



35 Flow Monitoring Points
2,125 average no. of respondents / FMP



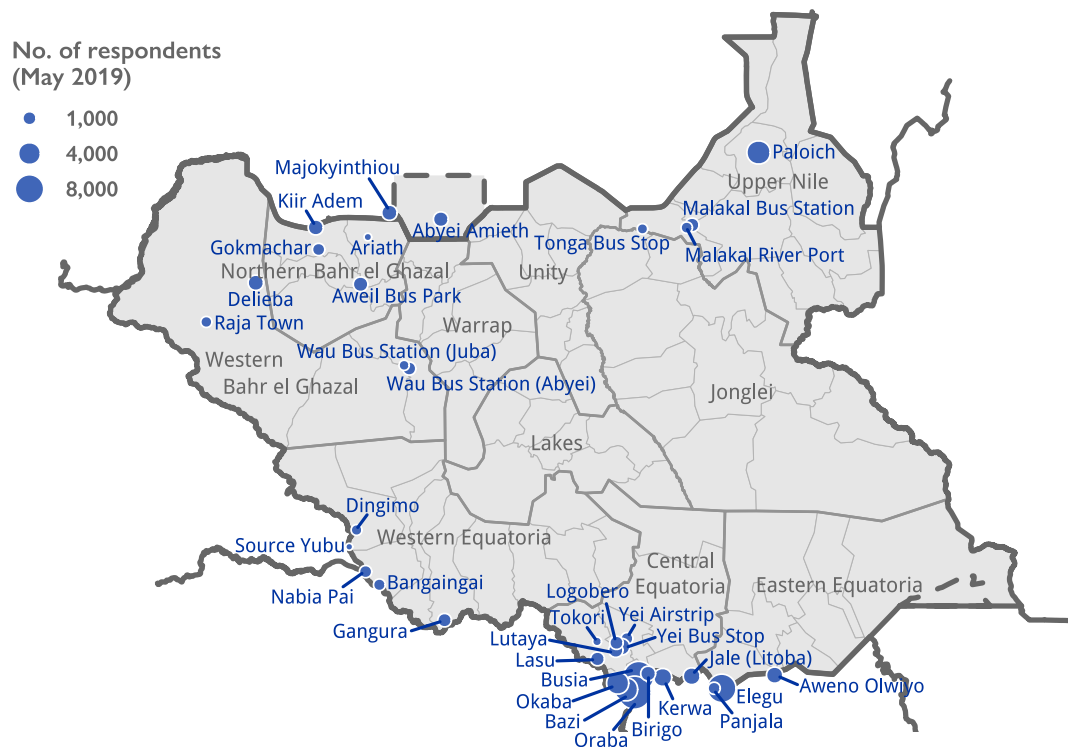
74,361 people surveyed¹
3.4 average group² size



5,292 displaced individuals³
7.1% 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, 35 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in May 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 activated 8 new FMPs in May to improve tracking of flows with Sudan and Uganda: Jale (Litoba) in Kajo-Keji; Delieba and Raja Town in Raja; Aweil Bus Park in Aweil West; Ariath, Gokmuchar and Kiir Adem in Aweil North; and Majokynthiou in Aweil East.



Wife accompanying husband to Khartoum for specialised treatment travelling through Abyei. Healthcare continues to figure as top reason for travel to Sudan in May 2019. Photo taken April 2019, © IOM DTM

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

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	1,809 (913 reg. refugees)	2,094 (266 reg. refugees)	-285
DRC	1,154 (525 reg. refugees)	596 (46 reg. refugees)	558
Sudan	2,971 (534 reg. refugees)	642 (0 reg. refugees)	2,329
CAR	155 (19 reg. refugees)	31 (1 reg. refugees)	124

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 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. 623 individuals going to or coming from Kenya (541), Tanzania (51), Rwanda (18), Ethiopia (7) and other non-neighbouring countries (6) are not included in further analysis. 2. Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intending to stay over a week) are counted as displaced.



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Operational updates

- The number of respondents increased by 21,448 relative to April following the activation of 8 new FMPs and the successful roll-out of an improved questionnaire.
- The new questionnaire allows to clearly identify the number of respondents with registered refugee status, better track returns and capture travel aimed at accessing humanitarian aid.
- Seven new FMPs are located on key routes between Sudan and South Sudan in Northern and Western Bahr El Ghazal, improving DTM's ability to track travel and migration patterns with Sudan. Changes in the reported mobility patterns relative to April reflect the increase in coverage.

Reasons for travel

- Short-term travel driven by economic reasons, access to goods and services and family visits remain key components of flows with Uganda and the DRC.
- In addition, a significant number of people travelled to South Sudan from Uganda and DRC in order to access humanitarian aid (16.6% of incoming travel from Uganda) and healthcare services (40.8% of incoming travel from DRC, partly due to the presence of healthcare facilities near Bazi and Okaba FMPs; 8.4% for Uganda). These are usually South Sudanese nationals who are not registered as refugees and travel from host communities rather than camps.
- 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 or being displaced by conflict and food insecurity.

Forced displacement

- Out of the 5,292 people who reported being forced to move by conflict, natural disasters or food insecurity¹, 35.2% came from Sudan to South Sudan, 29.3% went from South Sudan to Uganda, 14.6% were displaced within South Sudan and 9.5% came from CAR to South Sudan. 11.4% were displaced along other routes.
- As a share of the overall number of respondents on each route, forced displacement was highest for CAR (60.8%) and Sudan (31.1%).
- 42.1% of those being displaced from Sudan to South Sudan reported fleeing as a result of food insecurity (of whom 82.4% conflict-induced), 22.5% as a result of conflict interrupting livelihoods, 13.2% for communal clashes, 11.9% generalised violence and 6.2% targeted violence. The main states of departure were Khartoum (28.2%), West Kordofan (18.9%), South Darfur (19.5%) and South Kordofan (14.2%).
- 71.8% of people being displaced from South Sudan to Uganda reported fleeing as a result of food insecurity. For 75.3% of these food insecurity was the result of conflict, for 15.8% of natural disasters and for 8.8% of a reduction or irregularity in humanitarian food distribution. Most people came from Eastern (38.8%) and Central Ekuatoria (36.2%) and from Jonglei (11.3%).
- Natural disasters accounted for 54.8% of persons displaced within South Sudan amongst populations tracked through flow monitoring, in most cases by interrupting livelihoods or bringing about food insecurity, while conflict-induced food insecurity and interrupted livelihoods accounted for 36.3%. In addition, 6.8% reported fleeing generalized violence and 2.0% targeted violence. 66.2% of the tracked internal displacement occurred within Western Bahr El Ghazal, 10.3% from Northern to Western Bahr El Ghazal and 9.0% within Upper Nile.

- The drivers of displacement from CAR to South Sudan shifted from generalised violence to indirect conflict-related factors (interrupted livelihoods and food insecurity). 97.8% came from Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, in particular Obo and Zémio.

- 98.2% of those being displaced from South Sudan to Uganda reported going towards refugee camps; this differs from displacement along other routes, where the vast majority of respondents was heading to host community settings.

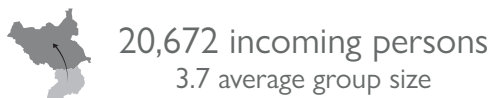
Returns

- 2,035 people, accounting for 3.9% of incoming and internal travellers, reported return from displacement as their main reason for travel. By route, 8.3% of respondents coming from Sudan were returning from displacement, followed by 5.4% among those coming from DRC, 3.3% of internal travellers and 2.5% of those coming from Uganda.
- Among respondents returning from displacement, the main counties of return were: Yei (21.3%), Lainya (14.3%), Ezo (12.9%), Malakal (5.8%), Raja (5.1%), and Baliet (4.4%).
- In addition, 950 South Sudanese people who were being forcibly displaced reported going towards their place of habitual residence and intending to remain there for over six months. 80.0% of these came from Sudan. Overall, these 'forced returns' accounted for 18.0% of recorded displacement.

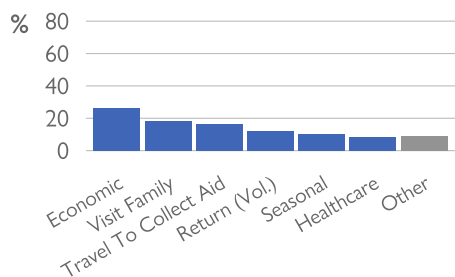
Registered refugees

- The share of respondents reporting registered refugee status was highest among those travelling between South Sudan and Uganda (21.2%), followed by DRC (16.9%), Sudan (12.6%) and CAR (2.4%). The share travelling to or from camps followed a similar pattern.

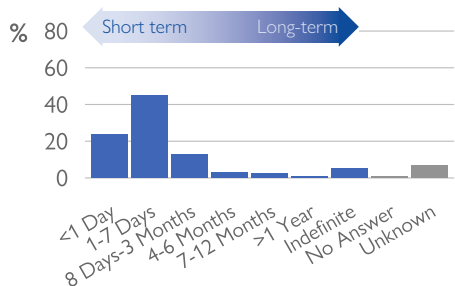
¹ Travel as a result of food insecurity is only classed as forced displacement if the respondent reports an intention to stay at destination of over one week.



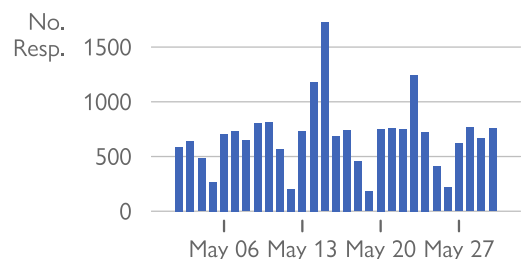
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



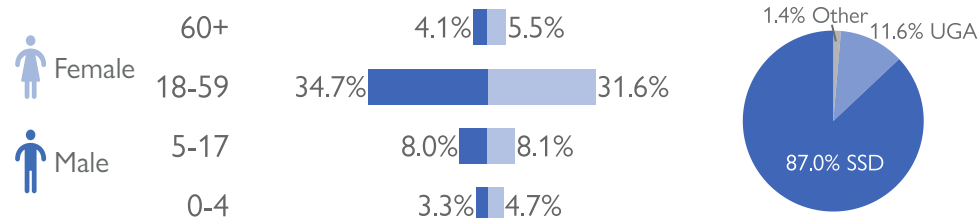
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



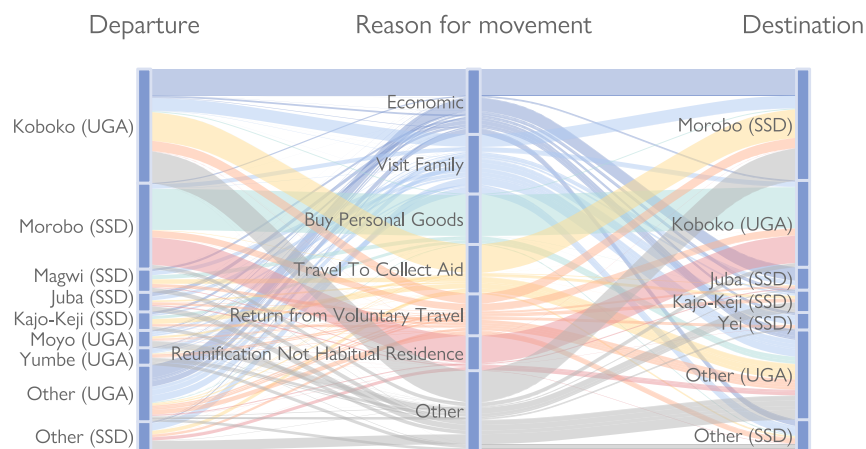
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



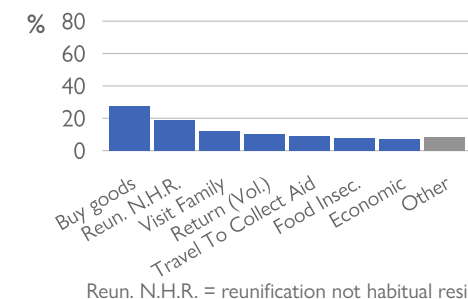
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



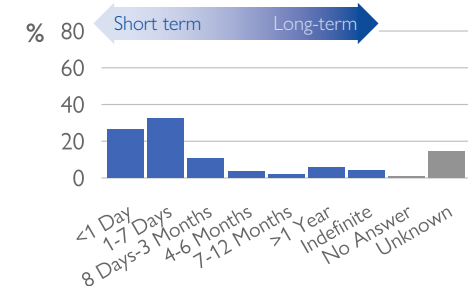
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



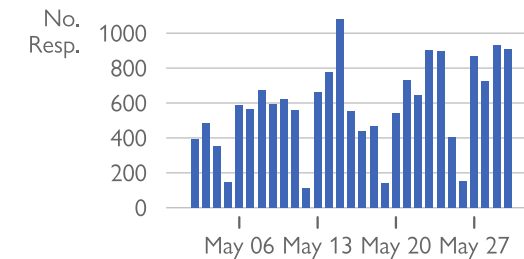
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



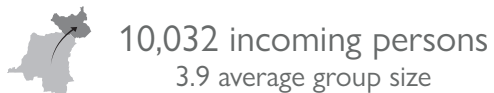
F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



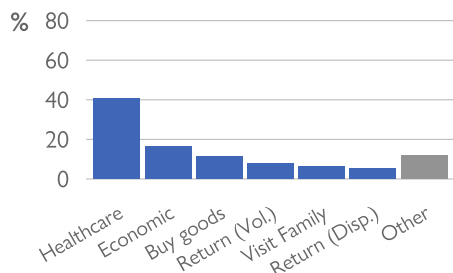
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intending to stay over a week) are counted

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,

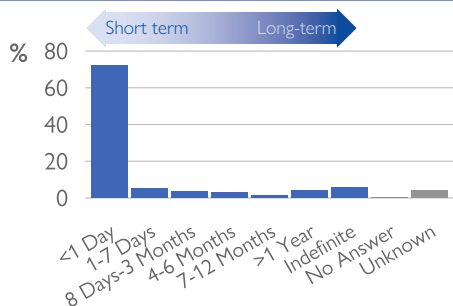
F. 8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



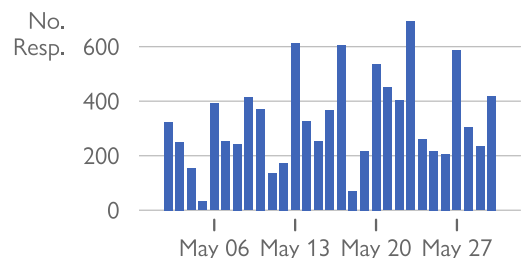
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



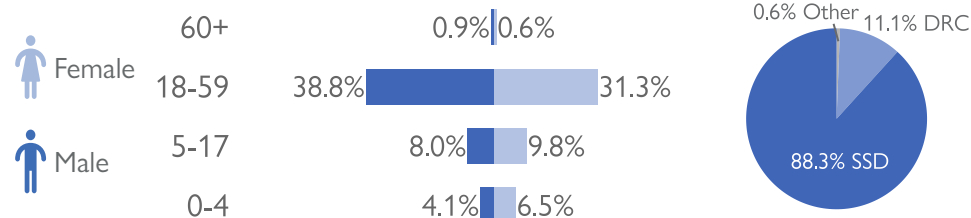
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



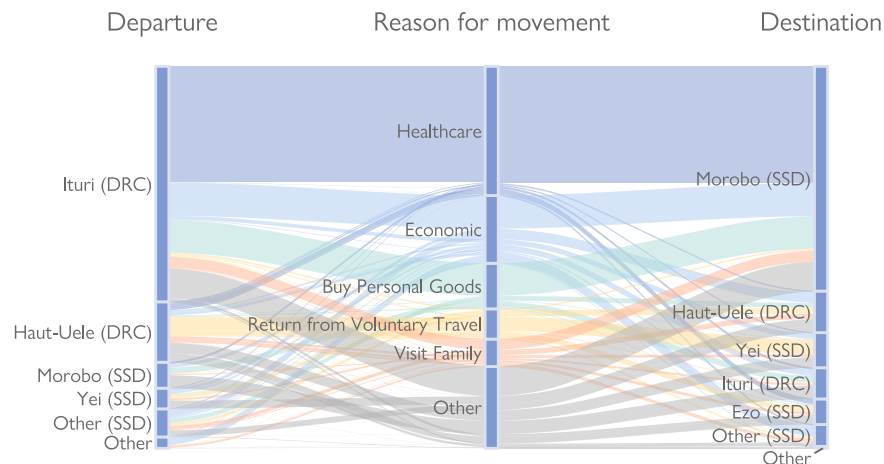
F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



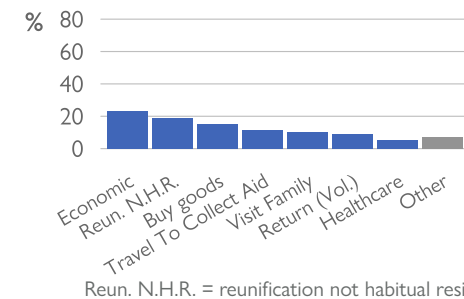
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



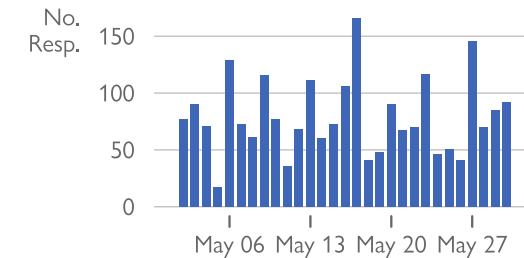
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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 intending to stay over a week) are counted

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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.



5,204 incoming persons
4.1 average group size



6,822 people surveyed
3.9 average group² size

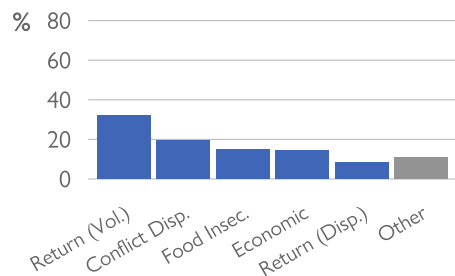


2,124 displaced¹ persons
31.1% of respondents

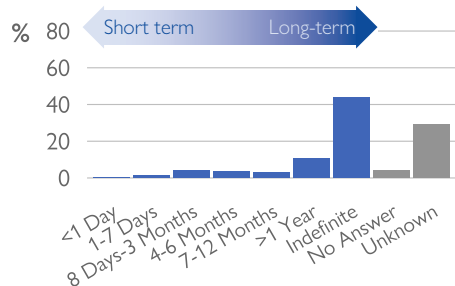


1,618 outgoing persons
3.3 average group size

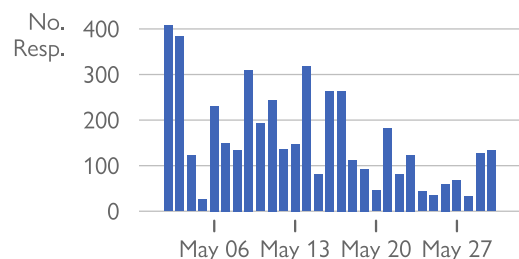
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



701 pregnant or lactating women



47 unaccompanied children

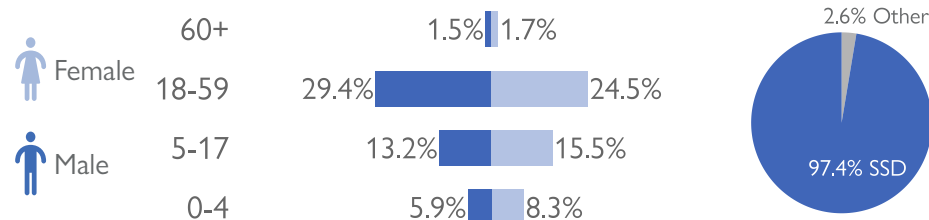


107 persons with mental or physical disabilities

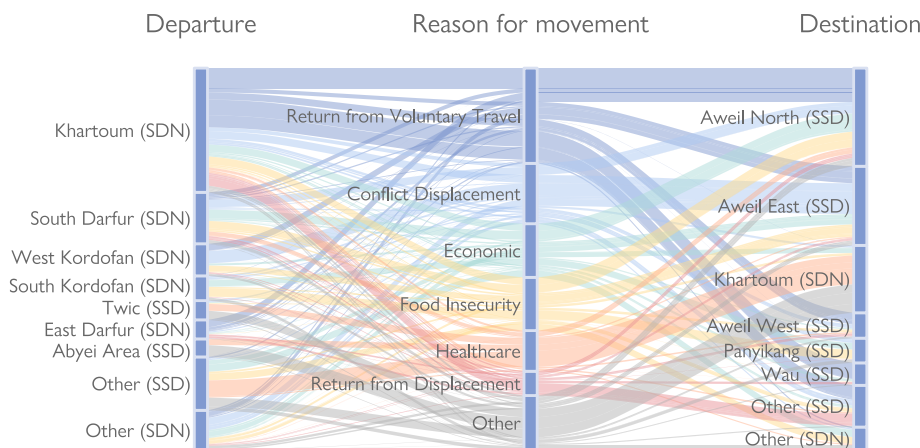


133 persons over 60 years of age

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



37.4% truck



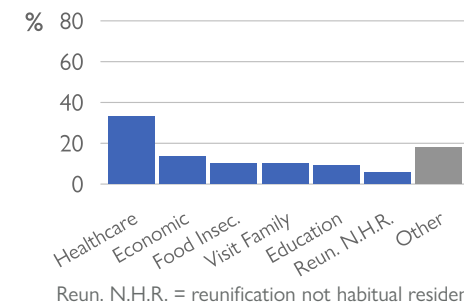
28.1% taxi / car



17.0% three-wheel

17.5% other

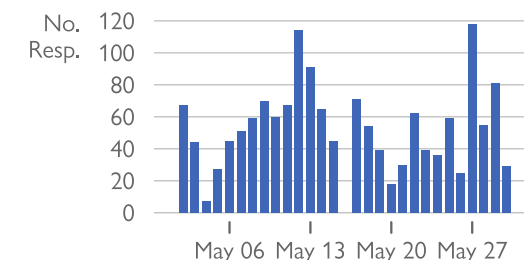
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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 intending to stay over a week) are counted


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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.

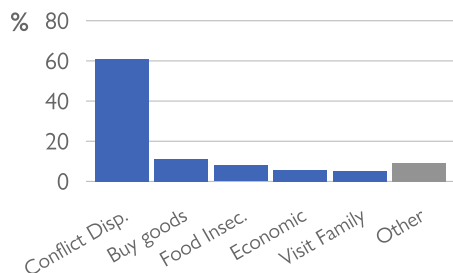
 729 incoming persons
3.2 average group size

 827 people surveyed
3.0 average group² size

 503 displaced¹ persons
60.8% of respondents

 98 outgoing persons
2.0 average group size

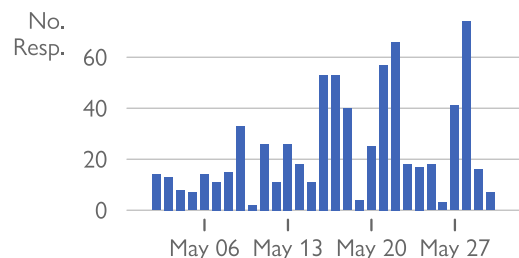
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³





F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)





F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



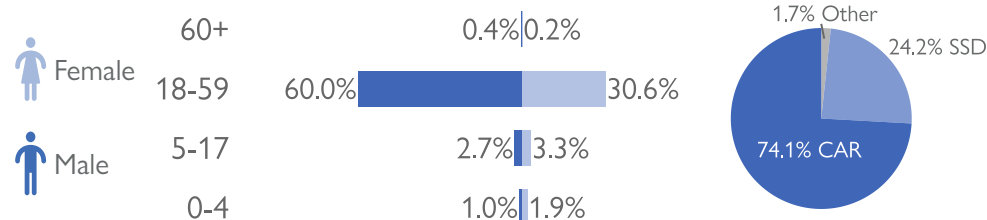
 13 pregnant or lactating women

 0 unaccompanied children

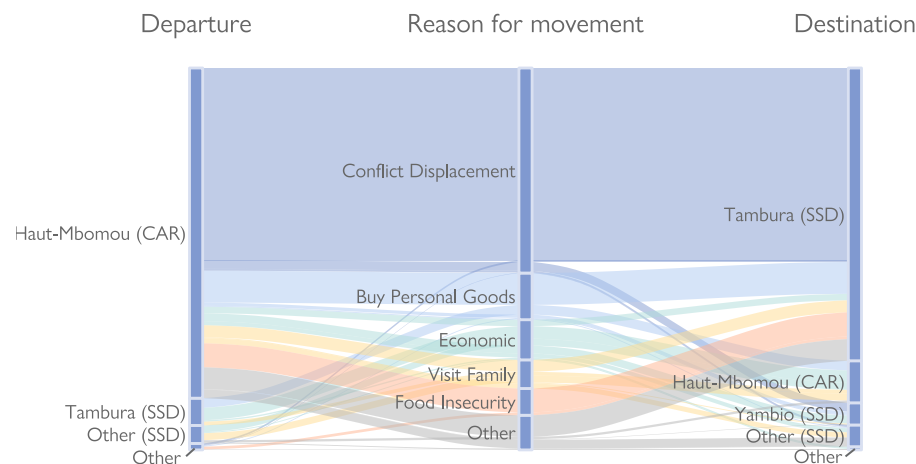
 0 persons with mental or physical disabilities

 0 persons over 60 years of age

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

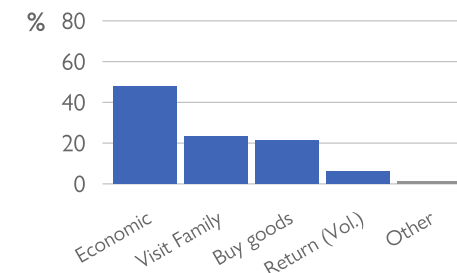


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel

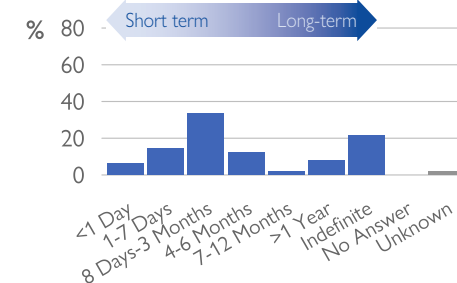


 42.7% bicycle  23.5% on foot  18.6% truck 15.2% other

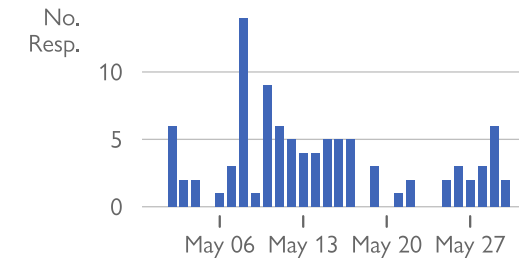
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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 intending 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.



15,163 people surveyed
2.6 average group² size



775 displaced¹ persons
5.1% of respondents



1,131
pregnant or
lactating women



56
unaccompanied
children

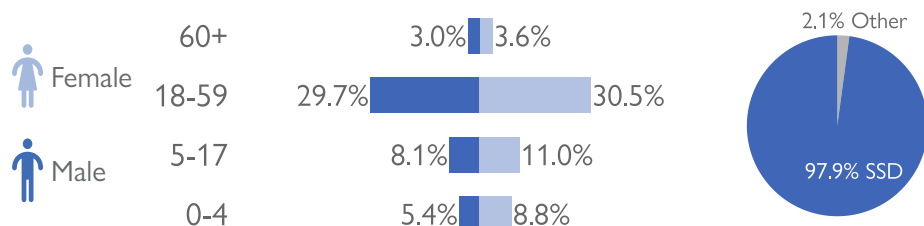


78 persons
with mental or
physical disabilities

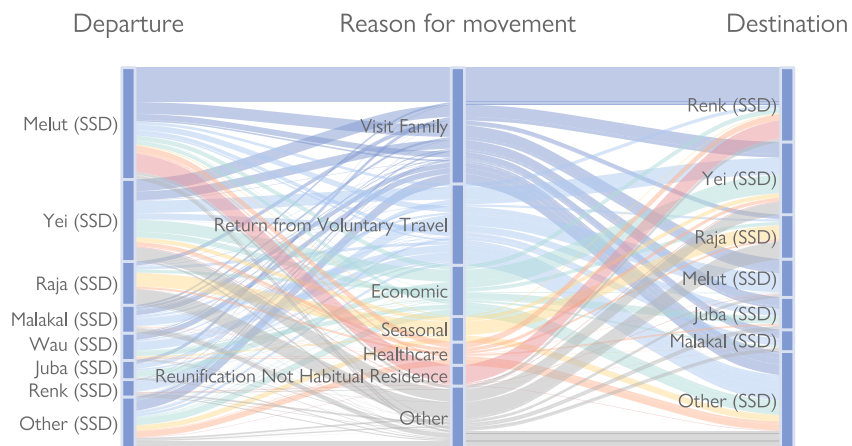


250 persons
over 60
years of age

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

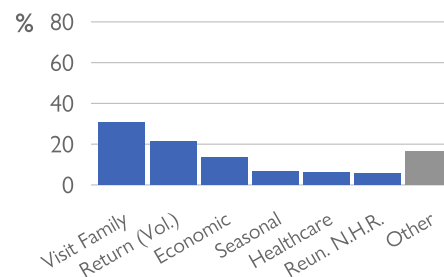


F.26 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

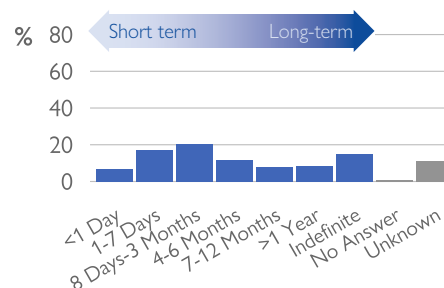


52.7% taxi/car 17.6% bus 7.1% on foot 22.6% other

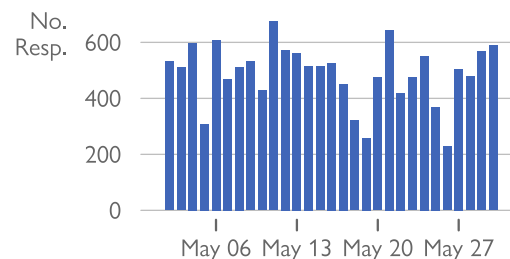
F.27 Reasons for movement³



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.

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.

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