670
DRC	910 (309 refugees)	291 (112 refugees)	619
Sudan	232 (32 refugees)	187 (8 refugees)	45
CAR	219 (65 refugees)	1 (0 refugees)	218

Net flow figures 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 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. 631 individuals going to or coming from Kenya (434), Tanzania (157), Rwanda (34), Burundi (3), Egypt (2) and Ethiopia (1) 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.



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



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



UKaid
from the British people

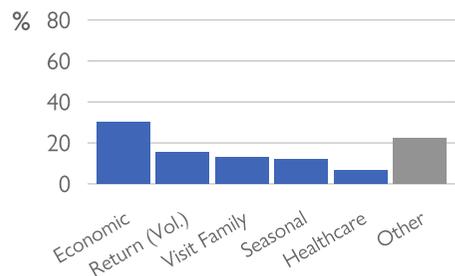


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



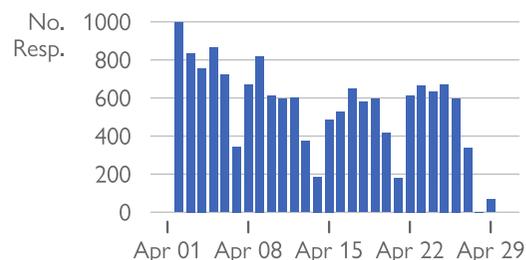
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



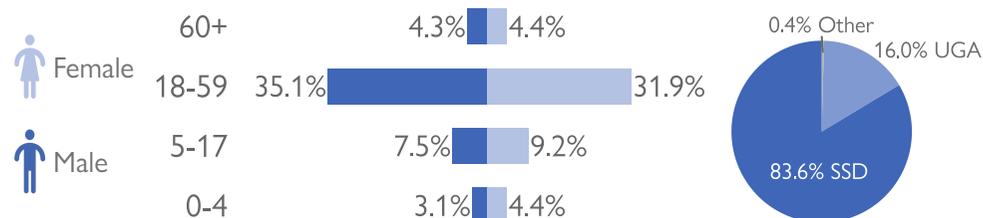
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



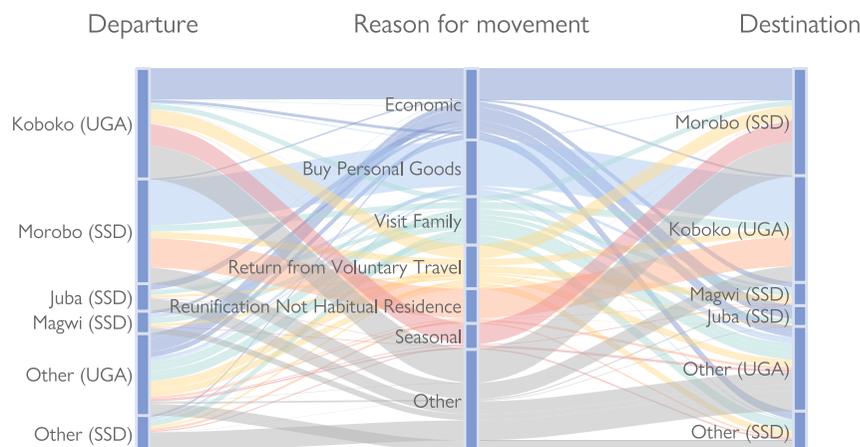
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



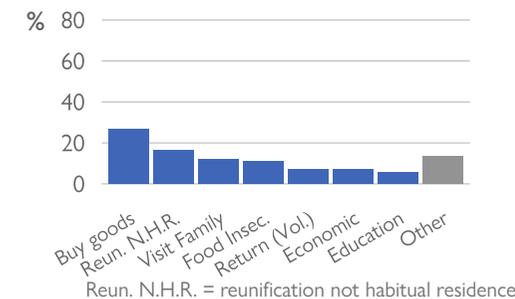
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



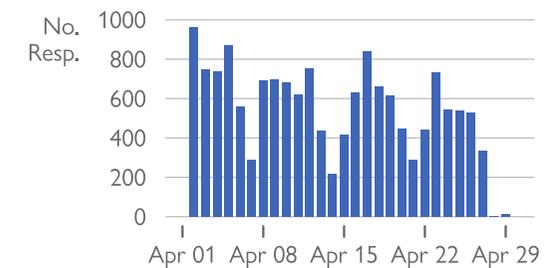
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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. [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

April 2019



8,090 incoming persons
4.3 average group size



10,376 people surveyed
3.8 average group² size

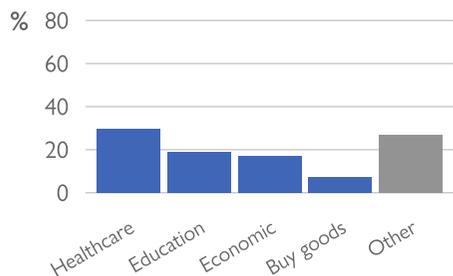


394 displaced¹ persons
3.8% of respondents

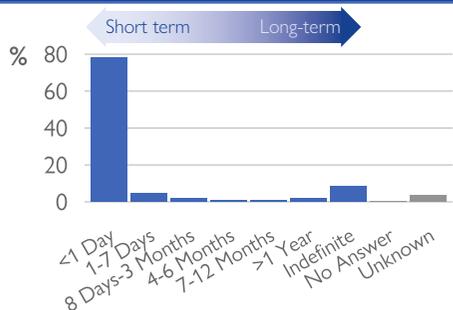


2,286 outgoing persons
2.6 average group size

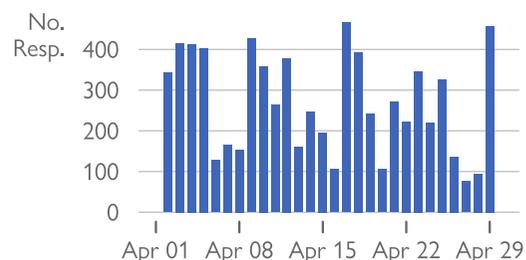
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



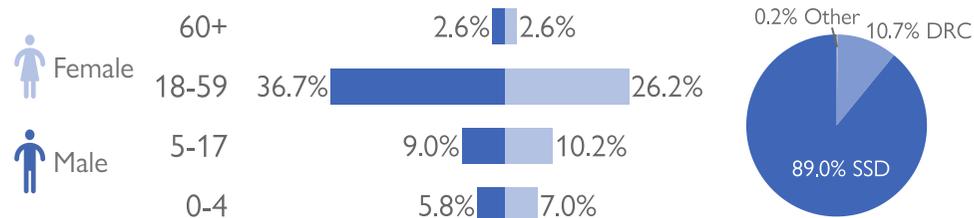
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



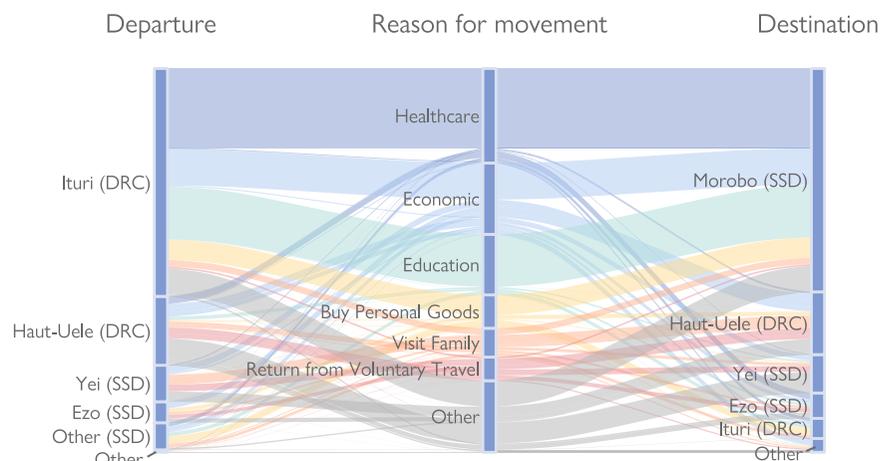
F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

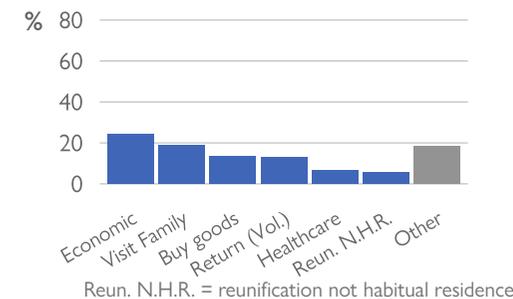


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



68.5% on foot | 15.2% motorbike | 10.8% bicycle | 5.5% other

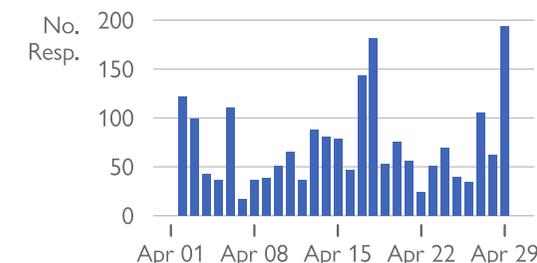
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 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.



392 incoming persons
3.1 average group size



1,082 people surveyed
3.3 average group² size

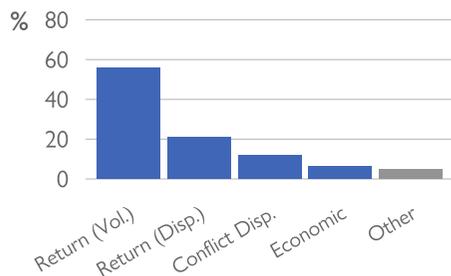


66 displaced¹ persons
6.1% of respondents



690 outgoing persons
3.5 average group size

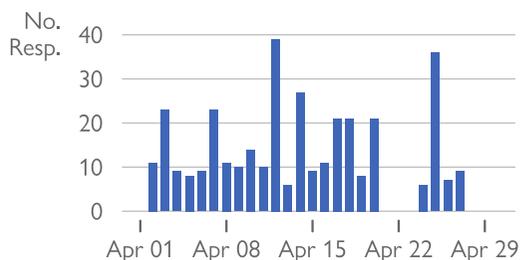
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



67 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

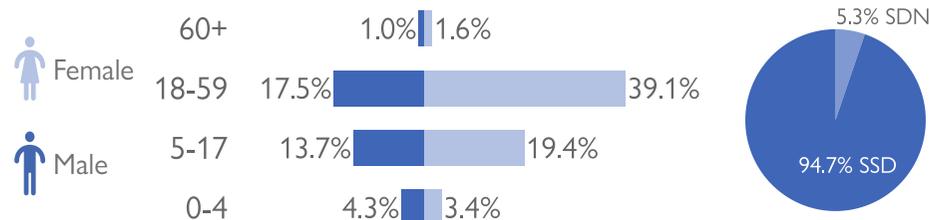


41 persons with mental or physical disabilities

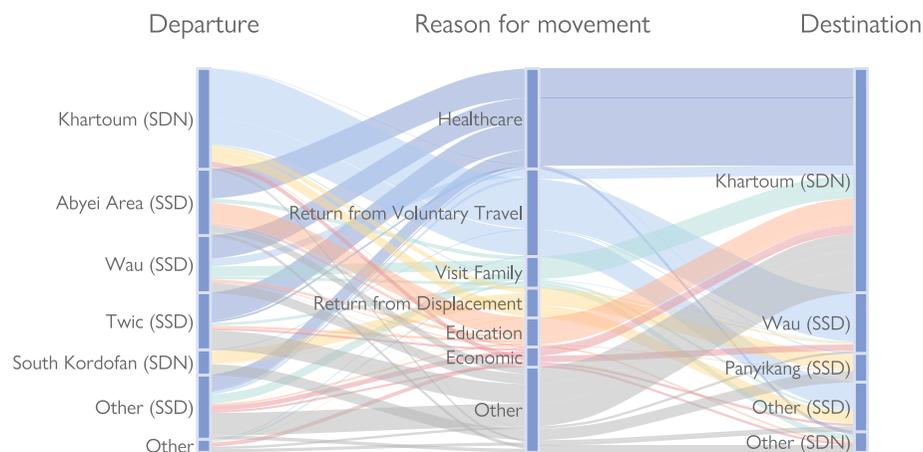


11 persons over 60 years of age

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



65.3% taxi / car



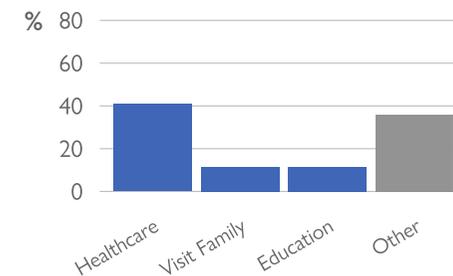
24.4% bus



7.7% motorbike

2.6% other

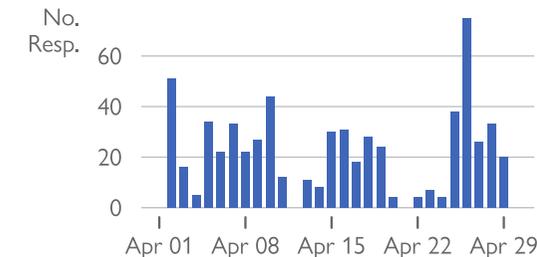
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.24 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.19, F.22] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [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.



413 incoming persons
2.0 average group size



470 people surveyed
2.0 average group² size

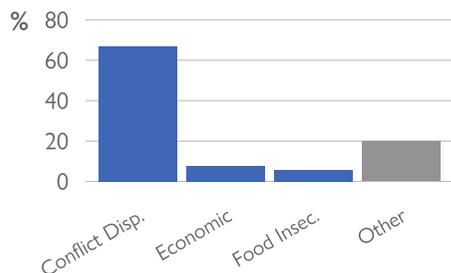


325 displaced¹ persons
69.1% of respondents



57 outgoing persons
2.2 average group size

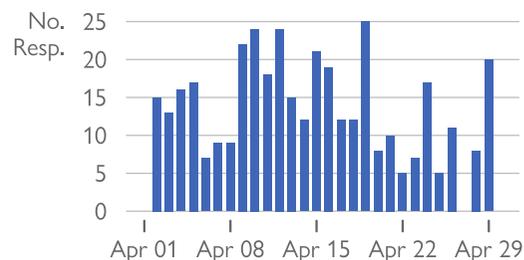
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



11 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

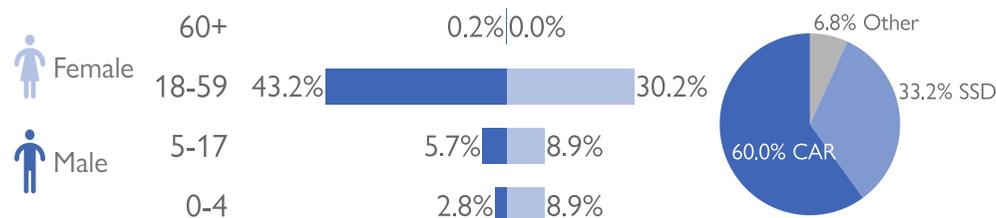


3 persons with mental or physical disabilities

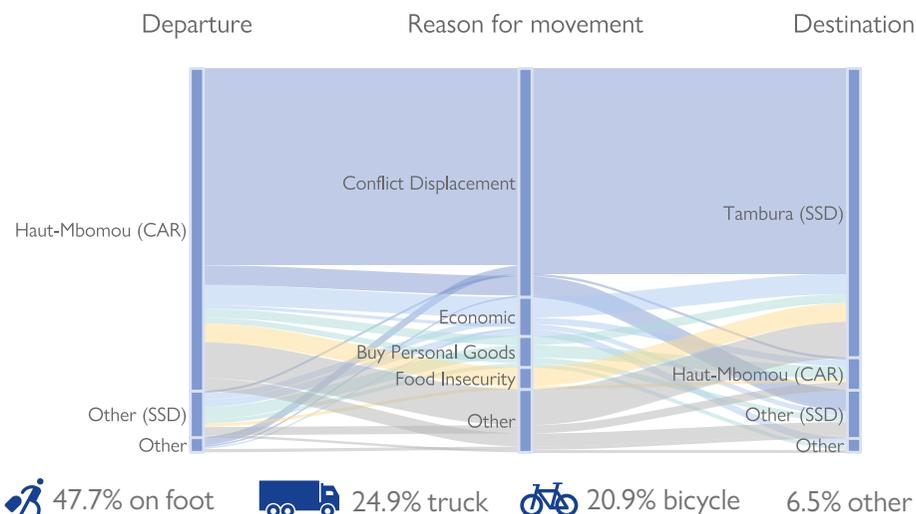


0 persons over 60 years of age

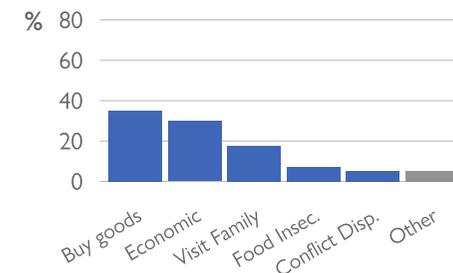
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



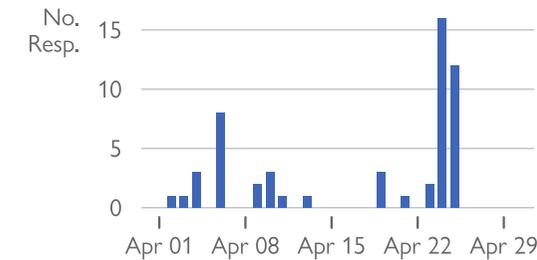
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



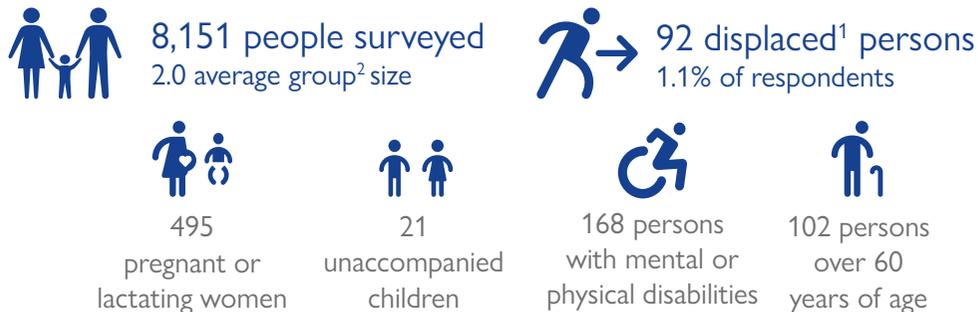
F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



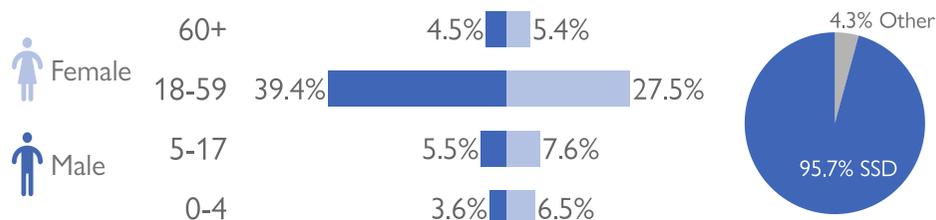
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted

as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.19, F.22] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.21,

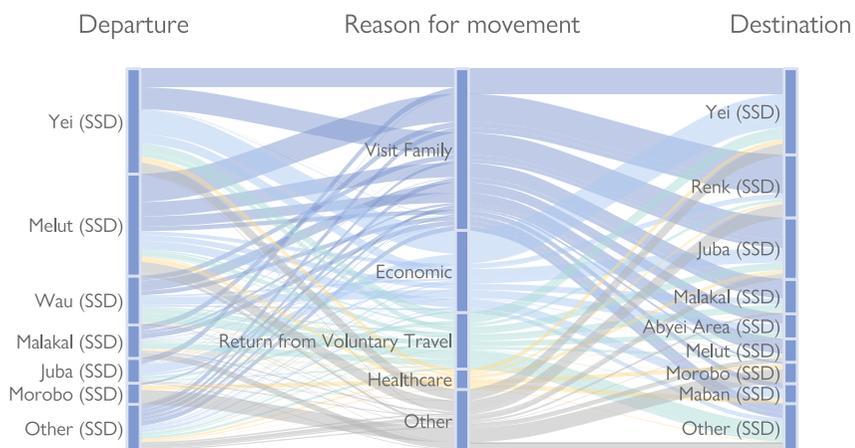
F.24] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



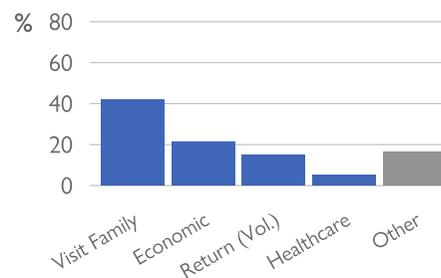
F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



F.26 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



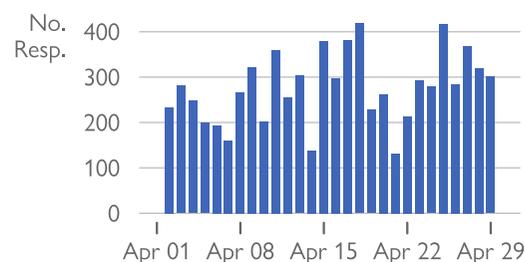
F.27 Reasons for movement³



F.28 Duration of stay



F.29 Time trend⁴



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.

FMR aims to track all non-local daytime traffic through an FMP. FMPs usually operate between 8:00-17:00, for six or seven days a week depending on staffing constraints. 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.