



41 Flow Monitoring Points  
1,709 average no. of respondents / FMP



70,058 individuals surveyed<sup>1</sup>  
3.2 average group<sup>2</sup> size



1,946 displaced individuals<sup>3</sup>  
2.8% 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, 41 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in August 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). Two new FMPs were activated on 4 and 7 August respectively in Abaya and Bori, Kajo-Keji County, while Malakal Bus Station FMP was temporarily deactivated as a result of the station's closure for the rainy season. Figures are only indicative of existing trends among respondents at the active FMPs since DTM does not have full coverage of cross-border or internal flows. Participation in the survey is voluntary and anonymous.

### Reasons for displacement<sup>3</sup> by direction of travel

| Reason for disp. | Outgoing<br>(n = 366) | Internal<br>(n = 545) | Incoming<br>(n = 1,035) |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Conflict         | 10.4%                 | 22.6%                 | 53.3%                   |
| Natural Disaster | 33.9%                 | 23.5%                 | 6.5%                    |
| Food Insecurity  | 55.7%                 | 55.8%                 | 40.2%                   |

### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> flows of South Sudanese<sup>5</sup> to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

| Place of departure | Voluntary return                      | Forced <sup>3</sup> return | Voluntary relocation |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| From SSD           | 1,032                                 | 42                         | 1,553                |
| From abroad        | 2,130<br>(973 refugees <sup>6</sup> ) | 214<br>(28 refugees)       | 312<br>(39 refugees) |

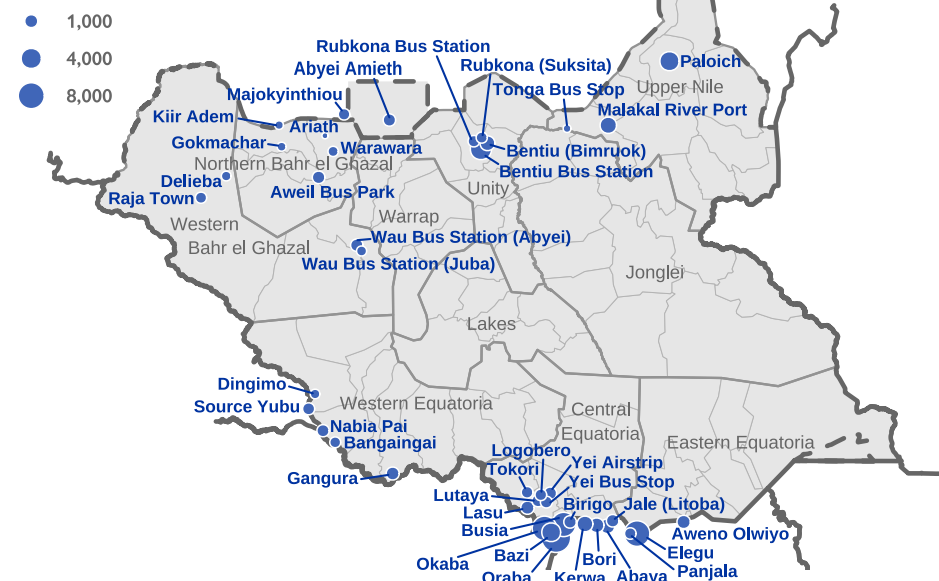
1,036 voluntary returnees (of which 602 from abroad), 500 forced returnees (338 from abroad) and 515 relocated individuals (210 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay.

### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> total migration flows by country

| Country | Inflow               | Outflow           | Net flow |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Uganda  | 698 (248 refugees)   | 252 (69 refugees) | +446     |
| DRC     | 252 (158 refugees)   | 80 (23 refugees)  | +172     |
| Sudan   | 1,862 (460 refugees) | 451 (5 refugees)  | +1,411   |
| CAR     | 136 (48 refugees)    | 36 (5 refugees)   | +100     |

[1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,164 individuals), Ethiopia (12) or non-neighbouring countries (9) 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  
(August 2019)



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.

## Operational updates

- The number of respondents increased by 31,597 relative to July following the re-activation of 6 FMPs operated on the Ugandan side of the border, which had been temporarily shut as a result of administrative issues, and the activation of two new FMPs in Bori and Abaya, Kajo-Keji County, following previous assessments that identified significant cross-border flows.

## Reasons for travel

- Short-term travel for economic reasons, access to goods and services, and family visits accounts for most of the flows with Uganda and DRC. Healthcare remains a key driver of incoming flows from DRC.
- Longer-term outgoing flows for family reunification represent the main exception to the above. However, the time spent in South Sudan is often short, suggesting that this category may be capturing individuals who had returned to South Sudan on a short-term or seasonal basis. Net medium- / long-term migration flows towards South Sudan, which take into account the time spent at the location of departure (>3 months) as well as destination (>6 months) are moderately positive.
- Medium- / long-term migration plays a more prominent role between South Sudan and Sudan, with important return flows to South Sudan. Return from displacement, return from voluntary travel and displacement due to conflict and food insecurity are the main reported reasons for travel among incoming medium- / long-term migrants from Sudan. Access to healthcare and economic drivers are the key reported reasons for travel among outgoing migrants.

## Forced displacement

- The number of individuals who reported being forcibly displaced by conflict, natural disasters or food insecurity<sup>1</sup> decreased relative to previous months, despite the opening of

four new FMPs in July (Rubkona County) and two in August (Kajo-Keji County). Care should be taken when comparing figures from July since these exclude six strategic FMPs located on the Ugandan side of the border that had to be temporarily de-activated.

### Number of displaced individuals surveyed over time by direction of travel

| Month   | Outgoing | Internal | Incoming |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| June    | 1,731    | 1,008    | 1,990    |
| July*   | 138      | 1,366    | 1,280    |
| August* | 366      | 545      | 1,035    |

\*Flows from Uganda are under-represented in July due to the temporary closure of 6 FMPs on the Ugandan side of the border. Four new FMPs were activated in July (Rubkona County) and two in August (Kajo-Keji County).

- The decline in outgoing displacement between August and June was particularly marked, with strong reductions in conflict-related and food insecurity displacement that may be seasonal in nature.

### Outgoing displacement, number of individuals by reason for displacement between June and August 2019

| Month   | Conflict | Nat. Dis. | Food Ins. |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| June    | 445      | 283       | 1,003     |
| August  | 38       | 124       | 204       |
| % diff. | -91.5%   | -56.2%    | -79.7%    |

- The main counties of origin of displaced respondents from South Sudan (both internal and outgoing) were Rubkona (212 inds., primarily food insecurity and conflict displacement) and Raja (125 inds., primarily food insecurity displacement).
- Aweil East (391 inds.), Rubkona (367 inds.) and Raja (171 inds.) were the main counties of destination of displaced respondents in South Sudan (both internal and incoming).
- Displacement from Haut-Mbomou, CAR, to South Sudan

decreased significantly relative to previous months, while economic and voluntary return flows picked up signalling a return to more peaceful conditions.

## Returns

- While the increasing trend in medium- / long-term voluntary returns was likely driven by the activation of new FMPs, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of forced returns both internally and from abroad. For the purpose of this analysis, return and relocation are defined as medium- / long- term flows of South Sudanese individuals moving back to their habitual residence or to another voluntarily chosen location within South Sudan. Returns are classified as forced when South Sudanese individuals living abroad are displaced back to South Sudan.

- The main counties of destination for medium- / long-term returns were Leer (611 inds. of whom 476 from abroad), Rubkona (379 inds. of whom 293 from abroad), Koch (375 inds. of whom 304 from abroad), Guit (247 inds. of whom 197 from abroad) and Yei (219 inds. of whom 130 from abroad).

- In addition, 5,340 individuals (of whom 2,122 from abroad) may be classified as short-term or uncertain returnees, being South Sudanese individuals travelling to their location of habitual residence who a) spent over three months elsewhere and report an unknown intended duration of stay at destination, or who do not otherwise fit the temporal criteria for medium- / long-term flows and b) report 'return from displacement' as their reason for travel or c) are being displaced by conflict, natural disasters or food insecurity<sup>1</sup>.

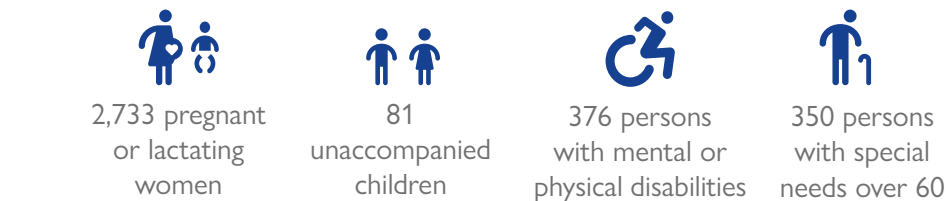
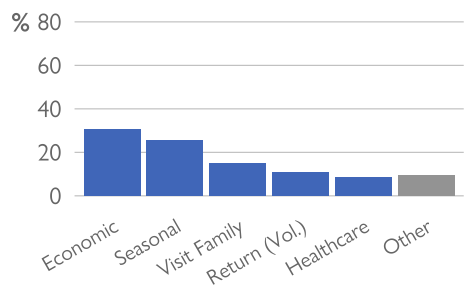
## Registered refugees

- 45.7% of voluntary returnees from abroad report registered refugee status, but only 13.1% of forced returnees and 12.5% of voluntary relocations from abroad. The share of self-reported refugees is higher among short-term or uncertain returnees (54.3%).

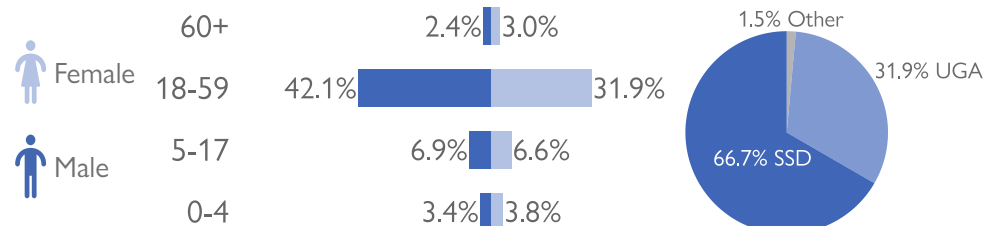
1. Travel as a result of food insecurity is only classed as forced displacement if the respondent reports an intention to stay at destination of over one week.



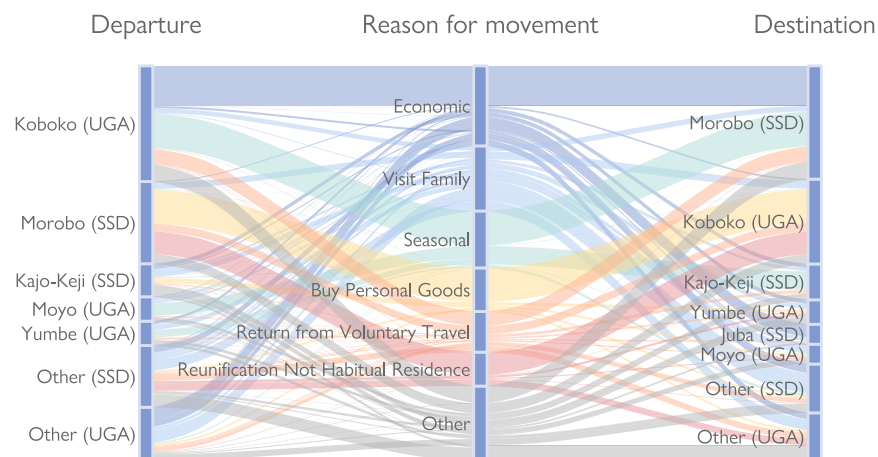
### F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



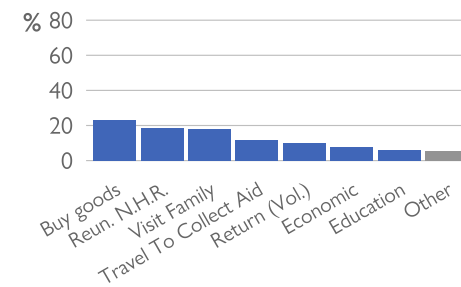
### F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



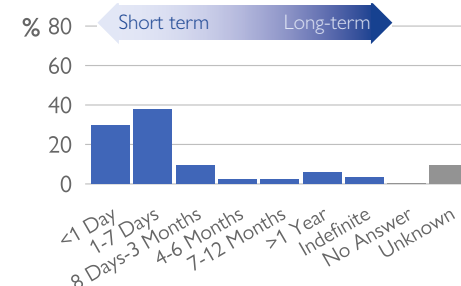
### F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



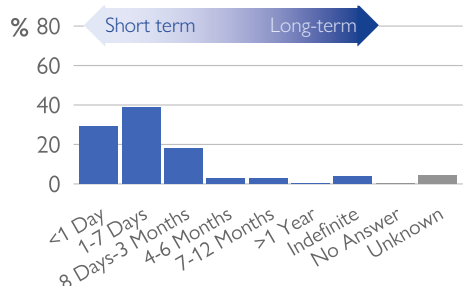
### F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



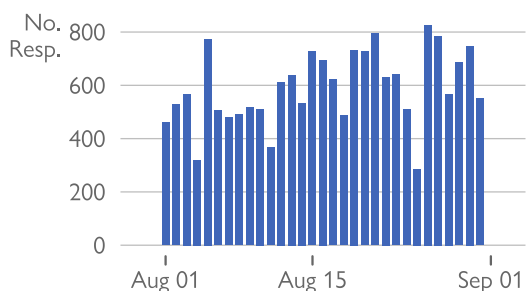
### F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



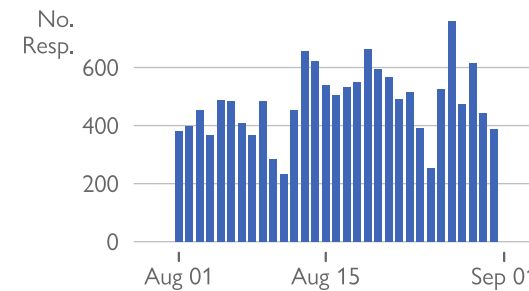
### F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



### F.5 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



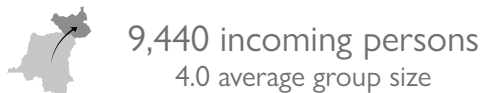
### F.8 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



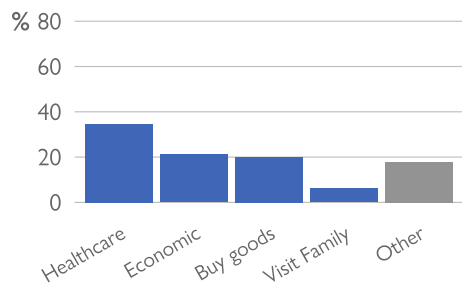
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted

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,

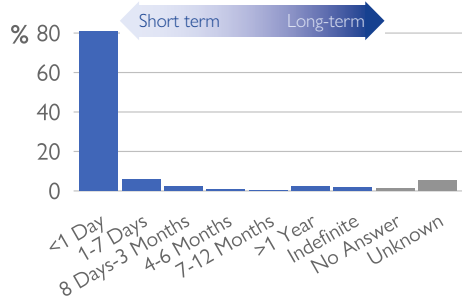
F. 8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



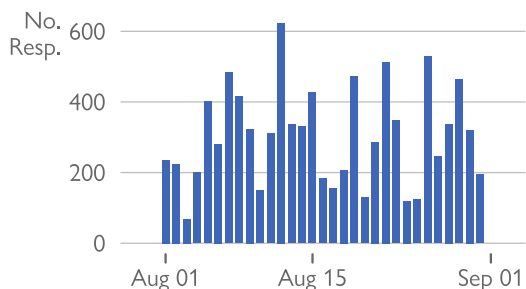
## F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



## F.13 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



2442 pregnant or lactating women



41 unaccompanied children

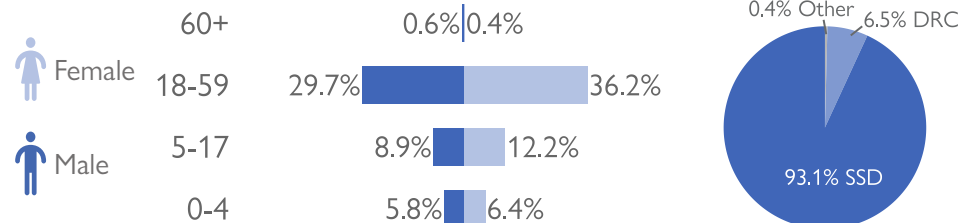


322 persons with mental or physical disabilities

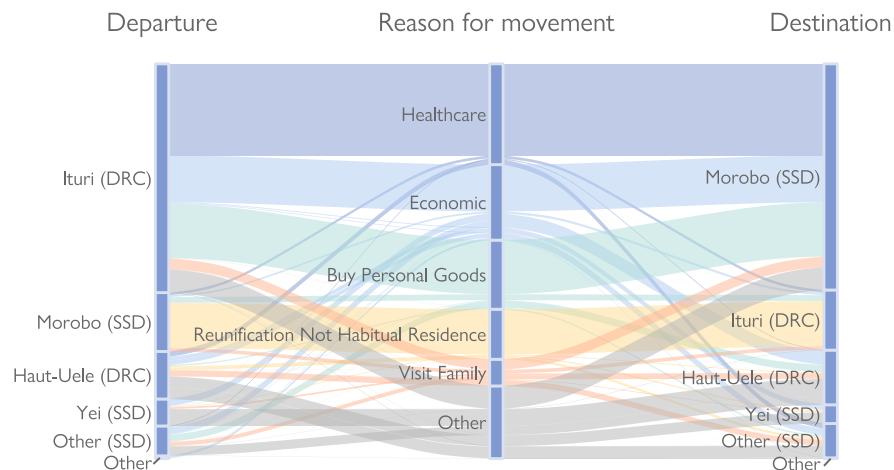


51 persons with special needs over 60

## F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

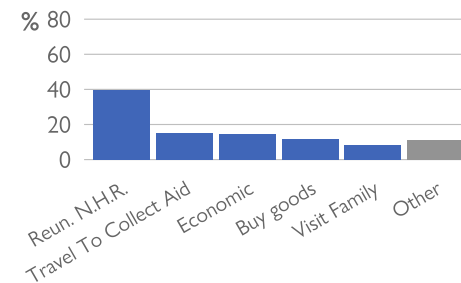


## F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

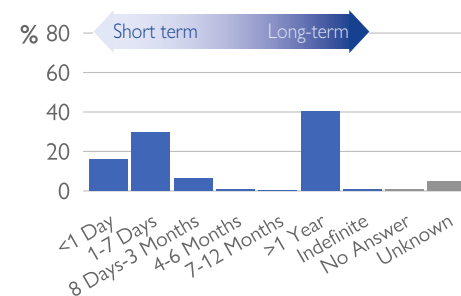


75.8% on foot | 11.9% motorbike | 8.2% bicycle | 4.1% other

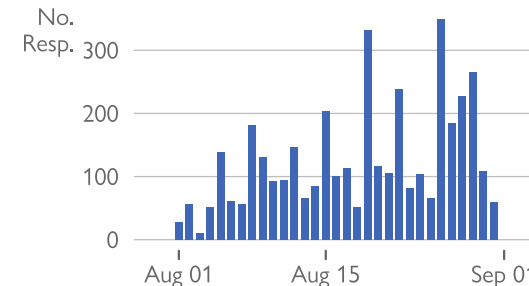
## F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.16 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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.



3,716 incoming persons  
5.2 average group size



5,064 people surveyed  
4.2 average group<sup>2</sup> size

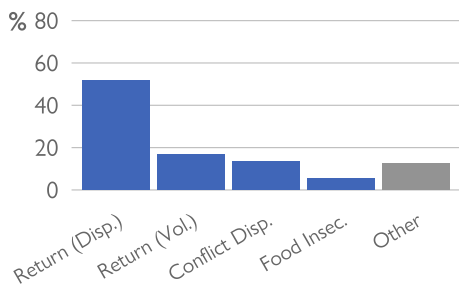


934 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
18.4% of respondents



1,348 outgoing persons  
2.7 average group size

## F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



641 pregnant or lactating women



66 unaccompanied children

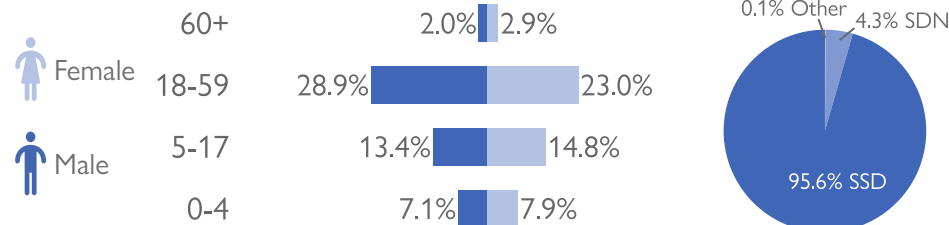


118 persons with mental or physical disabilities

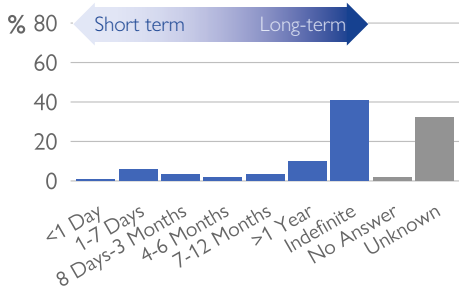


125 persons with special needs over 60

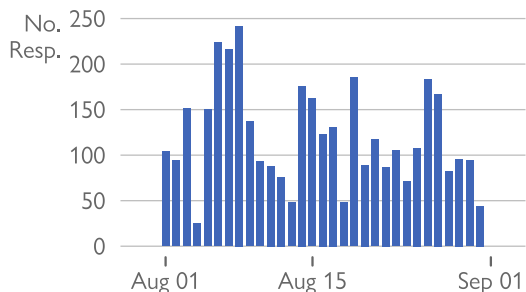
## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



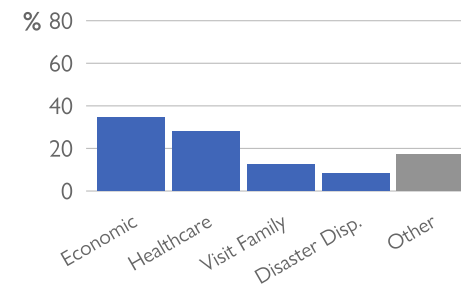
## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



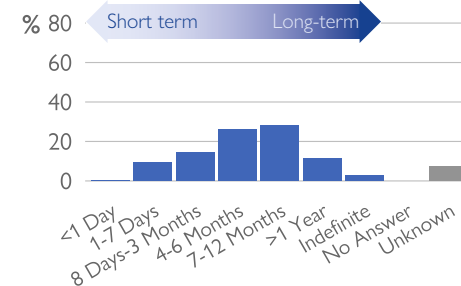
## F.21 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



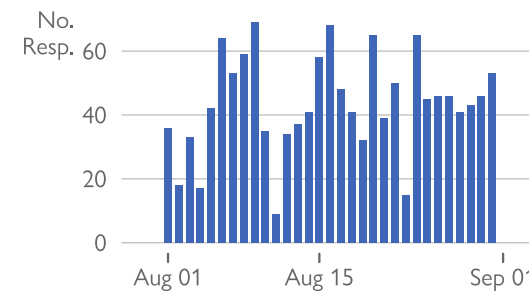
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



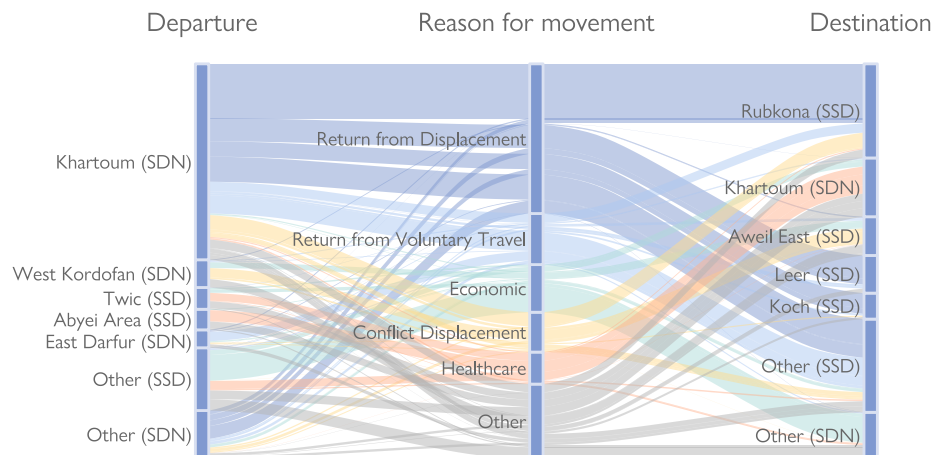
## F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.24 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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



52.3% bus 23.1% taxi / car 6.9% truck 17.7% other

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.

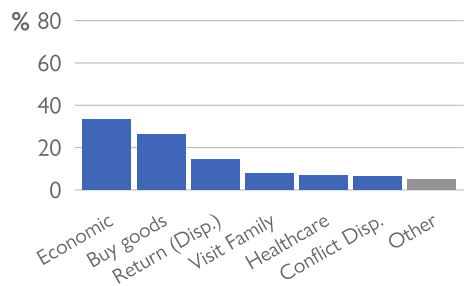
 484 incoming persons  
2.7 average group size

 886 people surveyed  
2.6 average group<sup>2</sup> size

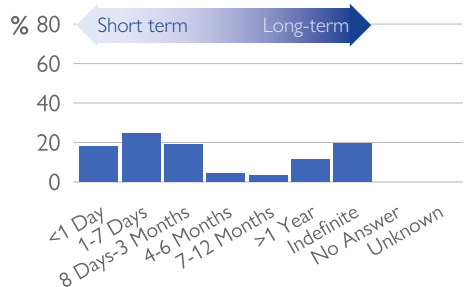
 39 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
4.4% of respondents

 402 outgoing persons  
2.4 average group size

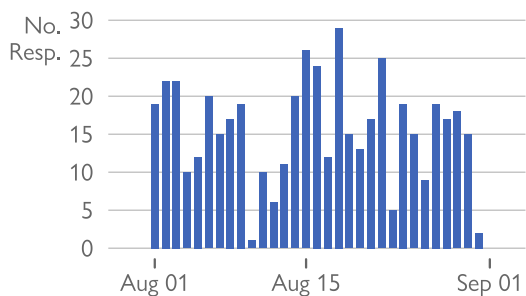
## F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



## F.29 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



12 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

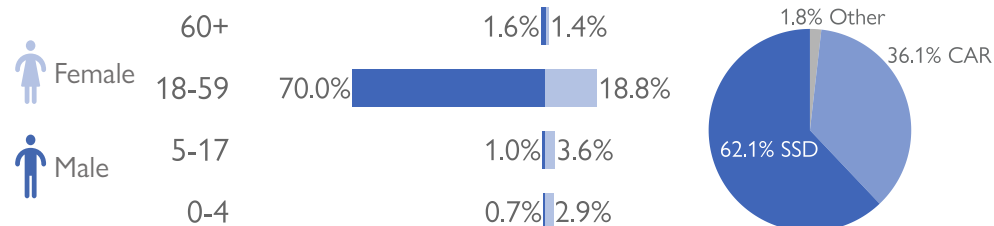


7 persons with mental or physical disabilities

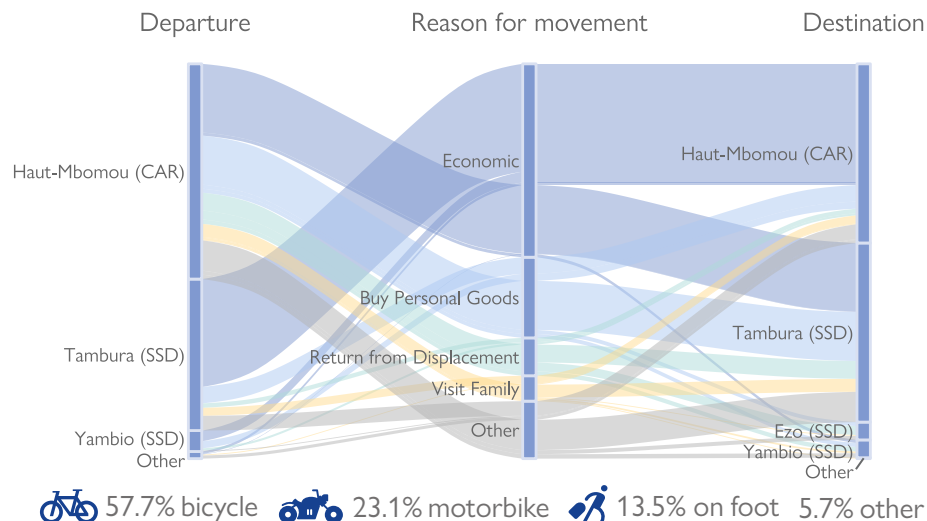


1 person with special needs over 60

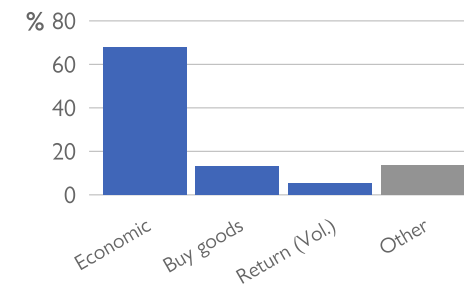
## F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



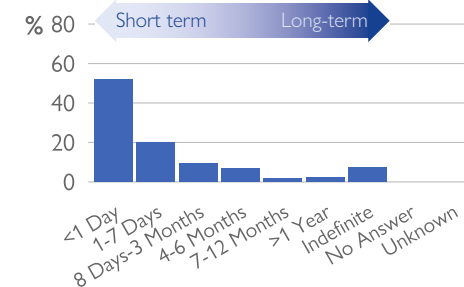
## F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



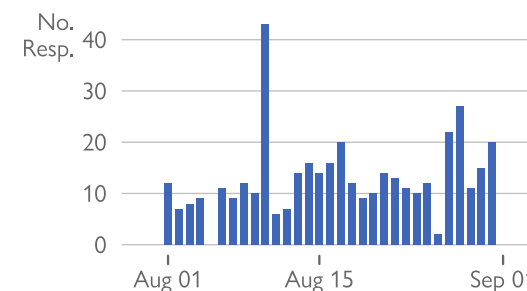
## F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.32 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>




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.28] '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.


 16,373 people surveyed  
2.8 average group<sup>2</sup> size

 545 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
3.3% of respondents

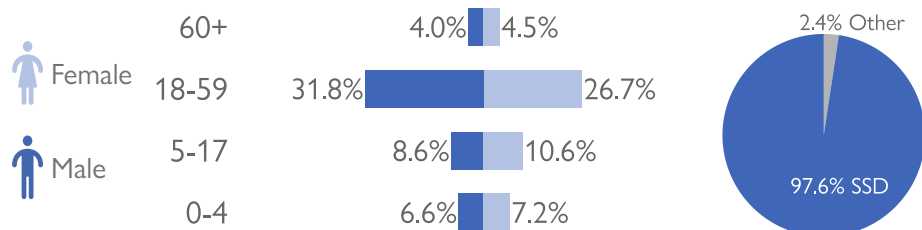
 1,647 pregnant or lactating women

 146 unaccompanied children

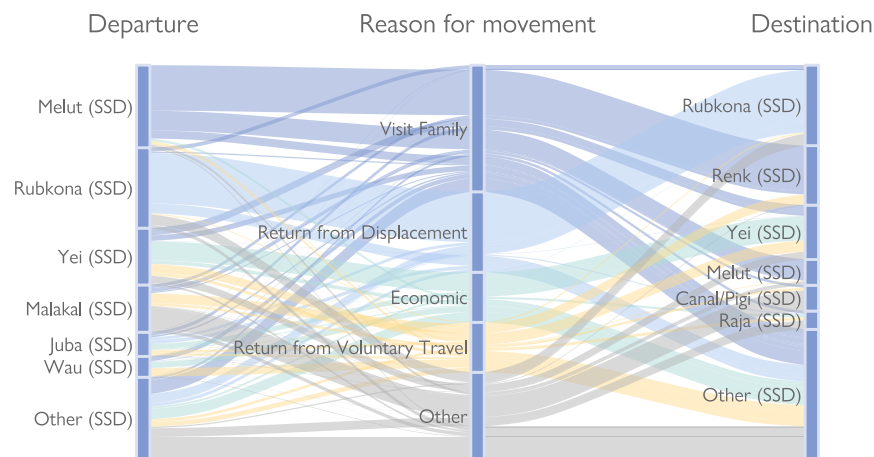
 103 persons with mental or physical disabilities

 200 persons with special needs over 60

### F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



### F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



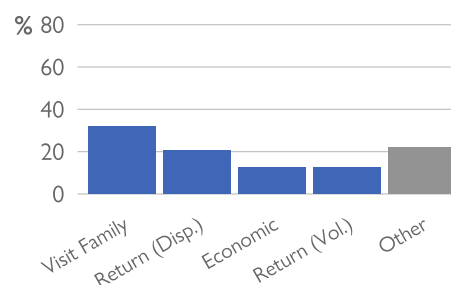
 38.4% taxi/car

 21.1% on foot

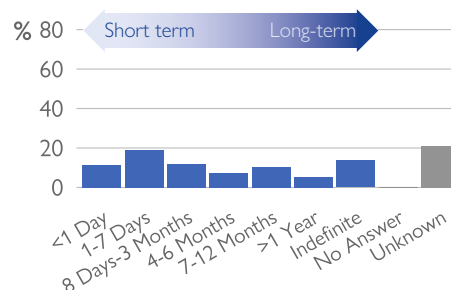
 13.1% boat

27.4% other

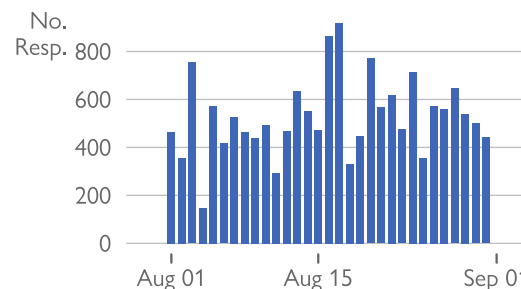
### F.35 Reasons for movement<sup>3</sup>



### F.36 Duration of stay



### F.37 Time trend<sup>4</sup>



### 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