



36 Flow Monitoring Points
1,815 average no. of respondents / FMP



65,354 individuals surveyed¹
3.3 average group² size



4,729 displaced individuals³
7.2% 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, 36 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in June 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). Figures are only indicative of existing trends among respondents at the active FMPs. DTM does not have full coverage of cross-border or internal flows. Participation in the survey is voluntary and anonymous.

Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 1,731)	Internal (n = 1,008)	Incoming (n = 1,990)
Conflict	25.7%	14.9%	39.8%
Natural Disaster	16.4%	17.3%	19.8%
Food Insecurity	57.9%	68.5%	40.4%

Long / medium term⁴ flows of South Sudanese⁵ to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
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From SSD	1,425	258	2,262
From abroad	1,674 (854 refugees ⁶)	707 (369 refugees)	749 (74 refugees)

980 voluntary returnees (of which 746 from abroad), 641 forced returnees (585 from abroad) and 209 relocated individuals (66 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay.

Long / medium term⁴ migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	731 (348 refugees)	292 (126 refugees)	+439
DRC	560 (324 refugees)	76 (20 refugees)	+484
Sudan	1,901 (618 refugees)	1,071 (0 refugees)	+830
CAR	165 (8 refugees)	16 (0 refugees)	+149

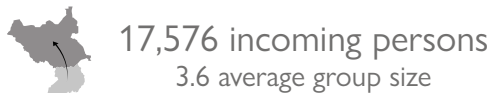
[1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (764 individuals), Ethiopia (24) or non-neighbouring countries (14) are not included in country-specific analysis. [2] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. [3] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. [4] Flows are considered to be long / medium term if the group spent at least 3 months at the location of departure and intends to spend at least 6 months at destination. Return and relocation are defined as long / medium term flows of South Sudanese individuals moving back to their habitual residence or to another location within South Sudan. A distinction is made between voluntary and forced returns based on reason for return. Migration flows include all nationalities. [5] Groups are considered South Sudanese based on the main reported nationality. [6] Registered refugee status is self-reported.

No. of respondents (June 2019)

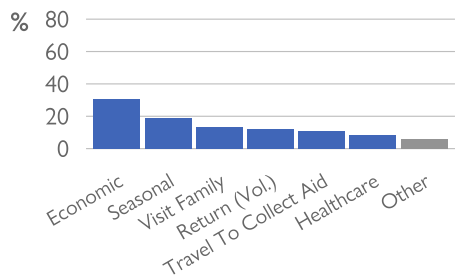
- 1,000
- 4,000
- 8,000



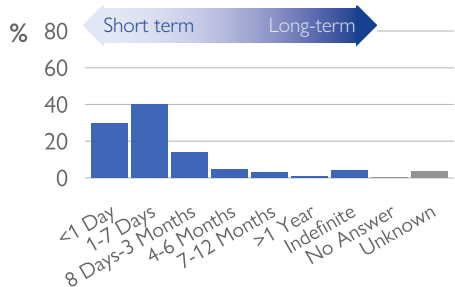
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising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



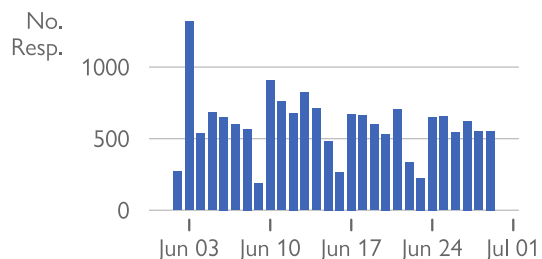
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



2,749 pregnant or lactating women



99 unaccompanied children

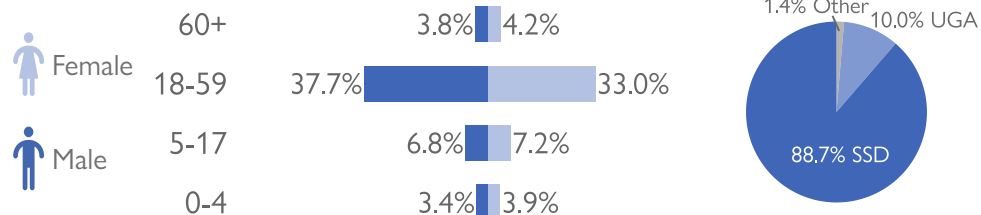


386 persons with mental or physical disabilities

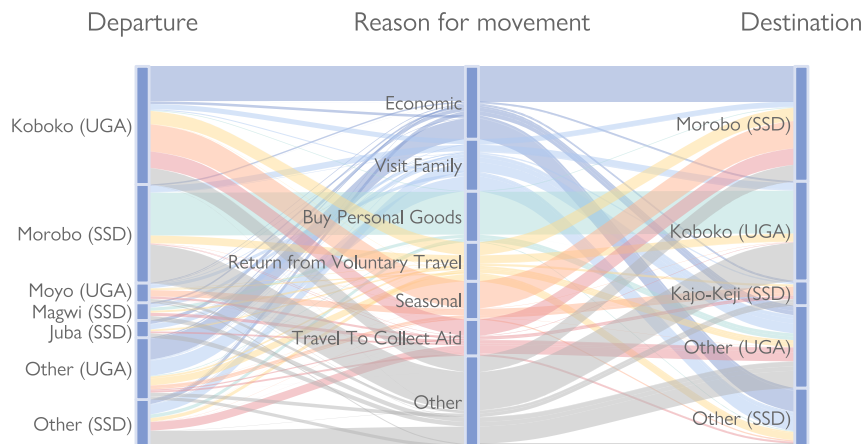


551 persons with special needs over 60

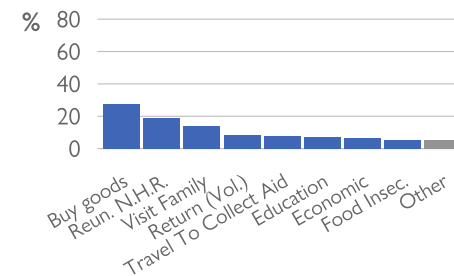
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



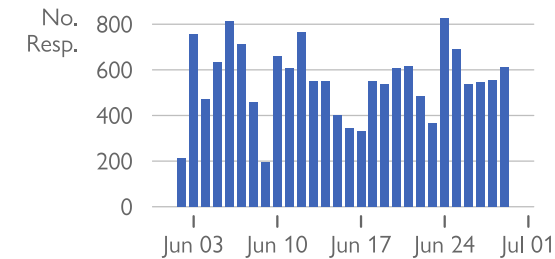
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.



8,273 incoming persons
3.6 average group size



10,020 people surveyed
3.4 average group² size

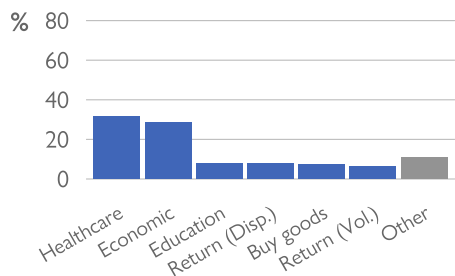


66 displaced¹ persons
0.7% of respondents

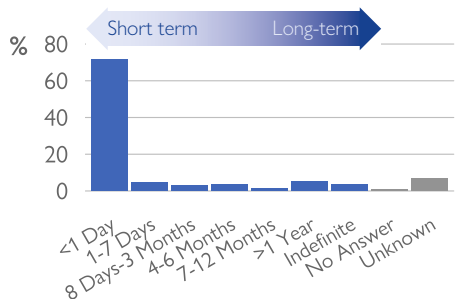


1,747 outgoing persons
2.6 average group size

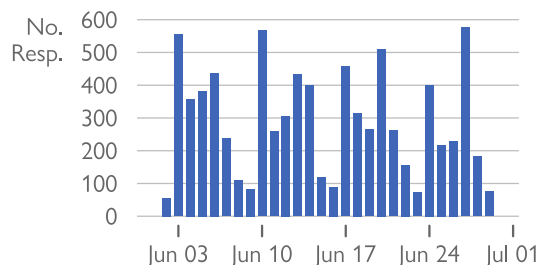
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



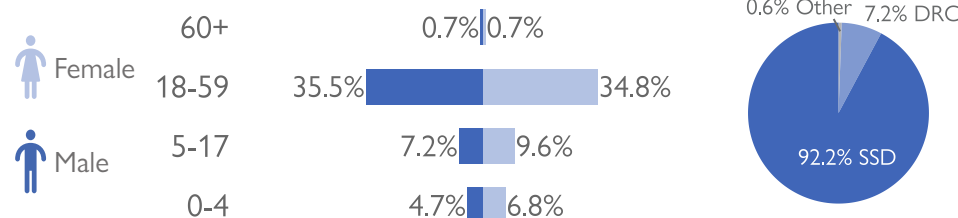
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



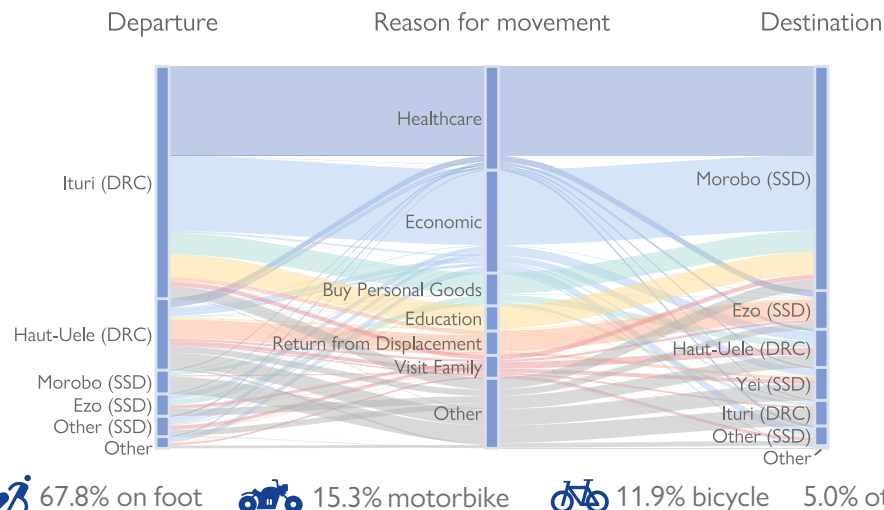
F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



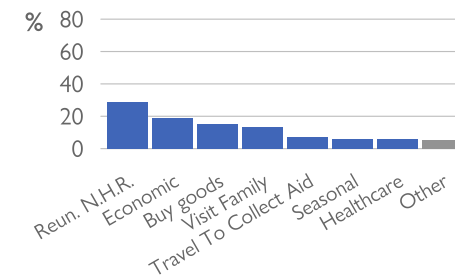
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



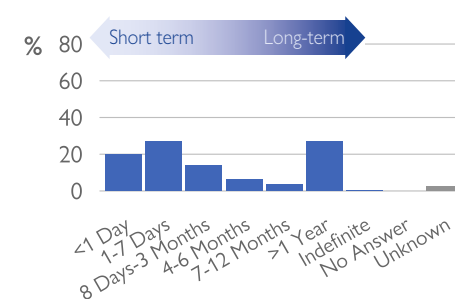
F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



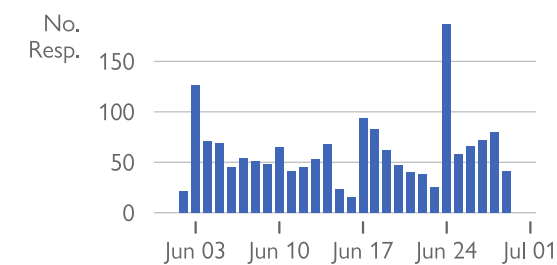
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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 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.11, F.14] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [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.



3,623 incoming persons
4.1 average group size



6,220 people surveyed
3.8 average group² size

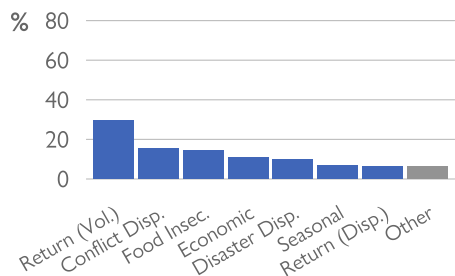


2,088 displaced¹ persons
33.6% of respondents



2,597 outgoing persons
3.4 average group size

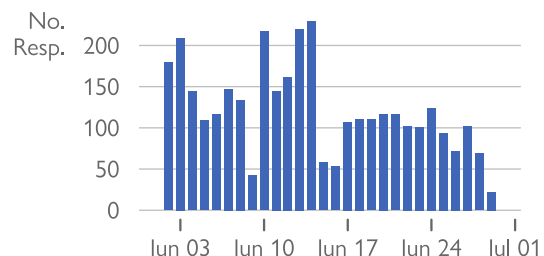
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



619 pregnant or lactating women



31 unaccompanied children

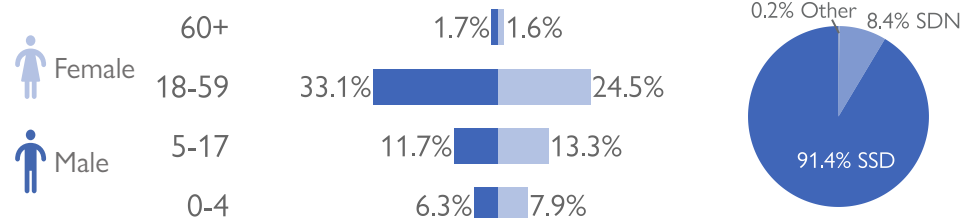


77 persons with mental or physical disabilities

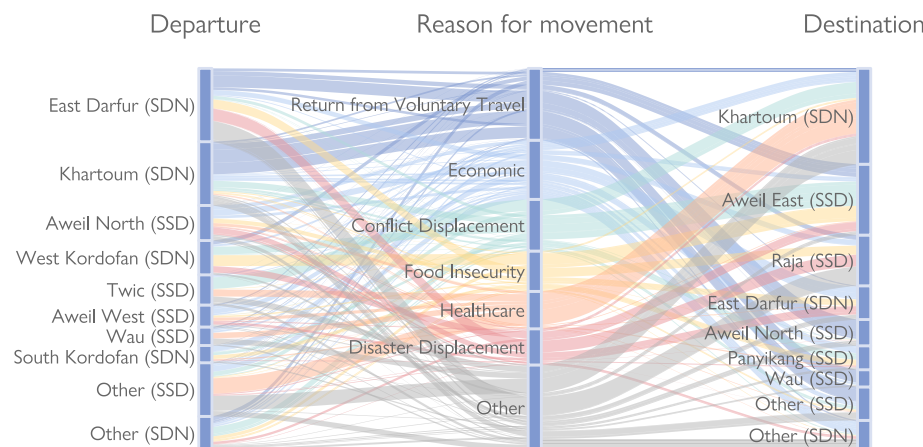


92 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

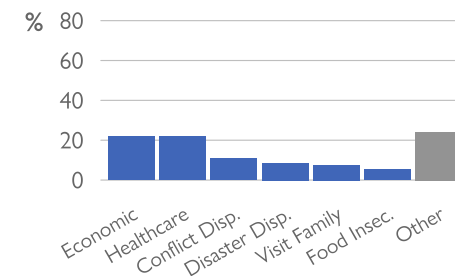


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel



40.0% taxi / car 17.1% truck 15.3% three-wheeler 27.6% other

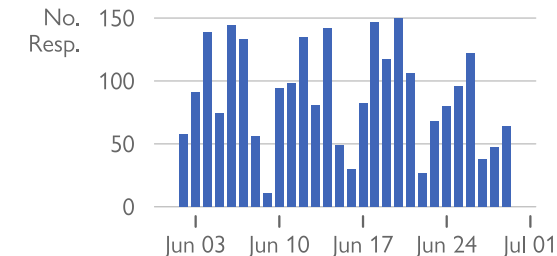
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

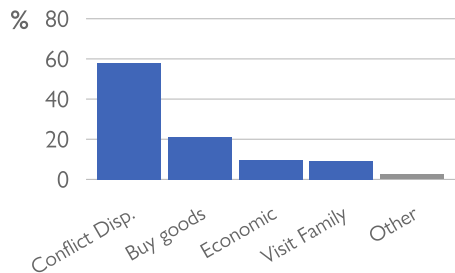
 363 incoming persons
2.7 average group size

 557 people surveyed
2.7 average group² size

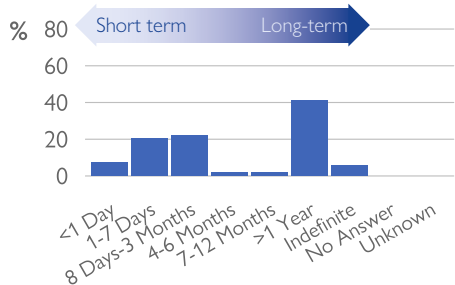
 213 displaced¹ persons
38.2% of respondents

 194 outgoing persons
2.6 average group size

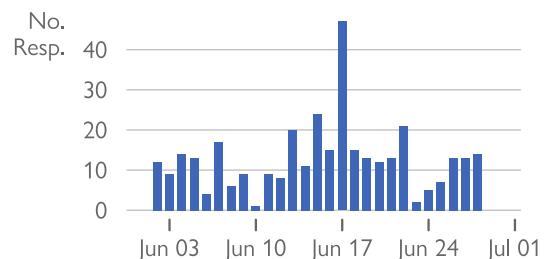
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



27 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

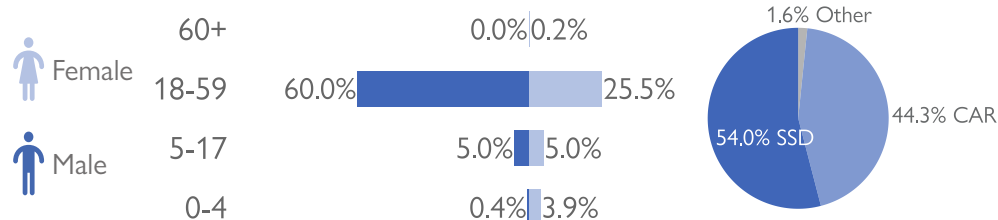


1 persons with mental or physical disabilities

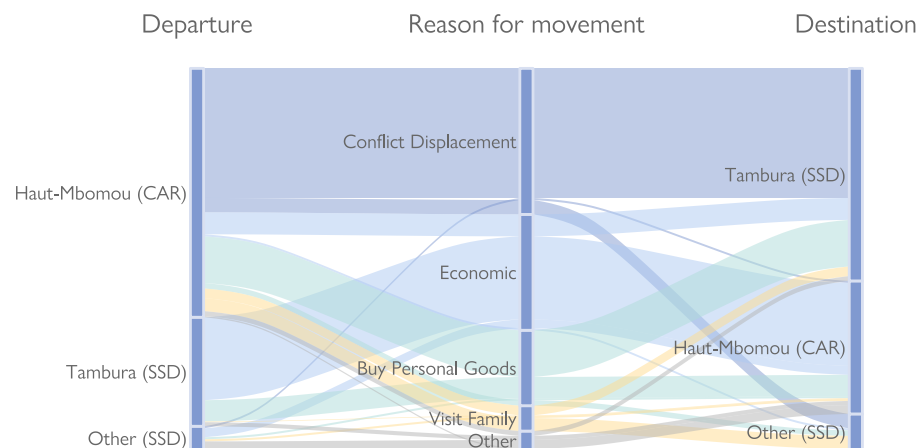


0 persons with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

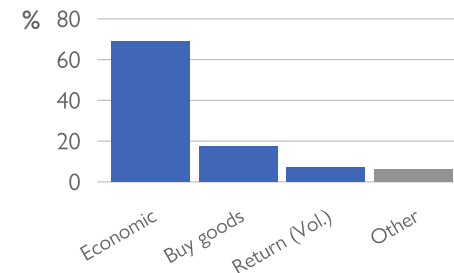


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



 65.4% bicycle  20.8% motorbike  12.7% on foot 1.1% other

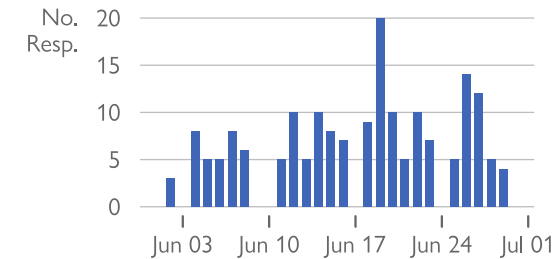
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.32 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.27, F.30] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.29,


F.32] 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.


 14,146 people surveyed
2.7 average group² size

 1,008 displaced¹ persons
7.1% of respondents

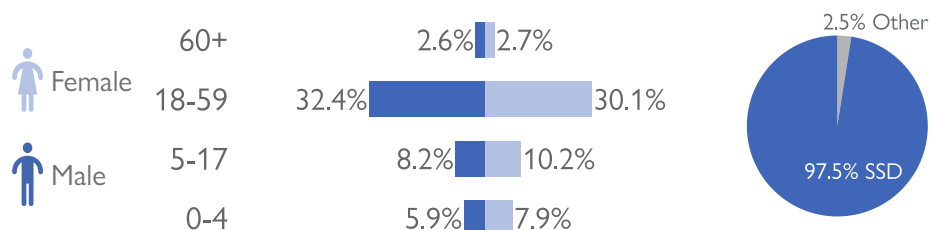
 938 pregnant or lactating women

 34 unaccompanied children

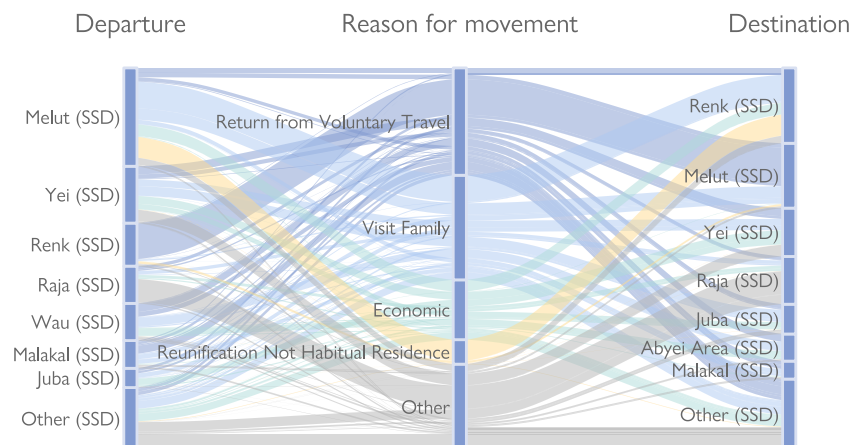
 77 persons with mental or physical disabilities


 190 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents




F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



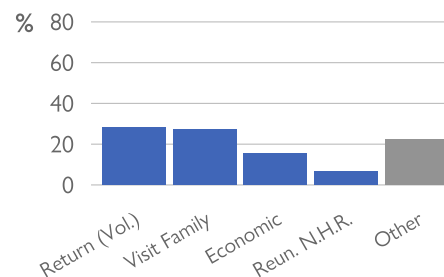
 52.6% taxi/car

 15.3% bus

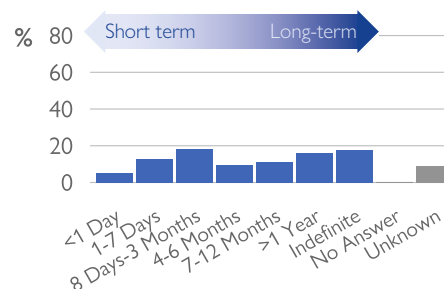
 10.2% on foot

21.9% other

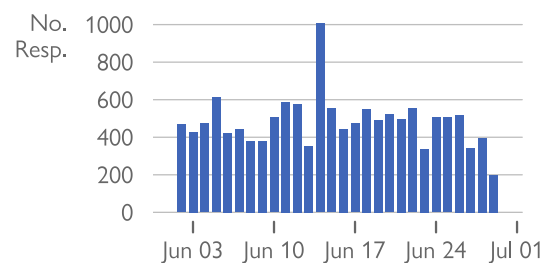
F.35 Reasons for movement³



F.36 Duration of stay



F.37 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.

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

Notes: [Icons] Icons by OCHA, Pedro Santos, Jaime M. Laurel, Simon Child, Mike Rowe, Tom Fricker and ProSymbols from the Noun Project. [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.35] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.37] The number of individuals surveyed